



# NORTHWEST COALITION *for* RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT

Annual Report

Fall 2010

## We Claim Our Power for Change



**M**embers of the Northwest Coalition for Responsible Investment (NWCRI) work for change, the transformation of corporate policies and practices to promote the common good of the global community. What keeps us pursuing this lofty goal? First is our shared Christian faith tradition which recognizes and respects the dignity of all persons and all creation, and calls us to work for justice. Second is being part of a community of investors, business leaders, NGOs, governments and ordinary citizens who care about our people, our Earth and future generations. Third is the successes we achieve along the way.

Almost 40 years ago a community of faith-based investors was formed because they cared about apartheid in South Africa. Their belief in equality led them to make a critical contribution to changing a system of racial segregation that had existed since colonial times. NWCRI has been a vital member of this collaboration, the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR), for 16 years.

When NWCRI was just beginning

its work for change, the CEO of a Fortune 500 Company came to Spokane, the headquarters of one of our members, to discuss an issue with us. He admitted to his curiosity about why a group of religious women would file shareholder resolutions. Then he added that he had once heard a board member say, “You better listen to the nuns if they bring an issue to you because in ten to fifteen years, I guarantee you that issue may turn out to be a crisis in your boardroom!”

During the 2009-2010 shareholder season NWCRI members brought 21 justice issues to the boardrooms of 33 corporations. We engaged in over 50 dialogues and filed 16 shareholder resolutions. Our goal is to turn what could be a crisis for a corporation into an opportunity for change for the good of the global community.

A significant success this year is with Chevron, a corporation with operations in 120 countries. After six years of dialogues and shareholder resolutions filed by a community of investors that care about human rights and the environment, the Company

finally adopted a human rights policy that will apply to all of its global operations.

When shareholders learned that factories where Nike sourced from in Honduras had closed without paying the workers their just wages and terminal compensation, we called on the Company to play a role in rectifying the situation. Universities and student groups joined with us to influence Nike to set up a fund of \$1.54 million that will help 1,800 workers.

Alarmed by the growing discrepancy between the compensation of top executives and the wages earned by ordinary workers, NWCRI led a coalition of shareholders who filed a shareholder resolution with Cisco Systems in 2003. We achieved a success this year when the Company agreed to give shareholders an advisory vote on the compensation of its executives.

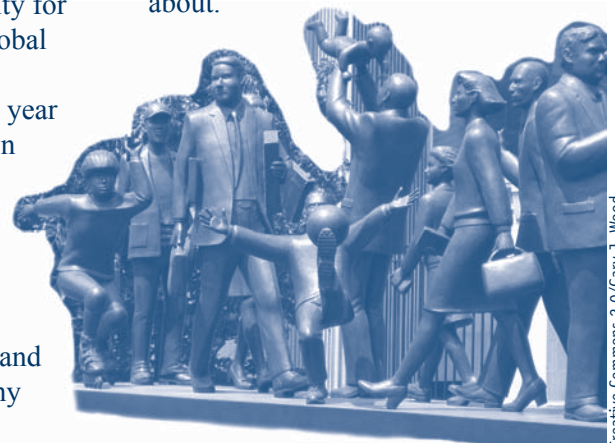
In this Annual Report, the members of the Northwest Coalition for Responsible Investment present how we have used our rights and

power as shareholders to promote the common good of the global community. It is our belief that “there is

**There is no power for change  
greater than a community  
discovering what it cares about.**

—Margaret J. Wheatley

no power for change greater than a community discovering what it cares about.”



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# Human Slavery

## It's Up to Us to End Slavery

*We could eradicate slavery. The laws are in place. The multi-nationals, the world trade organizations, the United Nations, they could end slavery, but they're not going to do it until and unless we demand it.* Yes, it's up to us to end slavery says Kevin Bales, an expert on modern slavery and President of Free the Slaves.

The International Labor Organization estimates that over 12 million persons worldwide are working in some form of forced labor or bondage and that more than 200 million children are at work, many in hazardous forms of labor.

In September 2009, *The Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* was published. The report lists 122 goods produced with forced

labor and/or child labor in 58 countries, not including the U.S. The most common ones are part of our

**How did I get so lucky to have my heart awakened to others and their suffering?**

—Pema Chödrön

everyday lives: cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, rice, cocoa, garments, carpets, footwear and gold.

To end child labor in the cotton fields of Uzbekistan, the world's second largest cotton exporter, socially responsible investors, NWCRI, NGOs and over 50 apparel companies joined efforts in 2007. A sign of progress in this campaign is the presence of the Uzbek government at the International Labor Organization's (ILO) annual meeting in June where the representatives were told to take responsibility, work with the ILO and stop exploiting children. It is hoped that an international observation team will be given open access to observe the Uzbek cotton fields in the fall.

**Take Action:** Read *The Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* & change your buying habits on one product. [www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/pdf/2009tvpra.pdf](http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/pdf/2009tvpra.pdf)

### Power for Change

Some 250,000 South Asian children from four- to 14-years-old work 18 hours a day to weave rugs for our homes. Over the past 15 years **RugMark** has worked to free children from looms to attend school. Ask for the GoodWeave label which is available at 1500 carpet retailers, including Macy's, Home Depot & Crate & Barrel.



## World Cup Not All Fun & Games

The eyes of the world focused on South Africa as millions flooded the country for the 2010 FIFA World Cup, June 11-July 11. Months prior to the event faith-based

shareholders, led by Christian Brothers Investment Services (CBIS) and including NWCRI, were at work sending letters to eight major hotel chains with facilities in South Africa to learn about actions they were taking to prevent human trafficking and child sexual exploitation during the World Cup. We asked the hotels if they were training staff to be observant of signs of trafficking and to



Creative Commons 2.0/Monica Müller

2010 World Cup, Germany—Argentina

report incidents to hotel management; working with local authorities to provide for and protect victims; and publicly reporting to stakeholders on their preparations. We received information from all of the hotel chains:

- Three of the hotel chains have a human rights policy that specifically addresses child protections: Starwood (Westin, Sheraton); Accor (Motel 6); and Carlson (Radisson, Country Inns & Suites)
  - Hyatt, Accor, Carlson and NH Hoteles took action to address human trafficking and child sexual exploitation in South Africa
  - Accor and Carlson have the most substantive programs to address child sexual trafficking
  - Best Western, Hyatt and Hilton do not appear to have policies to address child sexual exploitation
- Soccer fans look forward to the 2014 World Cup in Brazil. Meanwhile, concerned investors and consumers will continue to ask hotels to craft policies, train staff, report incidents and partner with local authorities to end human trafficking.

**Take Action:** Read CBIS report & download a letter to hotels: [www.cbisonline.com/page.asp?id=1047](http://www.cbisonline.com/page.asp?id=1047)

## Global Economy

### Nucor Takes Responsibility for Supply Chain “Save Money. Live Better”

After a three-year engagement, shareholders, including NWCRI, reached an important and far-reaching agreement with Nucor, the largest steel producer in the United States and the largest buyer of Brazilian pig iron, a key ingredient in the manufacture of steel. In a 2006 cover story, *Bloomberg Markets* magazine opened a window into the small camps that produce the charcoal used to make pig iron, exposing a world of slavery and illegal deforestation.

Many manufacturers of pig-iron do not use slaves. In addition, suppliers are generally unknown to Nucor, several tiers down their supply chain. But Nucor’s general counsel set the right tone when he said, “Any amount [of pig iron] that is sold with the use of slave labor is too much.” Nucor announced it would monitor the government’s “dirty list” of employers found to use slaves, and require its direct suppliers to certify that slaves were not used.

For three years, we worked to keep this issue in front of Nucor management, pressing the Company for a more comprehensive and transparent system. In response, Nucor adopted a policy prohibiting forced labor in its supply chain, and published details for the first time about its response to

A core group of ICCR members, including Sister Judy Byron, met with Walmart executives in Bentonville, Arkansas on July 29. (Pictured) Our



**Every perspective on economic life that is human, moral, and Christian must be shaped by three questions: What does the economy do for people?**

**What does it do to people? And how do people participate in it?**

—Economic Justice for All, U.S. Catholic Bishops

slavery. We continued to believe that this system could be strengthened and our shareholder proposal last year received a 27% vote.

In 2010, Domini and Nucor entered into a written agreement in exchange for the withdrawal of our shareholder proposal. Nucor will require its top-tier Brazilian pig-iron suppliers to either join the Citizens Charcoal Institute (ICC), or sign and adhere to the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor.

We are hopeful that our agreement will produce real change in Brazil. We commend Nucor for listening to and addressing our concerns. Nucor’s new policies set an example that we hope others will follow.  
—*Domini Statement*, edited

#### Power for Change

Knights Apparel, the leading supplier of college-logo apparel to universities, is experimenting with paying its 120 employees in a Dominican Republic factory a living wage, one that is



**Take Action:** write to CEO Joseph Bozich to thank him & encourage him to expand the experiment. Knights Apparel, 5475 North Blackstock Road, Spartanburg, SC 29303

three times the average pay for that country’s garment workers. Now it’s up to the university officials and student activists who appealed to the garment industry to stop using sweatshops to encourage students and sports fans to pay

\$18 for the factory’s T-shirts to sustain the living wages. Together with the CEO Joseph Bozich we can “...prove that doing good can be good business, that they’re not mutually exclusive.” Knights contracts with 30 factories worldwide.

engagement process with Walmart includes four face-to-face meetings a year to dialogue on the progress on wages, health benefits, supply chain/purchasing practices and sustainability initiatives.

This #1 Fortune 500 Company aspires to deliver on its promise, *Save Money. Live Better*, to the millions of customers who frequent its more than 8,500 retail locations in 15 countries each week. As shareholders, we take seriously our responsibility to ensure that this lofty goal also applies to Walmart’s more than 2 million associates worldwide and the workers in the thousands of factories that supply the Company’s stores.

Walmart is to be commended for its progress on its environmental goals: 100 percent renewable energy; zero waste; and products that sustain people and the environment.

**Take Action:** Visit [www.walmartstores.com/Sustainability](http://www.walmartstores.com/Sustainability)

# Human Rights

## Steadfastness Results in Change at Chevron

Shareholders received a late Christmas present in January 2010 when Chevron emailed the lead filer of our human rights resolution, the Wisconsin Province of the Society of Jesus, with the message: “It gives us great satisfaction to provide you and your colleagues with a copy of our Human Rights Policy. This policy will foster greater awareness of human rights issues throughout the Company and enhance our capabilities to identify and manage human rights issues, particularly in sensitive operating environments.” It had taken more than 140 co-filers over six years, ten dialogues, five resolutions and two Securities Exchange Commission challenges to exclude the resolution but we have finally achieved our goal.

Silvia Garrigo, Chevron’s Manager of Global Issues & Policy, concluded by thanking us for “all the valuable insights that you have given us over the past years. We value our collaboration. We took your guidance...to produce a policy that makes sense for our business.” For our part, shareholders are grateful for the benefits that this policy will have for the communities where Chevron operates.

Chevron believes that this policy, which will be implemented by 2013, is transformative and meets the five Core Elements of a Human Rights Management System outlined by the UN Representative on Business and Human Rights:

1. A policy
2. A due diligence process
3. Integration of the policy in management systems
4. Tracking and reporting performance
5. Access to mechanisms for non-judicial grievances.

We will continue to work with Chevron to integrate this policy into its corporate culture and to monitor its implementation on the ground.

**Those responsible for business enterprises are responsible to society for the economic and ecological effects of their operations. They have an obligation to consider the good of persons and not only the increase of profits.”**

—Catechism of the Catholic Church, #2432

## Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the People

Vedanta Resources, a mining company with headquarters in the United Kingdom, professes to “ensure that no breach of human rights, environment and labour norms occurs within our sphere of influence.”

Yet the Company’s operations in one of the

poorest areas of India, where it operates a large aluminum refinery and has plans to mine bauxite, are increasingly criticized. The Church of England divested from the Company because it had not shown “the level of respect for human rights and local communities that we expect.”

In its report, “Don’t Mine us Out of Existence,” Amnesty International alleges that the aluminum refinery in Orissa is causing air and water pollution that threatens the health of the people. The proposed bauxite mine is on the Niyamgiri Mountain which the Dongria Kondh people depend on for water and food and which they worship as their living god.

The General Board of Pension and Health Benefits of the United Methodist Church and NWCRI met with Vedanta executives in June to address the health, social, environmental and human rights impacts of the aluminum refinery and the proposed bauxite mine.

We urged the Company to address the concerns of the community and to seek the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of the Dongria Kondh tribe before moving ahead on the mine. The Indian government has not given final approval for the Niyamgiri mine.

Shareholders are discerning whether to continue to dialogue or to file a shareholder resolution.



Dongria Kondh at Vedanta Annual Meeting

© Thomas Grabka



**Inspired by Faith, Committed to Action**

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility members affirmed that Human Rights Principles will overarch all our work.

- ✎ Access to Water
- ✎ Access to Health
- ✎ Human Trafficking
- ✎ Environmental Health
- ✎ Supply Chain Monitoring
- ✎ Financial Practices & Risks

—June 2010

## Human Right to Water

On July 26, 2010 the UN General Assembly declared the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights.

122 members voted in favor of the resolution, and 41 abstained, including the U.S. It appears that water rights are still not a priority for our country, perhaps because we are not among the

- more than one in six people who do not have access to safe freshwater
- 2.5 billion people who live without basic sanitation
- countries where every 20 seconds a child dies as a result of poor sanitation

—[www.unwater.org/statistics\\_san.html](http://www.unwater.org/statistics_san.html)

While non-binding, the resolution is part of a growing movement that recognizes that access to water and sanitation is essential for a just and sustainable world. This year NWCRI and ICCR members asked major corporations to adopt a comprehensive human right to water policy. Implementation would include measuring the company's water footprint in its supply chain and operations; setting goals for water efficiency; and reporting on how it is managing the water risks associated with its business and impacts on local communities. Corporations that we are in dialogue with include:

- **Bunge Limited**, was selected because of its potential for leadership given that it is the world's third largest agribusiness, the largest producer of soybean oil, and the largest producer and supplier of fertilizers in South America. Agriculture uses approximately 70% of water globally.
- **Campbell Soup Company**, the world's biggest soup maker, has set a goal of cutting the environmental footprint of its product portfolio in half by 2020. Commitments include: 50% less water use per ton of food produced and 20% reduction of water used for the top five agricultural products.
- **Chevron** is developing a water reporting strategy with the aim of developing new standards for water use including metrics and benchmarks. Chevron will gather data for two years before reporting publicly on its water use. Water risk management is critical for oil companies. They use large quantities of water for production and water contamination is a significant risk as witnessed in the Gulf of Mexico.



**The ecological crisis is doing what no other crisis in history has ever done—challenging us to a realization of a new humanity.**

—Jean Houston

**Take Action:** Mark World Water Day on March 22 by asking your representatives to have the U.S. support the human right to water, or organizing a water event. [www.unwater.org](http://www.unwater.org)

## Right to a Healthy Environment in a Toxic Community

Years before the BP disaster revealed the risks that oil companies take with the health of the environment and communities, Mossville Environmental Action Now (MEAN) stood up for the right to a healthy environment. In January the EPA agreed to test whether Mossville qualifies as a Superfund Site, which would mean federal funding for cleanup and relocation for residents who want to move.

In June 2009 when shareholders visited Mossville, home of a ConocoPhillips refinery, we met a community that is dying, people whose health, soil and water have been poisoned by pollution from 14 industrial companies. ConocoPhillips acknowledged in a Securities Exchange Commission filing that “the scope and nature of our operations present a variety of operational hazards and risks... Failure to manage these risks could result in injury or loss of life, environmental damage, loss of revenues and damage to our reputation.” (SEC Form 10-K, 4/15/09)

At the annual meeting in May, NWCRI presented two shareholder resolutions to ConocoPhillips, which ranks eleventh on the 2010 Toxic 100 list of worst corporate air polluters. We requested the board to adopt stringent goals to reduce significantly the emission of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) chemicals from the Company's refineries; and to report on how the Company manages risk. The resolutions more than met the threshold for first year resolutions and led ConocoPhillips to invite shareholders to dialogue.

## Health Care Reform: Universal Access

In 2006 ICCR shareholders began a campaign to win health care reform which we expected to take five-to-seven years. It ended after only four years when the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act was signed into law on March 23, 2010.

In a Newsweek article in the summer of 2009, Jonathan Alter wrote that “history suggests that major social policy unfolds on a continuum... The only thing that should be unbreakable in a piece of legislation is the principle behind it.”<sup>1</sup> He goes on to point out that in the Social Security Act of 1935 it was

**You don't have to see the whole staircase, just take the first step.**

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

“the security and peace of mind that comes with... a guaranteed old-age benefit.” In the Civil Rights Act of 1957 “the principle was no discrimination on the basis of an unavoidable, preexisting ‘condition’ like race.” Over the years these pieces of legislation had to be strengthened and expanded.

When the President signed health care into law, he recognized “the core principle that everybody should have some basic security when it comes to their health care.”

Now it is the work of citizens, legislators and shareholders to work together to make health care reform a reality for all Americans.

Faith-based shareholders will continue to dialogue with pharmaceutical and insurance companies regarding how their business practices will support access to health care, protect life and serve the common good.

<sup>1</sup>[www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com)



## Access to Medicine Index 2010

4.8 billion people in the world have access to medicines, while over 2 billion do not. NWCRI and ICCR members focus our efforts on the “have-nots.”

A tool important to our work is the 2010 Access to Medicine Index. This resource ranks the performance of 27 pharmaceutical companies on how they promote universal access to essential medicines to people in 88 countries with low or medium levels of development. NWCRI leads the dialogues with Merck and Gilead Sciences, which rank second and fourth respectively in the Index.

The report highlights trends in areas where shareholders have challenged companies in our dialogues:

- Increased sharing of intellectual property
- Increase in research collaborations in areas of need for the developing world
- Development of innovative approaches to access
- Increased collaboration with generic companies

One of the trends reported in the Index is that the pharmaceutical companies are giving increased attention to the economic and social opportunities in developing countries. Faith-based investors have played a major role in moving pharmaceutical companies to develop business strategies that address global health needs.

Gilead Sciences has developed an innovative access

model which includes partnerships with 14 Indian and South African generic drug companies to produce its HIV/AIDS drugs. In collaboration with stakeholders, including NWCRI, Merck is in the process of developing an Access to Health Policy that will address the health needs of both the “haves” and the “have-nots.”

—[www.accesstomedicineindex.org](http://www.accesstomedicineindex.org)

### Power for Change

Today an estimated 33 million people are living with HIV. Over 4 million are receiving treatment, a 10-fold increase over five years. To change these statistics governments, NGOs, pharmaceutical companies and shareholders must continue to make access to treatment a major global health priority.



The Medicines Patent Pool, established in December 2009, works with pharmaceutical companies to allow generic production of their HIV patented medicines in lower and middle income countries. Merck, Gilead Sciences and Johnson & Johnson are considering participating in the pool.

**Take Action:** For World AIDS Day on December 1<sup>st</sup> plan an event or prayer that recognizes universal access to treatment, prevention and care as fundamental human rights.

—[www.worldaidscampaign.org](http://www.worldaidscampaign.org)

## In 2009-2010, NWCRI shareholder activities included resolutions\*, with the following companies:

Company	Issue	Action
Abbott	Global Health	Dialogue
Altria Group	Food Security & Tobacco Use	Yr 2 resolution—4.32%
Bank of America	Collateral in Derivatives Trading	Yr 1 resolution—39%
Bank of America	Predatory Credit Card Practices	Dialogue
Boeing	Ethical Criteria for Military Contracts	Yr 1 resolution—6.56%
Bristol-Myers Squibb	Global Health	Dialogue
Bunge Limited	Water Sustainability	Dialogue
Caterpillar	Human Rights	Yr 1 resolution—24.68%
Chesapeake Energy	Hydraulic Fracturing	Yr 1 resolution—25.40%
Chevron	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Dialogue
Chevron	Human Rights Policy	Yr 5 resolution withdrawn
Chevron	Water Sustainability	Dialogue
Cisco Systems	Executive Compensation	Yr 4 resolution—51%
Cisco Systems	Human Rights Policy/Internet Privacy	Yr 4 resolution—34%
Citigroup	Collateral in Derivatives Trading	Yr 1 resolution—30.03%
Citigroup	Predatory Credit Card Practices	Dialogue
Coca-Cola	Water Sustainability	Dialogue
ConocoPhillips	Reduce Toxic Pollution	Yr 1 resolution—6.93%
ConocoPhillips	Risk Management Oversight	Yr 1 resolution—5.01%
DuPont	Seed Saving Rights	Yr 2 resolution—6.09%
ExxonMobil	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Yr 4 resolution—27.20%
ExxonMobil	Oil Sands	Yr 1 resolution—26.4%
Gilead Sciences	Global Health	Dialogue
GlaxoSmithKline	Global Health	Dialogue
Goldman Sachs	Pay Disparity	Yr 1 resolution—5.50%
Halliburton	Human Rights Policy	Yr 5 resolution—36.92%
Henry Schein	Ethics Code	Yr 1 resolution withdrawn
Hershey	Child Labor	Dialogue
Home Depot	Equal Employment Opportunity	Yr 6 resolution—26.72%
Humana	Pay Disparity (Health Focus)	Yr 1 resolution withdrawn
Johnson & Johnson	Global Health & Health Care Reform	Dialogue
Lockheed Martin	Weaponization of Space	Yr 2 resolution—5.73%
Massey Energy	Water Management Report	Yr 2 resolution—33.87%
McDonald's	Childhood Obesity	Dialogue
McDonald's	Food Supply Chain Sustainability	Dialogue
McKesson	Pay Disparity (Health Focus)	Yr 1 resolution—7.13%
Merck	Global Health	Dialogue
Nike	Global Supply Chain	Dialogue
Nucor	Modern Slavery Report	Yr 2 resolution withdrawn
PepsiCo	Genetically Modified Organisms	Dialogue
Pfizer	Global Health & Health Care Reform	Dialogue
Philip Morris	Food Security & Tobacco Use	Yr 1 resolution—4.34%
PPG Industries	Community Accountability	Dialogue
Reynolds American	Tobacco Farm Workers Human Rights	Yr 3 resolution—10.45%
Target	Violence in Video Games	Dialogue
Time Warner	Movies/Smoking/Teens	Dialogue
TJX	Child Labor in Uzbekistan Cotton	Dialogue
United Health Group	Pay Disparity (Health Focus)	Yr 1 resolution withdrawn
Wal-Mart	Executive Compensation	Yr 4 resolution—19.60%
Wal-Mart	Health Care	Dialogue
Wal-Mart	Global Supply Chain	Dialogue
WellPoint	Pay Disparity (Health Focus)	Yr 1 resolution withdrawn
Wyndham Worldwide	Code Protecting Children	Dialogue

\*Includes resolutions filed by the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia out of their office.

\*\*A shareholder resolution must meet a threshold of 3% in year one; 6% in year two; 10% in year three.

## Our Mission

The Northwest Coalition for Responsible Investment (NWCRI) is a regional collaborative venture of faith-based institutions committed to using their power as investors to shape a more just world. Members use their rights as shareholders to dialogue with companies about corporate policies and practices in order to promote peace and economic, social and environmental justice.

## Our Priorities



### Equity:

Executive Compensation  
Predatory Lending

### Environment:

Climate Change  
Water

### Health:

Access to Health  
HIV/AIDS Pandemic



### Peace:

Military Sales  
Violence in Video Games

### Global Corporate Accountability:

Human Rights  
Human Trafficking  
Labor Standards

## Power for Change

∞ From Main Street in Mt. Angel to Wall Street in New York, NWCRI shareholders issued a challenge to **Goldman Sachs** as it prepared to pay record bonuses while ordinary people continued to struggle financially. The shareholder resolution we filed urged the Board to review pay disparity at the Company and to analyze the appropriateness of its spiraling pay packages. Shareholders were able to attract attention to the excessiveness of the expected bonus package of \$20 billion. Our resolution was supported by 5.5% of shareholders and executives received no cash bonuses.



∞ Popular apparel and footwear brands and retailers are working to put Eco-Value tags on their products. The tag will be generated from the **Eco Index**, a software tool designed to measure the environmental and human rights impacts of items from raw material to garbage dump. As Energy Star ratings have become an international standard for rating the energy efficiency of appliances, Eco-Value tags could give responsible consumers the true environmental and social costs of their purchases.

—*How Green is My Sneaker*, WSJ.com, 07.21.10

∞ **Ben and Jerry's**, now owned by Unilever, announced that by 2013 it will be 100% Fair Trade which means that all 132 ingredients in its 58 flavors will be Fair Trade. What began with two students making ice cream from local ingredients has evolved into one of the most ethical companies in the global economy.

—[www.greenamericatoday.org/programs/fairtrade](http://www.greenamericatoday.org/programs/fairtrade)

- Adrian Dominican Sisters
- Benedictine Sisters  
Cottonwood, Idaho
- Benedictine Sisters of Mt. Angel
- Catholic Diocese of Spokane
- Congrégation des Soeurs des Saints  
Noms de Jésus et de Marie
- Episcopal Diocese of Olympia  
Commission for the Church  
in the World
- Northwest Women Religious  
Investment Trust
- Oregon Province Jesuits
- PeaceHealth
- Providence Health & Services
- Sisters of Providence,  
Mother Joseph Province
- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace
- Sisters of St. Mary of Oregon
- Sisters of the Holy Names of  
Jesus & Mary, U.S. Ontario Province
- Tacoma Dominicans



a program of the  
Intercommunity Peace & Justice Center,  
is a member of the Interfaith Center  
on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR),  
a national coalition of 275 religious  
institutional investors working to achieve  
a social and environmental, as well as a  
financial return on their investments.

These highlights summarize the work  
that NWCRI has done in collaboration  
with ICCR during the past year.

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