

2010 Legal and Public Notices

showed 86 contacts on behalf of veterans last month. McDonald also coordinated transportation of 19 veterans (seven trips) to appointments at the VA Hospital in Sioux Falls.

Sheriff: Sheriffs office collected \$7,023.97 in fees last month. Jail income was \$124,538.99 in September. There were 77 county inmates, 81 city inmates, 8 state inmates and 18 federal inmates in September, with a total of 7,734 inmate meals served. Income from the 24-7 program was \$5,991.00 in September.

EMS: Emergency Medical Services monthly report for October 2015 listed 144 total calls. Year to date Yankton County EMS has collected \$639,824 and spent \$725,345.

Auditor/Treasurer: The Auditor's Monthly Settlement with the Treasurer as of October, 2015 showed Total Cash of \$887,956.61. The General Fund was \$5,385,714.57; Special Funds were \$1,575,632.54; and Trust and Agency Funds were \$6,555,387.58 adding to a Grand Total of General Ledger Cash and Investments of \$13,516,734.69. A detailed report is on file with the County Auditor.

MI Income: The MI Illness income for October 2015 was \$10,003.01.

Action 154C: A motion was made by Kettering and seconded by Bodenstedt to adjourn. All present voted aye; motion carried.

The next regular meeting will be Tuesday, December 1, 2015.

Todd Woods, Chairman
Yankton County Commission

ATTEST:
Karen Faerber, Deputy County Auditor
Published once at the total approximate cost of \$205.21.

Tribes

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protection and due process — rights also guaranteed under the federal Indian Civil Rights Act. Her lawyer, Sonia Martinez, said tribal members could have a persuasive argument against gay-marriage bans if their tribe incorporated federal constitutional rights into tribal laws, which she says is the case on the Ak-Chin reservation.

The Ak-Chin Indian Community wouldn't comment directly on Pablo's lawsuit but said marriage laws are a matter for the tribe to decide, not the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Whether our current law stays the same or needs to change, it must still be addressed in a manner that best promotes and protects the community's sovereignty and right of self-governance, and best reflects the culture, tradition, and morals of the community and all of its members within the confines of our laws," read a statement provided to The Associated Press.

Change for some tribes came easily.

The Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska enacted a marriage statute in March to expand court services. Chief Justice Debra O'Gara said leaders talked more about whether to allow members of the same clan to marry than members of the same sex.

"There was very little controversy over the same gender aspect because everybody believed it should be open," she said. "Whoever our citizens are should have the same rights as everyone else."

Navajo Nation lawmaker Otto Tso said he would expect a heated debate on the tribe's marriage laws that likely will be brought forth by tribal members. One of them, Alray Nelson, has been outspoken about the Navajo Nation's ban on gay marriage, but he knows he doesn't have support from enough lawmakers to get it overturned.

"They're going to get our attention, and I'm all about listening, hearing them out, hear the concerns," Tso said.

Fred Urbina, general counsel for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe in southern Arizona, said he suspects the tribe's laws that are silent on gay marriage will be questioned in the context of benefits and insurance for employee spouses.

Pablo and her son moved in with Tara Roy-Pablo and her children in Phoenix after she discovered the tribe wouldn't provide insurance to her entire family and she risked arrest if they stayed in her tribal home.

Cleo Pablo said she's never felt unwelcome in the tribal community where she works as a probation officer but doesn't believe she should be treated differently under the law.

"As Native people in the community, we're taught to stand in the background, not create waves," she said. "I've done the opposite. People know who I am, who I was. I wouldn't rock the boat. It gets to the point if you don't say anything, nothing is going to change."

Refugees Settle Quickly And Grow The Economy, Experts Say

BY ELEANOR MUELLER

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WASHINGTON — Within six years of arriving in Boise, Idaho, Iraqi refugee Salam Bunyan — forced from his Baghdad home for working alongside the U.S. military — realized his version of the American dream by opening a restaurant.

It was the culmination of 17 years of culinary experience in Iraq, a Jordan refugee camp and Boise. He named the Middle Eastern restaurant The Goodness Land.

"Business is very good," Bunyan said of the restaurant's success over the past year. "I have big support in the community."

Bunyan's story is emblematic of the give-and-take many seeking asylum in the United States experience. Though the safety and financial support provided by their new home grants refugees the opportunity to build new lives, the communities in which they resettled often reap the economic benefits that come with an expanded tax base, supplemented workforce and greater diversity of businesses — like The Goodness Land.

"Refugees over time tend to contribute to growth and economic vitality in any community, and we certainly feel that in Boise," said Patty Haller, assistant director of the Idaho Office for Refugees. "Most Boiseans see refugees in our community as a very positive influence."

As the national debate over admitting Syrian refugees continues, many economists and refugee advocates across the nation fear that public officials are missing a point: Although refugees require a minimal amount of cash assistance to get them on their feet, their rapid integration into the workplace and atypical upward mobility have been shown to boost economic growth and employment rates for the nations that offer them legal residence — the United States among them.

"Even though initially they get public support, in most cases they lose that and rely quickly on work," said Randy Capps, director of research for U.S. programs at the Migration Policy Institute. "It's a strength of the U.S. system and of the economy."

Through rapid integration into the workforce, refugees began contributing to the economy faster than any other class of immigrant. Eighty percent of refugees find jobs in their first few months in the country, said Noah Gottschalk, senior policy adviser for Oxfam.

That is mostly thanks to the refugee resettlement agencies handling their cases, which make it a point to find each new arrival employment within 90 days.

"Because of their assistance in that process, they're very quickly able to become productive members of society contributing back into the economy," Gottschalk said.

The paychecks earned in their first months of employment mean they pay taxes, contributing back to the tax base that helped get them on their feet.

Zeze Rwasama, director of the College of Southern Idaho's Refugee Center, gave the example of a refugee who found work at a local dairy

Cleveland Man Arrested In Fatal Shooting Of 5-Month-Old Girl

CLEVELAND (AP) — A 19-year-old was arrested Friday in the fatal shooting of a 5-month-old girl who was in the backseat of a car while her mother and grandmother drove to a grocery store last month for birthday cake supplies, authorities said.

"It helps a lot to just know that somebody's being held accountable," Beatrice Wakefield, the grandmother of Aavielle Wakefield, said in a phone interview.

Members of a fugitive task force led by the U.S. Marshals Service arrested Davon Holmes on Cleveland's east side within an hour of police obtaining an aggravated murder warrant. Cleveland police issued a statement that said homicide detectives identified Holmes using multiple tips from the public to Crimestoppers. Police haven't said why someone might have shot at the car. A police spokeswoman said Friday that homicide detectives were interviewing Holmes.

At a news conference the



KATHERINE JONES/IDAHO STATESMAN/TNS
Salam Bunyan worked as a chef in five-star hotels before coming to Boise, Idaho, in 2008 as a refugee. He's now the owner and chef at The Goodness Land, which serves Iraqi/Middle Eastern cuisine. His menu, currently at 85 dishes, is about to increase to 100 dishes — plus specials, of course.

plant. Although the agency spent \$2,600 to help resettle him, the man's annual salary of \$26,000 meant he paid \$4,800 in taxes in the first year.

"Looking at how much money we spend resettling a refugee and how much they pay into the tax fund, it's not comparable," Rwasama said. "If refugees weren't self-sufficient, that would be a problem, but that's not what's happening."

The economic benefits aren't just at the federal level, either.

Once refugees are employed, they are able to pay rent, buy groceries, and otherwise are consumers in the communities that have welcomed them. That provides an often much-needed boost to local economies, something cities across the nation are coming to appreciate.

According to a study by Chmura Economics & Analytics that focused on Cleveland, refugee service organizations spent \$4.8 million resettling refugees in that area in 2012. That number was vastly overshadowed by the economic impact those same refugees were calculated to have on the area — about \$48 million.

Once they're financially stable, refugees enjoy a level of prosperity unmatched by other immigrant classes.

In a 2004 study, Kalena Cortes, then a postdoctoral fellow at Princeton University, found that over a decade, refugees had earned 20 percent more, worked 4 percent more hours, and improved their English skills more than their economic migrant counterparts.

The discrepancy is likely the result of a refugee's unique life experiences, said Alex Nowrasteh, an immigration policy analyst for the Cato Institute, a Washington-based think tank. Having been denied every other option available to them, he

said, those who seek asylum are often more than ready to throw themselves headfirst into whatever opportunities they may be granted.

"Refugees are more likely to work, more likely to work more hours, and more likely to see poverty reduction than similarly skilled Americans," Nowrasteh said. "They're more upwardly mobile than other immigrants or natives, just because they start at such a low level and many are interested in putting down firm roots in their new country."

"A lot of economic migrants to the U.S. have the option of returning home" Nowrasteh said. Refugees do not have that option. So they have to make that permanent investment — learning English, getting an education."

Syrian refugees in particular may be even better equipped to make that investment than others, data show. Coming from a country with relatively high education rates, Syrians are more likely than other immigrants to have high school, college and graduate degrees, Capps said.

"Prior to the war, Syria had high levels of education, which shows in the population of Syrian immigrants

residing in the U.S. now," Capps said. "We don't expect the profile of a Syrian refugee to be any different."

Forty percent of Syrian immigrants have college degrees, while only 30 percent of immigrants overall do, Capps said.

Forty-nine percent of Syrian immigrants hold professional jobs, while foreign-born Americans overall hold 38 percent, Capps said.

"It means there's a good chance they'll do well here."

For proof, experts invite Americans to look elsewhere. Although the United States has accepted only a trickle of Syrian refugees — less than 2,000 so far, too small a percentage of the population to draw conclusions at home — European countries who have welcomed higher numbers of the asylum seekers have already seen economic benefits.

The European Commission's fall economic forecasts, for example, calculate that the 3 million refugee arrivals expected before the end of 2016 will produce increases in annual gross domestic product growth ranging from 0.2 to 0.5 percent, while also serving to "translate into additional employment."

That is perhaps illustrated best in Turkey, where more than 1.8 million Syrians have been resettled already. As a result, the World Bank has reported the creation of new, higher-wage jobs that allowed for the "occasional upgrading of Turkish workers."

"What's happening in Turkey where a decent number (of Syrians) have been allowed to work and start businesses is key to fleshing out what's going to happen in the United States," Nowrasteh said. "The wages of many mid- and high-skilled Turkish workers were pushed up because the Syrians occupied the jobs at the bottom of the labor market."

Just two months ago, Bunyan's restaurant — with others in the Boise International Market where it was located — burned down. But despite the setback, Bunyan is making strides forward, saving money and looking for a new location. He credits his ability to do so to the local community, which he says supports him at every turn.

"Every day people call me and tell me they want to do anything they can to help," Bunyan said. "I don't see anyone who doesn't help me."

Nominate

The 2015 Yankton Citizen Of The Year

Nomination Deadline: Monday, November 30

Please Mail Your Nominations To:
Citizen Of The Year
Yankton Press & Dakotan
319 Walnut, Yankton, SD 57078
or visit www.yankton.net/coy

My nomination for the 2015 Citizen of the Year is:

This person should be the Citizen of the Year because:

My Name: _____

My Address: _____

My Phone Number: _____

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