



ANNUAL REPORT

2008



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2008 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION OF VERMONT, INC.

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WHAT IS THE ACLU?

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont is an organization of Vermonters dedicated to the defense of individual liberties guaranteed by both the U.S. and Vermont constitutions. The American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Vermont is the legal and educational arm of the ACLU, and it goes to court in defense of these essential liberties.

Both the American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont and its Foundation are affiliated with the national ACLU, which was formed more than 85 years ago.

The principles guiding the ACLU are simple and clear:

- The right to free expression – above all, the freedom to dissent from the official view and majority opinion.
- The right to equal treatment regardless of race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, age, or disability.
- The right to be left alone – to be secure from spying, from the promiscuous and unwarranted collec-

tion of personal information, and from interference in our private lives.

These guarantees of liberty are not self-enforcing. Those with power often undermine the rights of individuals and groups who lack the political influence, the numerical strength, or the money to secure their birthright of freedom. That is why ACLU programs – in the courts, in the legislatures, and in the public forum – have most often been on behalf of people with the special vulnerability of the powerless.

We are all vulnerable. No group or person is permanently protected. That is why the ACLU accepts, as a first principle, the truth – validated by experience – that the rights of each person are secure only if those of the weakest are assured. The ACLU stands on this ground; if it fails to do so, it and liberty may perish.

"The ACLU has stood four-square against the recurring tides of hysteria that from time to time threaten freedoms everywhere Indeed, it is difficult to appreciate how far our freedoms might have eroded had it not been for the Union's valiant representation in the courts of the constitutional rights of all people of all persuasions, no matter how unpopular or even despised by the majority they were at the time."

Former Chief Justice Earl Warren

By John S. Freidin, president in 2008

We can no longer watch passively as our privacy is taken away.

Each electronic transaction we make leaves a trail of data. The acquisition of personal information is rapidly accelerating, since corporations rely on it to develop their businesses and sell to others.

Consumers provide most of this information voluntarily when they apply for loans, jobs, or insurance; purchase securities; write checks; use electronic cards; or search the Internet. Such data reveal extremely private information about our preferences, even our psychology.

The growth in electronic ways to identify individuals is exploding: face recognition, sensors, wireless communication, radio-frequency identification (RFID), implantable chips, even “brain wave fingerprinting.” Many of these techniques can be done without the awareness of the subject.

Then there is genetic information. DNA is more easily acquired than traditional identifying materials, because humans constantly slough off hair, saliva, and skin cells. Thus, our DNA is accessible to others regardless of our wishes.

Our government contemplates National ID cards, embedded with microchips that identify us by fingerprints, faces, iris patterns, or DNA.

Although the Privacy Act of 1974 prohibits the government from maintaining information on citizens who are not the targets of investigations, the FBI may purchase such information from private companies.

The media occasionally report these advances, but rarely *tie them together*. But that is the key to understanding them, for each new tool or process may play the critical role — in conjunction with other

technologies — in activating a more effective surveillance technique. Like the keystone of an arch, a tiny innovation can make an entire design work.

The growing mega-files of collected data already chill our privacy. But so far most information is strewn among thousands of databases. This scattering creates opportunities for businesses, consumers, governments — and civil libertarians.

The data aggregation business is exploding into a multi-billion-dollar industry.

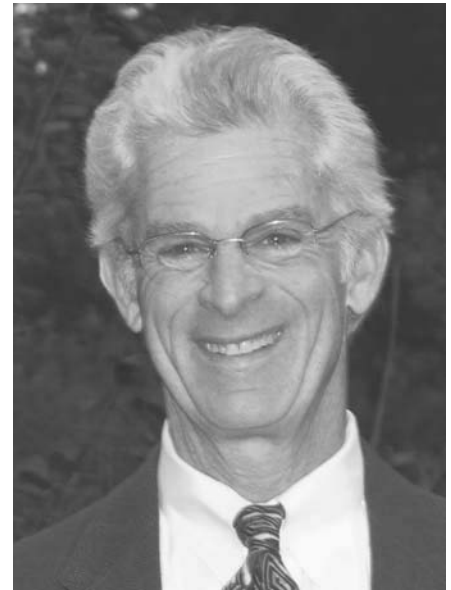
Consumers may be tempted by technologies trading privacy for convenience.

And governments — in the name of protecting you, preventing fraud, and being efficient — have an enormous incentive to assemble and analyze data.

In fact, your government is now in the process of establishing “fusion centers” across the country to electronically aggregate information to identify “suspicious” people. This data could be linked to biometric databases and cameras to alert authorities when those who’ve been flagged surface, then allow tracking via centralized monitoring.

But this can’t be, you say! Well, look at the mission of the Vermont Fusion Center in Williston: “... to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence information in an effort to identify, investigate, and prevent criminal activity and protect the citizens and critical infrastructures vital to our society.”

The ACLU notes, “It will soon be possible to combine information from different sources to recreate an individual’s activities with such detail that it becomes



Meegan A. Carter

no different from being followed around ... by a detective with a video camera.”

The opportunity facing civil libertarians is to seize this moment — before the complete consolidation of databases — to set limits. Otherwise we will be tracked, studied, and marked to a degree scarcely imaginable today. Our idiosyncrasies will be knowable by every business, landlord, employer, and university. And we will be forever haunted by the fear that we are — or could be — under surveillance.

So, what must we do? Here are some suggestions. There is little time to put them into action.

- Enact state laws requiring Privacy Impact Statements for any proposed legislation that might affect personal privacy.
- Consider each new technology that allows collecting information about people not merely by itself but as part of a larger surveillance mosaic.
- Enact clear federal standards of privacy that encompass all aspects of our lives so that citizens know when they may and may not be monitored.
- Modernize the constitutional prohibition on unreasonable searches and seizures.
- Enact state and federal laws that prohibit the selling, trading, or giving away of all personal data.

By Allen Gilbert, executive director

In Washington, Congress has been engrossed in financial matters since the collapse of credit markets this fall.

Here in Vermont, our Legislature is gearing up for a session that some say will focus almost exclusively on money and the state's declining revenues.

But we need to keep our eye on the prize — restoring the constitutional freedoms abrogated by the outgoing administration. (See “2008 in Perspective,” page 7, for details on the ACLU's “Restoring America” plan.)

We will face issues in 2009 carried over from 2008 (and even long before 2008). The Vermont Legislature will take up a raft of proposals around sex offender issues. The proposals range from expanded DNA collection to changes in court procedures.

A same-sex marriage bill will also be introduced. Vermont was in the forefront in 2000 when our Legislature passed the nation's first civil unions law. But as a legislative study committee concluded in 2008, Vermont is ready to move to full marriage equality for same-sex couples.

In looking back on activities in 2008, I was struck by the range and scope of the work that we do. Here are some highlights:

- Partnered with an assistant U.S. attorney for a live Web chat on “Civil Liberties in a Changing World.”
- Welcomed our first Warren Loomis fellow, Vermont Law School student Rebecca Burke.
- Started a blog called “Civil Liberties Journal” on our Web site, www.acluvt.org.
- Talked about separation of church and state at a school where an assembly speaker billed as the world's

best one-man volleyball team turned out to be an evangelist in disguise.

- Monitored a case where free speech rights were embedded in a messy divorce that, among other things, involved two beloved pugs.
- Became immersed in medical records privacy issues, first through state review of a \$90-million computer records project at Fletcher Allen Health Care and then through review of privacy and security standards for the state's evolving health information exchange network.
- Saw our NSA phone records case shut down by an act of Congress — literally.
- Spent a day with students from North Country Union High School at our third annual “Bill of Rights 101” conference.
- Spoke up for travel rights of Cuban-Americans through an *amicus* brief filed in U.S. District Court — rights that had been severely restricted by a presidential order.
- Along with other ACLU members, heard and met folksinger Arlo Guthrie as he helped raise money for our work.
- Became involved in a case of a public school teacher allegedly proselytizing to students. Among other things, a poem circulated in his classroom that was entitled, “Why Jesus is better than Santa Claus.”
- Helped protect the continued broadcast of a controversial TV station, Al Jazeera-English, on the public Burlington Telecom system.



Details of legal cases that we took on in 2008 can be found in the “Legal Docket” section that follows this report.

Our resources are being affected by the changes around us. The anger against Washington that motivated many supporters has cooled. The economic recession has stressed everything, including charitable giving.

But we're taking a long, forward view. A committee of our board of directors devoted considerable time this fall to developing a new strategic plan for our organization. It will be ready to help us start 2009 with a sharp focus to our work.

I did want to take note of the addition of Dan Barrett to our staff. Dan is the first-ever full-time staff attorney in the ACLU-Vermont's 41-year history.

Laura Philipps had been working since 2005 as a part-time staff attorney, but our goal was always to make the position full time. When Laura left the Montpelier area in April, we decided the time to make that move was now.

It has long been the vision of the national ACLU executive director, Anthony Romero, that every ACLU affiliate have a full-time attorney on staff. The attorney position is seen as essential to having an effective ACLU presence in each state. The national office helped with resources to get the positions up and running.

A SUMMARY OF MAJOR LEGAL ACTIONS DURING 2008

Confidentiality Of Tax Records

No resolution was reached on issues that first arose in 2007 concerning privacy of tax information on property tax bills. The information — which concerns credits — allows determination of homeowners' income, which we believe is private information protected by state law. The House of Representatives in 2008 declared the information public, but we fought the bill successfully in the Senate. Unfortunately, town clerks remain confused about what they should do regarding access issues, since the state Tax Department and Secretary of State's Office have given conflicting information. A court challenge is still possible if an individual, or an entity such as a data-mining company, were to request town tax bills in order to determine residents' family income.

Cooperating attorney: Joshua Diamond

Internet Free Speech

A divorce proceeding in Family Court in Montpelier provided an unlikely vehicle for addressing a First Amendment Internet free speech claim. A couple was involved in a contentious break-up. The husband created a Web site and posted material critical of his wife. His wife objected and asked the judge to order her husband to take the material down. The judge at first indicated he would grant the request. Working with the husband's lawyer, however, we argued that the remedy to what could be viewed as offensive speech was not judicial prior restraint but a private action such as a defamation claim or

invasion of privacy. The judge, Thomas Devine, reversed his initial determination, recognizing the husband's First Amendment rights.

Keefe v. Caledonia County Sheriff's Department

A woman working in an administrative position at the Caledonia County Sheriff's Department was fired because of her ex-husband's and ex-boyfriend's alleged ties to the Hell's Angels, the motorcycle club. We filed suit, arguing that Michelle Keefe's due process rights were violated, as well as her rights of association. The U.S. District Court ruled in our favor regarding the former claim, and refused to dismiss the latter claim, leaving it to a jury to decide if her associational rights have been violated.

Cooperating attorney: Eileen Blackwood

Medical Records Privacy

Public policy-makers believe electronic medical records will improve medical care and save money. However, despite the passage of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act in 1996, effective and consistent standards for protecting patient privacy have eluded planners. The state of Vermont is creating a statewide health information exchange where patient records can be exchanged and accessed electronically. And in 2008 Fletcher Allen Health Care in Burlington won regulatory approval to build a \$90-million e-medical records system. We filed for and were granted "interested party status" in the FAHC case. During the

proceedings, we stressed the need for strong privacy and security standards consistent with standards for the statewide exchange network. The statewide standards are still to be developed — a situation backwards from what we believe is necessary and envisioned in the law creating the information exchange. FAHC has within its practice nearly half the doctors in the state, so standards they set are likely to have a major impact on standards the exchange will follow.

NSA Surveillance And Telephone Records

By revising the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act in June 2008, Congress shut down any further investigation of whether telecommunications companies turned over customer phone records to the National Security Agency. The ACLU had successfully petitioned the Vermont Public Service Board in 2006 to investigate whether the companies had violated privacy policies, as had been suggested in news accounts. The U.S. Department of Justice then sued to stop the investigation, claiming the proceeding was barred by the "state secrets" doctrine. The case, and similar ones in other states, sat in limbo while the telecommunications companies pressured Congress to release them from any liability if courts found they had broken the law. Congress not only granted them immunity from liability, but also ordered the investigations shut down. There was strong evidence that information had indeed been turned over to the NSA; now, however, questions regarding how much information, and

whether the action was legal, may never be answered.

Cooperating attorney: Richard Saudek

Police Actions Against Juveniles

We have received numerous complaints in recent years concerning actions taken by police to break up teen parties where underage drinking is suspected. The tactics have included the towing of cars belonging to partygoers — even though police may have no evidence the owner possesses or has been drinking alcohol. Many parties take place in rural areas, along back roads. Police invoke a statute allowing the towing of cars obstructing the right-of-way. The statute is, however, enforced inconsistently, as anyone living on a rural road during deer season can attest to. We became involved in a case that could lead to litigation around the arbitrary tactics used against teens.

Religious Proselytizing In Public Schools

The case of an Irasburg teacher alleged to be introducing Christian religious themes in his middle school classes came to our attention via parents' complaints and news media coverage. We wrote to school administrators, stating that courts are clear that proselytizing in a public school is forbidden. Administrators responded with instructions for teachers to cease any such activity, but complaints continued around harassment and retaliation. The issue may be litigated unless a satisfactory resolution can be reached.

*Cooperating attorneys: Tony Pyle,
A. Jeffry Taylor*

Salvia Prohibition

Early in 2007 Middlebury's health officer issued an emergency order pro-

hibiting a town merchant from selling salvia, an herb with hallucinogenic properties. The sale of salvia is legal under current law. If salvia were a controlled substance, regulation would be carried out by state or federal authorities. The ACLU believes the town of Middlebury exceeded its authority by prohibiting the sale of salvia. We continue to work to resolve the issue; litigation remains a possibility.

*Cooperating attorneys: Roger Kohn,
Tony Pyle*

Sex Offender Residency Restrictions

The city of Barre passed a broad ordinance in the summer of 2008 restricting where sex offenders may live. It was the first time that a Vermont community decided it, rather than the state, should enact laws regulating the rights of sex offenders, raising the specter municipalities could begin dictating Department of Corrections policy. Three other municipalities — Rutland, Rutland Town, and Swanton — followed suit. Whether the ordinances could survive a legal challenge will depend on many things. Generally, challenges focus on the Constitution's ban on *ex post facto* laws (retroactive laws), the government's ability to dictate where someone may or may not live, and due process rights that must be accorded all citizens before a right is taken away. The Senate Judiciary Committee's fall study of sex offender laws recommended that local communities not pass such ordinances.

Shackling Of Children

In 2007 a seven-year-old boy was transported in handcuffs and shackles by sheriff's deputies from Rutland Regional Medical Center to the Brattleboro Retreat for in-patient psychiat-

ric evaluation and treatment. The case was similar to one three years ago that led to a state law prohibiting, in most cases, such extreme restraint. We determined that the boy's transport may have satisfied protocol requirements, even though the manner of transport seemed extreme. Following the case, Rutland hospital officials worked on new procedures to minimize the use of restraints on young children, and we felt the issue had been resolved positively.

Vilaseca v. U.S. Department of Treasury

The ACLU-Vermont joined ACLU affiliates in Florida and Massachusetts, and the Center for Constitutional Rights, in a friend-of-the-court brief in a Vermont case challenging Bush administration restrictions on family members' travel to Cuba. The lawsuit was spearheaded by a Vermont Law School student, Jared Carter, who married a Cuban-American woman. They were denied permission to travel to Cuba to celebrate their marriage, and Carter and his wife — along with two other Cuban-Americans living in Vermont — filed suit. The regulations prohibit Americans from visiting close family members in Cuba more than once every three years (instead of every year, as had been the case), even in emergency situations. The regulations also prevent Americans from visiting aunts, uncles, or cousins. The *amicus* brief — prepared by lawyers at the international firm Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP working *pro bono* — argues that the due process right to preserve family relationships is deeply rooted in the First and Fifth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

Cooperating attorney: Mitchell Pearl

ACLU-VT and ACLUF-VT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES, FY 2008*

	ACLU	ACLU Foundation
Support and Revenues		
Memberships	\$ 29,777	
Revenue-sharing		\$ 136,980
National-Vermont reconciliation	4,727	
Annual campaign		154,456
Staff attorney contributions		5,750
Bequests	94	385,083
Events	5,905	19,633
Interest and dividends	168	16,487
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments		31,680
Realized loss on investments		(1,985)
Litigation		159,270
Other	<u>4,035</u>	<u>616</u>
<i>Total support and revenues.</i>	<u>\$ 44,706</u>	<u>\$ 907,970</u>
 Expenses		
Program services		
Legal		\$ 68,882
Public education		24,603
Legislation	<u>\$ 16,800</u>	<u> </u>
<i>Total program services</i>	<u>\$ 16,800</u>	<u>\$ 93,485</u>
 Supporting services		
Fundraising	10,048	88,565
Management and general	<u>13,149</u>	<u>63,968</u>
<i>Total supporting services.</i>	<u>\$ 23,197</u>	<u>\$ 152,533</u>
<i>Total expenses</i>	<u>\$ 39,997</u>	<u>\$ 246,018</u>
 NET CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	4,709	661,952
NET ASSETS – BEGINNING	<u>30,293</u>	<u>816,597</u>
NET ASSETS – ENDING	<u>\$ 35,002</u>	<u>\$ 1,478,549</u>

**These statements of activities cover the fiscal year that ended on March 31, 2008, and were prepared by ACLU staff based on an annual audit report prepared by outside independent auditors.*

A WATERSHED MOMENT

By Allen Gilbert, executive director

I think we all accept that we've just passed a watershed moment in our nation's history. The roller coaster ride of change that we've been on — prompted by the fall elections, the economy, and a general sense of unease — is propelling us into 2009.

We have high hopes. But hopes must become real if we're to live again in a country where power is not abused and the civil liberties of everyone are respected and protected.

The ACLU is nonpartisan. As an organization, we do not endorse candidates and we are not aligned with one political party or another. That is because civil liberties themselves are nonpartisan. There can be no other way. Our rights must exist no matter which party or what candidate is in power.

Starting nearly a year ago, the ACLU began drawing up a plan for what we would ask the new president to do when he, or she, came into office.

The plan is called "Actions for Restoring America — How to begin repairing the damage to freedom in America." It sets an agenda for the new Obama administration and for the Congress, starting with a First Day Agenda and then a First 100 Days Agenda.

The pace is quick, but it's do-able. Even the First Day Agenda can be accomplished. The Bush administration did much of its work — especially the work repugnant to civil liberties — through executive order or administrative action. The Obama

administration has the power to undo the abuses the same way — through executive powers.

The top three items of the plan are these:

- Close Guantanamo
- Stop torture
- End extraordinary rendition

It is a stain on our constitutional democracy that any of these things exists.

After these urgent items, our plan moves to a second phase with 10 items on our action list:

1. Warrantless spying. We want our government to comply with existing statutes that require review by the FISA (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) court.

2. Watch lists. We want all watch lists completely reviewed, and only names collected for whom there is credible evidence of terrorist ties or activities.

3. FOIA requests. We want a return to the standard of an "overall presumption of disclosure" for Freedom of Information Act requests rather than the standard put in place by Attorney General John Ashcroft — "sound legal basis." Government should be open.

4. Monitoring of activists. Stop it. We want the president to direct the attorney general and other agency heads to end government monitoring of political activists.

5. Civil rights enforcement. Order renewed enforcement of civil rights by the U.S. Department of Justice, particularly around voting,

employment, and prisons.

6. Real ID. Get it right or not at all. Direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to suspend the regulations so Congress can take the time to review the program and suggest alternatives.

7. Abortion gag rule. Rescind the Bush administration's prohibition of foreign aid to overseas organizations that promote or perform abortions.

8. Sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination by the federal government and contractors. Do what Vermont has done — ban it.

9. Death penalty. Put in place a federal death penalty moratorium until — at the very least — racial disparities are addressed.

10. Faith-based initiatives. Return to an objective standard for distinguishing between religious and non-religious organizations. Respect the First Amendment.

Connected to these 10 items are related issues, touching on DNA databasing, signing statements, and many other things. The complete plan is on the ACLU Web site, www.aclu.org.

On July 4 of 2008, I clipped a column by a former military correspondent for Knight Ridder newspapers, Joseph Galloway.

Galloway was incensed at the Congress's recent approval of the Bush administration's FISA bill. "How dare they?" Galloway thundered in print on the day celebrating colonists' resistance to British violation of basic rights. There was hardly a nod to the "true patriots who rebelled against an English king and his army to guarantee those rights," Galloway sneered of the FISA bill.

In 2009 may there be nods — even bows and affirmations — to our constitutional freedoms.

DAVID W. CURTIS CIVIL LIBERTIES AWARD

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 26th Annual David W. Curtis Civil Liberties Award to the Vermont Library Association for its steadfast commitment to protecting the freedom to read and the pursuit of knowledge and personal fulfillment.

Librarians have an image as stern and strict. They play by the rules. The rules by which librarians play include a passionate devotion to individual rights. Librarians stand up to authority and even risk jail so our right to read what we choose, without someone looking over our shoulder, is respected. The Vermont Library Association was in the forefront nationally of helping to fight the infamous “Section 215” of the USA Patriot Act, the section that granted law enforcement access to library patron records. This year the association fought successfully in Vermont for a library patron records confidentiality act. The most frequent sign in a library may be “quiet,” but the Vermont Library Association has shown through its actions that it is anything but silent in protecting our liberties.



Geoff Brumbaugh

Vermont Library Association representatives Judah Hamer (VLA president) and Trina Magi (chair of VLA Intellectual Freedom Committee)

JONATHON B. CHASE COOPERATING ATTORNEY AWARD

Geoff Brumbaugh



Eileen Blackwood

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 21st annual Jonathon B. Chase Cooperating Attorney Award to Eileen M. Blackwood in recognition of her work defending the rights of women and others to be treated justly in the workplace.

In times of fear as we have experienced since 2001, irrational decisions are made. These decisions may punish innocent individuals who are — solely through prejudice — held accountable for the misdeeds, perceived or real, of others. Eileen Blackwood saw such injustice in a case involving a sheriff’s department assistant who was summarily fired from her job because her ex-husband once belonged to the Hell’s Angels. Eileen brought suit in U.S. District Court on the woman’s behalf, and prevailed on the point that the woman had a right to adequate review before such precipitous action could be taken. The rights of the vulnerable are too often the target of arbitrary measures that cause substantial harm to those who can least afford harm. It is the work of cooperating attorneys such as Eileen Blackwood that show the finest face of our litigation advocacy.

DEVELOPMENT AWARD

Geoff Brumbaugh



Arnie Malina (right) receives the Development Award from Allen Gilbert.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 19th annual Development Award to Arnie Malina in recognition of his dedicated and energetic work in assuring that the American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont has the financial resources necessary to accomplish its work.

Victory in the courtroom can be achieved through one's wits while success in fundraising requires wits plus grace, charm, knowledge, and persistence. Arnie Malina possesses these qualities and knows how to use them to support causes in which he believes. If there is a "happy warrior" of fundraising, Arnie is it. Our organization is the richer, in energy and dollars, because of his work.

TIMMY BOURNE AWARD FOR EXCEPTIONAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 20th annual Timmy Bourne Award for Exceptional Volunteer Service to Betty Clark in recognition of her contribution of time and energy to the American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont.

Organizations dedicated to worthy causes run on the fuel of passion, principle, and committed volunteers. Betty Clark is an honored founding member of this organization, involved in its work for more than 40 years. She cheerfully takes on tasks humble in their appearance but significant in their application. She regularly travels to Montpelier from her home in Rutland to chart the ACLU-Vermont's public presence, as chronicled through press reports. Using scissors, glue sticks, and copy machine, Betty assembles the first drafts of our history, providing us sonar-like readings of how our message is being received. The value of her work, and her dependability, are evident to anyone who appreciates the value of primary sources as windows into an organization's growth. It can be safely said that members, officers, and staff of this organization will be looking at the products of her labor five, 10, and 20 years from now. We are grateful for her long interest in, and commitment to, the ACLU of Vermont.



Geoff Brumbaugh

Betty Clark receives the Timmy Bourne Award from Allen Gilbert.

SUPPORTING THE ACLU



I want to support the vital work of Vermont's American Civil Liberties Union Foundation.

Enclosed is my contribution of: \$500 \$100 \$25 Other: \$ _____

Contributions will be recognized in the next annual report, but only with your permission.

Please list my/our name(s) as follows: _____

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Name(s): _____

Mailing address: _____

E-mail: _____ Phone: _____

Please make checks payable to: ACLU Foundation of Vermont. Gifts are tax-deductible to the fullest extent permitted by law.

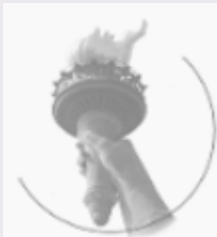
Clip and return to: American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Vermont, 137 Elm Street, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Your support is deeply appreciated.

Including the ACLU in your will is worth more than words can convey.

In fact, today it's worth up to \$10,000.

Through the LEGACY CHALLENGE, naming the ACLU Foundation in your will or trust qualifies us to receive up to a \$10,000 matching donation today from our generous donor, the Robert W. Wilson Charitable Trust. It's that simple.



So if you have the will, we have the way.

To learn more, visit www.aclu.org/legacy or call toll-free 877-867-1025.

Please act now. The Legacy Challenge ends soon.

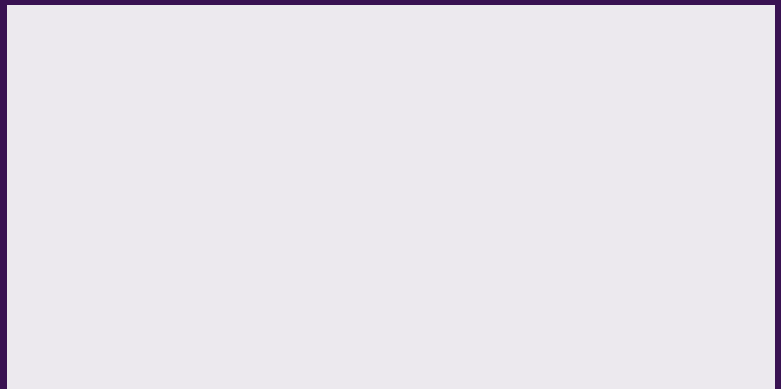


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FOUNDATION OF VERMONT
137 Elm Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
(802) 223-6304

info@aclvt.org
www.aclvt.org

2008 Annual Report

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