



ANNUAL REPORT

2009



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2009 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 nearly 90 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 collection 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 2009

Your ACLU is healthy and strong. We continue to litigate, lobby, and advise public officials with success. But fundamental changes in modern

life call for an additional way to think about protecting civil liberties.

Over the past decade, our world has been upended. While no organization could foresee everything that has occurred, civil libertarians made little effort to anticipate what was likely to happen and what to do about it.

Let's look backward for a moment. First came the September 11th sabotage of landmark buildings in New York and Washington and in its wake a self-sustaining climate of fear and boundless desire for safety.

Second was the digitization of information. Greater and greater masses of data about ordinary citizens were collected, analyzed, misplaced, and stolen. Governments and private corporations began cooperating to maximize the reach of this data. And chipmakers kept developing smaller and smaller devices to store it.

Third, the economy of this country and much of the world unraveled to an extent, and with a speed, we thought impossible. The world responded by increasing governmental power and enabling more corporations to become "too big to fail."

Fourth, thanks to the Internet, access to information and opinion – whether reliable or not – exploded, and the investigative reach of traditional media shrank.

Had we anticipated just one of these basic changes – or even some hint of it – we might have affected the way it unfolded. We certainly could have prepared to deal with its probable

effects on our civil liberties.

So what should we do in the future?

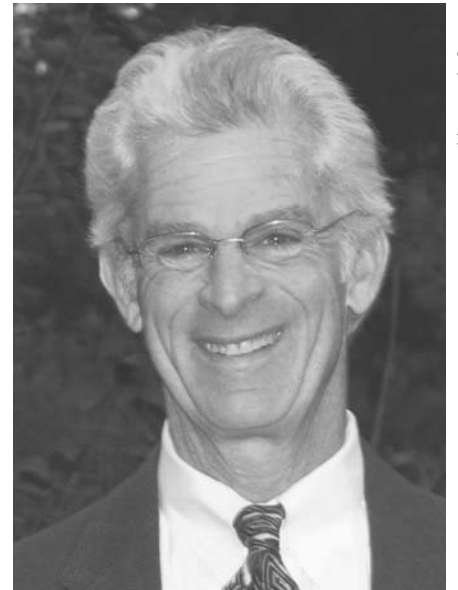
Much of our work must remain the same: responding to threats to freedom of speech, due process, equal protection, women's right to choose, police misconduct, governmental overreaching, and increasingly questionable actions taken by public schools and prisons. We'll lobby for adequate funding of the judiciary and public defender system and against legislative initiatives that diminish constitutional rights.

When I began writing, I thought I'd conclude by recommending more extensive efforts to help Vermonters grasp the value of their civil liberties. In fact, this is the priority of your affiliate's long-range plan.

But even education, while absolutely necessary, is not sufficient. And neither are litigation, lobbying, and consultation.

The 21st century will produce many more fundamental changes. To continue to work as we have in the past – waiting for changes to unfold – would be foolhardy. We need to anticipate and gauge major developments.

No longer can we focus on what has already occurred – on the streets, in the courts, under the domes of government. We must study – and prepare strategies to address – what is most likely to happen and how those likelihoods will affect our freedoms. We need to follow what is happening in scientific laboratories, executive



Meagan A. Carter

suites, and social movements, to name a few. And we may need a staff futurist as well as a staff attorney.

Only by thinking more broadly, more deeply, and further ahead can we adequately preserve and expand our civil liberties.

I look forward to doing that with you and thank you for your extraordinary support so far.

By Allen Gilbert, executive director

This has been a busy year. We were active in the Legislature. We're using new communications tools. We put on a number of successful, well-

attended events. We were interviewed by the press on a wide range of issues. The board of directors completed a strategic plan and worked to strengthen our committee structure.

We were hit with the fundraising challenges affecting all nonprofits, making your financial support all the more critical. We invite you to think about ways that you can support us long-term. We need to keep alive the legacy of protecting civil liberties here in Vermont. That legacy is something created, and nurtured, by those who have supported this organization over many years.

We have tried to shift as much of our resources as possible to the direct defense of civil liberties. 2009 was the first full year that we had a full-time attorney on staff. The addition made a tremendous difference in our work. You can read about legal program activities in the "Legal Docket" portion of this report.

Here are some highlights of the year:

- Worked with others on passage of a marriage equality law, the most significant civil liberties achievement in 2009. Vermont, which led in creation of civil unions legislation in 2000, set new ground again by becoming the first state to recognize same-sex marriage through legislation rather than court order. The success came despite a gubernatorial veto.
- Helped bring attention to the fiscal challenges facing Vermont courts and the impact on citizens' access to justice.
- Organized our most successful "Bill of Rights 101" student conference. More than 75 students from BFA Fairfax attended workshops, heard keynote speaker Bob Gensburg discuss the "rule of law," and puzzled through a complicated mock scenario involving a student disciplined for "cyber-bullying."
- Brought together attorneys and laypeople for our annual early summer conference, which this year focused on "Thought and Expression in a Changing World."
- Continued our "Restore the Rule of Law" campaign throughout the first year of the Obama administration, leading film discussions, speaking at summer house parties, and contacting congressional offices about reauthorization of the USA PATRIOT Act.
- Published on the Web our "Student Rights Handbook," a project several years in the making. We hope to continue to add to the material.
- Spoke out on the need for police accountability, an ongoing issue that has at its core Vermont's decentralized law enforcement system. The proliferation of Tasers, continuing allegations of racial profiling, and numerous citizen complaints have shown that the lack of effective public oversight creates a perception of arbitrary police conduct.
- Celebrated the First Amendment during Banned Books Week with



an event in Norwich that received national attention. Prominent Vermont writers read from works that had been banned or whose authors had been barred from entering the United States.

- Participated in discussions on possible abuse of the state's open meeting law. The topic arose following revelations of financial troubles in two Vermont cities.
- Used our Web site to post a range of videos that included clips of conferences, our annual meeting, and professionally made topical films from the National ACLU.

A nice coda to 2009 came in November when Arlo Guthrie and his family played the Flynn Theater in Burlington. Board member Arnie Malina helped organize an ACLU benefit reception. Seeing four generations of Guthries on stage reminded everyone that advocating for freedom and justice requires sustained effort over many decades – but that the company of others provides the energy for what Arlo Guthrie termed "the work in front of us."

A SUMMARY OF MAJOR LEGAL ACTIONS DURING 2009

Government Authority

Hagan v. City of Barre: In May, we brought suit in the Washington Superior Court challenging an ordinance passed by the City of Barre that excluded individuals convicted of a sex offense from residing in most of the municipality. Our client, Christopher Hagan, had been convicted of a sex offense in 2000 and had been out of prison for a number of years before moving to Barre with his spouse and children into an apartment located for them by the Vermont State Housing Authority's rental assistance program. Our suit contended that Vermont municipalities possess only that lawmaking authority specifically granted to them by the Legislature. The court agreed and struck the ordinance. The city chose not to appeal, acknowledging in the press that it had never been granted authority to pass the ordinance.

Staff attorney: Dan Barrett

Freedom of Belief

Downs v. Rogers: In February, we filed suit on behalf of two families whose children had been exposed to religious proselytizing in a public school in Irasburg. Following mediation, one of the families reached a satisfactory resolution to their claims, with our other clients pressing forward in litigation.

Cooperating attorneys: Tony Pyle (Law Offices of Antonio D. Pyle, Stowe), A. Jeffrey Taylor (Abatiell & Assocs., Rutland)

Staff attorney: Dan Barrett

Abuse of Power

Doe v. Department of Public Safety: In October, we filed a petition in the Washington Superior Court for review of a state agency's action regarding the listing of individuals on the state's online sex offender registry beyond criteria specifically enumerated in the relevant statute. We brought the action after our client, identified as John Doe, politely wrote to DPS three times to ask that his name be removed because his conviction did not qualify him for publication on the registry. He was ignored. Following press coverage of the suit, the defendant surrendered entirely, took our client off the registry, and moved to dismiss on the basis of mootness. We are seeking a ruling from the court preventing the defendant from putting Doe back on the registry unlawfully.

Staff attorney: Dan Barrett

Due Process

Stone v. Middlebury: In May, we filed suit in the Addison Superior Court over the Town of Middlebury's decision to summarily deprive James Stone of his ability to sell *salvia divinorum* at his shop in town – notwithstanding that Vermont municipalities do not have lawful authority to modify Vermont's controlled substances regime. The case is being actively litigated.

Cooperating attorney: Roger Kohn (Kohn Rath Blackwood & Danon, Hinesburg)

Staff attorney: Dan Barrett

Speedy Trial

State v. Brillon: In 2001, Michael Brillon was arrested and charged with a crime. Unable to make bail, he sat in Vermont prisons for two years and 10 months before he was tried on the offense. In 2008, the Vermont Supreme Court decided that Brillon's right to a speedy trial under the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had been violated. The state secured review in the U.S. Supreme Court, and we joined ACLU's national office and the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers as friends of the court urging that the Vermont ruling be upheld. In February, the federal high court reversed and remanded the case back to the Vermont Supreme Court. We signed on as co-counsel to assist Brillon's attorney, William Nelson, in litigating the question of whether Brillon's speedy trial right under the Vermont Constitution had been violated. Oral argument was in June; a decision is pending.

Attorney: William Nelson (*Defender General's Office*);

Staff attorney: Dan Barrett

Freedom of Association

Keefe v. Caledonia County Sheriff's Department: A woman hired for an administrative position at the Caledonia County Sheriff's Department was subsequently fired because of her ex-husband's alleged ties to the Hell's Angels. We filed suit, arguing that Michelle Keefe's right of association and to due process were violated. Following a summary judgment ruling favorable to Keefe, the defendant

agreed to settle the case.

Cooperating attorney: Eileen Blackwood (*Kohn Rath Blackwood & Danon, Hinesburg*)

Internet Access at Libraries

We have become aware of a number of Vermont libraries that have put pornography-blocking filters on their public access terminals in compliance with federal mandates to do so – yet do not have policies in place that permit patrons to have the filters temporarily disabled upon request. Filtering internet access at public libraries with no means of temporarily disabling the filter upon request very likely violates the First Amendment. Filters block a wide variety of legitimate information about politics, current events, health, and sexuality. We are working to help libraries enact policies that are consistent with the First Amendment.

Right to Family Integrity

Vilaseca v. United States Department of Treasury: We joined ACLU affiliates in Florida and Massachusetts, and the Center for Constitutional Rights in filing a joint friend-of-the-court brief in a Vermont case challenging restrictions on family members' travel to Cuba. The lawsuit was spearheaded by a Vermont Law School student, Jared Carter, who was denied permission to travel to Cuba to celebrate his marriage with his Cuban-American spouse. Shortly after President Obama was inaugurated, the Treasury Department mooted the case by promulgating new rules permitting more frequent travel to visit Cuban family members.

Cooperating attorney: Mitchell Pearl

(*Langrock, Sperry & Wool, LLP, Middlebury, for ACLU of Vermont*)
Attorneys: James L. Messenger, Malick W. Ghachem, Oney Onyejekwe, Wasif Qureshi, Arthur D'Andrea (*Weil, Gotshal & Manges, LLP, Boston*); John Reinstein and Sarah Wunsch (*ACLU of Mass.*); Randall Marshall (*ACLU of Florida*); and Darius Charney (*Center for Constitutional Rights, NYC*)

Domestic Surveillance

Following recent unsettling revelations about domestic surveillance around the country, we began a review of surveillance taking place within Vermont. The first phase of the effort involves gathering information about the data collected by the state and used against Vermonters in a variety of settings. Accordingly, we requested a variety of public records from the Department of Motor Vehicles and the state's Fusion Center. The former regularly distributes driver and vehicle information to law enforcement and commercial data aggregators; our request seeks any agreements in place governing distribution of that data. The latter is Vermont's federally funded domestic surveillance outpost (one or more exists in every state) that collects information about Vermonters in an effort to keep both federal and state law enforcement agencies apprised of suspected terrorists. Our records request to the Fusion Center seeks the agreements in place governing the collection and dissemination of data.

Police Accountability

As part of ongoing efforts to equip Vermonters with the tools necessary to

hold state and local police forces accountable for their conduct, we have begun gathering basic data to inform Vermonters about the actions undertaken in their name by the police. Our first request – which will be an annual occurrence – was for a list of all lawsuits filed or threatened against state police officers in the past eight years. The purpose is to track officers whose actions draw lawsuits but not discipline. Forthcoming requests will obtain information regarding the use of stun guns and the investigation of police shootings.

Web Advocacy

The ACLU of Vermont transitioned to a new Web hosting provider over the summer in order to utilize better means of keeping the public informed of our activities. As part of this effort, the legal department has begun providing more information about our litigation online and has begun to assemble records of our past litigation for eventual online posting.

Complaint Investigation and Resolution

Since the last annual report, the legal department has investigated and responded to more than 250 complaints filed with the ACLU of Vermont. Our response rate – on top of our other advocacy activities – would not be possible without the tireless work of David Abbott, who volunteers his time to help in the handling of the complaints.

ACLU-VT and ACLUF-VT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES, FY 2009*

| | ACLU | ACLU Foundation |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| Support and Revenues | | |
| Memberships | \$ 33,462 | |
| Revenue-sharing | | \$ 145,102 |
| National ACLU grant | 912 | |
| Gifts: | | |
| Annual campaign | | 51,495 |
| Memorials/Honorariums | | 1,000 |
| Foundation | | 2,000 |
| Bequests | 50,000 | 5,000 |
| Events | 165 | 11,076 |
| Interest and dividends | 780 | 32,456 |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on investments | | (110,718) |
| Litigation | | 10,568 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>1,307</u> | <u>35,334</u> |
| <i>Total support and revenues</i> | <u>\$ 86,626</u> | <u>\$ 183,313</u> |
| Expenses | | |
| Program services | | |
| Legal | | \$ 62,093 |
| Public education | | 34,948 |
| Legislation | <u>\$ 35,846</u> | <u> </u> |
| <i>Total program services</i> | <u>\$ 35,846</u> | <u>\$ 97,041</u> |
| Supporting services | | |
| Fundraising | 11,600 | 89,568 |
| Management and general | <u>29,461</u> | <u>85,041</u> |
| <i>Total supporting services</i> | <u>\$ 41,061</u> | <u>\$ 174,609</u> |
| <i>Total expenses</i> | <u>\$ 76,907</u> | <u>\$ 271,650</u> |
| NET CHANGE IN NET ASSETS | 9,719 | (88,337) |
| NET ASSETS – BEGINNING | <u>35,002</u> | <u>1,478,549</u> |
| NET ASSETS – ENDING | <u>\$ 44,721</u> | <u>\$ 1,390,212</u> |

*These statements of activities cover the fiscal year that ended on March 31, 2009, and were prepared by ACLU staff based on an annual audit report prepared by outside independent auditors.

WHOSE CIVIL LIBERTIES?

By Allen Gilbert, executive director

Two topical issues from this year stick out in my mind. They point to a single theme.

The two issues: First, the passage by the Vermont Legislature of not one, but two, comprehensive sex offender bills. Second, reauthorization by Congress of the USA PATRIOT Act.

The single theme is, “No problem. My civil liberties aren’t being violated. Why should I care?”

Here’s why you should care.

I spend a lot of time, in my position, pointing out the threats to civil liberties posed by the many sex offender bills that are introduced in the Legislature.

We’re always the ones called by the press when a new sex offender issue comes up.

We receive frequent calls from offenders themselves. That’s because they’re reluctant to take their concerns to public officials.

We litigate sex offender issues in court, as we did in 2009.

I am frequently asked why we spend time on issues involving those whom some people see as “the worst of the worst.” I’m asked, “Don’t sex offenders deserve the harshest punishments possible?”

Maybe. But laws passed by the Legislature and signed by the governor must still meet constitutional tests. The criminal justice system must still accord defendants, and the convicted, due process and equal justice.

We like to say that the ACLU defends principles, not clients. If we have a client, it is the Bill of Rights.

That can be a sophisticated concept to explain to people. People only hear that an 18-year-old has been charged with the sexual assault of a 15-year-old. Or that a 35-year-old who’s been in prison multiple times reoffends when he’s out on probation.

But we need to see that when a sex offender law is passed, it doesn’t necessarily affect just sex offenders.

For example, there’s a requirement in one of the new sex offender laws that DNA be collected upon arraignment for any felony, and for some misdemeanors. This mandate affects you and me, too. Your DNA will be collected even though you may never actually be convicted of a crime. All that has to happen is that you’re cited into court to face a charge.

A new crime lab is being constructed in Waterbury to accommodate the state’s expanded DNA collection efforts. I guarantee you that within a year or two, a new bill will be introduced to collect DNA from everyone, upon arrest, for any crime – felony or misdemeanor.

And I guarantee you the government will want to keep as many DNA samples on file as it can, even if no charges are ever brought against you.

Once your DNA is in government databases, you’re a suspect for every crime committed – anywhere.

So it *is* your civil liberties that we’re talking about.

In a similar vein, you may believe that the PATRIOT Act will never apply to you, so why worry if it’s extended for another four years?

After all, it’s only the guilty who are targets of National Security Letters or FISA court warrants, right?

It’s only the terrorist, not the peace demonstrator, who is identified as a “lone wolf” out to overthrow the government and harm citizens, right?

Why worry?

Well, we should worry because the government has the power, through the PATRIOT Act, to be snooping inside our homes when we’re at work, at church or temple, or skiing. No warrant needs to be presented to a homeowner before agents enter a home on a “sneak-and-peek” search.

A provision rejected during consideration of PATRIOT Act reauthorization would have revoked the immunity from lawsuits or prosecutions that telecom companies were granted in 2008.

The immunity involves cases where telecom companies may have secretly turned over customer phone records to the National Security Agency.

So, the PATRIOT Act most definitely affects us all.

The Founders warned that it is inherent in the nature of government that it aggregate and retain power. Granted new powers, government rarely yields them back.

Our system of checks and balances was designed specifically to limit this aggregation of power.

But it has become harder and harder to exercise the checks and apply the balances, even with a new administration in Washington.

To let a liberty be violated anywhere is to let that liberty be eroded for everyone. That’s the fundamental belief that has driven our work since the national ACLU was founded in 1920. It continues to drive our work today.

DAVID W. CURTIS CIVIL LIBERTIES AWARD

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 27th Annual David W. Curtis Civil Liberties Award to Beth Robinson for her steadfast commitment to marriage equality in Vermont.

For the second time the ACLU of Vermont is honored to present Beth Robinson with the David W. Curtis Award. The first was in 2000, after the *Baker* decision had been won and civil unions legislation passed. That victory did not, however, achieve the fully equal freedom to marry sought for gay and lesbian Vermonters. While the energy of others might have flagged, Beth re-committed herself to full marriage equality, with the formation of the Vermont Freedom to Marry Task Force. The campaign spanned nine years, and in 2009 the goal was achieved in a dramatic political finale. The victory was a victory not just for one class of citizens, but for all people – in this state and beyond – who believe in equal treatment under the law.

Will Hunter



Beth Robinson is presented with the Curtis Award by Executive Director Allen Gilbert

JONATHON B. CHASE COOPERATING ATTORNEY AWARD

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 22nd annual Jonathon B. Chase Cooperating Attorney Award to Antonio D. Pyle in recognition of his work defending the civil liberties of all Vermonters and strengthening the ACLU of Vermont.

Will Hunter



From a child subjected to the religious proselytizing of her middle school teacher, to a merchant targeted by local officials for selling products they deemed objectionable, to a young man trying to find a decent place to live with his family in the face of a city's restrictive sex offender residency law – these ACLU clients were all aided by cooperating attorney Tony Pyle. A recent émigré from Pennsylvania (the state whose constitution Vermont copied), Tony quickly immersed himself in the cultural and civic affairs of his new home. He joined the ACLU of Vermont's Legal Advisory Panel and quickly demonstrated his knowledge of, and commitment to, First Amendment freedoms. He also assisted with work at the ACLU office to bridge the transition between staff attorneys, deftly fielding the myriad complaints that arrive weekly in our office. Vermonters' civil liberties are more secure because of his labors.

YOUTH ACTIVISM AWARD

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its Youth Activism Award to Joseph Carlomagno in recognition of his respect for the First Amendment rights of others while exercising his own rights and motivating others to join him.

Joe's creative efforts in exercising his First Amendment rights regarding the Westboro Baptist Church protest against Vermont's new marriage equality law at Montpelier High School in September impressed everyone. He used online tools to create a virtual counter-action to collect \$1 from those opposed to Westboro's message for every minute that Westboro members protested at the school. His recognition of church members' right to voice their opinions – opinions many found harsh and offensive – while encouraging students and others to stand up against those views showed a sophisticated appreciation of constitutional rights. He was able to raise \$8,600 for use by Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders (GLAD) in its advocacy efforts. We hope that his thoughtful activism inspires others and continues throughout his life.

Will Hunter



LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT IN THE CAUSE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES AWARD



Irving Adler listens as his award is read by Executive Director Allen Gilbert

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its Lifetime Achievement in the Cause of Civil Liberties Award to Dr. Irving Adler in recognition of nearly a century's dedication to making the world a more just and humane place through an unswerving belief in individual rights and equal treatment under the law.

It is a challenge to live one's life without compromising the ideals and beliefs learned and assimilated in one's early years, especially when those values are scorned and rejected by society at large. Dr. Irving Adler was dismissed from his teaching job in New York in 1954 because of the Feinberg Law, passed during the height of McCarthyism. The law intended to weed out teachers who belonged to "subversive organizations." Dr. Adler and others fought their dismissals all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. There they lost. Nearly 20 years later, however, a subsequent Supreme Court decision overturned that ruling. Dr. Adler went on to become an author, writing children's books, textbooks, and works on education theory and philosophy. He moved to Vermont in 1960, where he was president of the "Vermont in Mississippi Project," chaired the Coordinating Committee of Vermont Peace Organizations, served on the Shaftsbury and Mt. Anthony Union High School boards, and involved himself in myriad civic projects. In his later life he started a third career, in science, with an interest in mathematical biology. At 96, he remains active in current events and eager to embrace new avenues for advocacy. His comments on health care can be found online. New York and Vermont, and indeed the entire nation, are the richer for Dr. Adler's steadfast commitment to the individual liberties of all people.

DEVELOPMENT AWARD

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 20th annual Development Award to Jennifer Ciarlo Pacholek in recognition of her dedicated and energetic work in assuring that the American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont has the financial resources needed to accomplish its work.



Jen has devoted many hours to the ACLU of Vermont in many capacities – from intern to Legal Advisory Panel member to board president. This award honors her service as chair of the Development Committee, a position that taxes the time, talents, and patience of even the most dedicated civil libertarian. Called upon to do difficult work or to make one more call for support, she has never flinched. Our organization is the richer, in energy and dollars, because of her work.

TIMMY BOURNE AWARD FOR EXCEPTIONAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE



Mitch Pearl chose his attire in recognition of both civil liberties and the Halloween annual meeting date

The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont presented its 22nd annual Timmy Bourne Award for Exceptional Volunteer Service to Mitchell Pearl in recognition of his contribution of time and energy to the ACLU of Vermont.

Organizations dedicated to worthy causes run on the fuel of passion, principle, and committed volunteers. Mitch has served this organization in many ways. We honor him this year with our Volunteer Award for his service as the ACLU-VT's representative to the National ACLU Board of Directors. Mitch is leaving that position after six years of service. Being on an 83-member board is not for the faint of heart, and his board service has spanned some of the most challenging times in the organization's history. Yet he has taken the work in professional stride, viewing energized discussions with a measured and keen eye always focused on protecting Americans' civil liberties. We are grateful for his long interest in, and commitment to, 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: _____

I prefer not to be listed.

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.

By including the ACLU in your will, you can leave a legacy of liberty for generations to come.

Thousands of passionate civil libertarians have stepped forward and expressed their most cherished values by making a deeply meaningful gift to the ACLU in their estate plans.

We invite you to remember the ACLU in your estate plans and become part of this special group of ACLU supporters who have made freedom, justice, and equality a personal legacy.

To learn more, or to take advantage of our estate planning resources, visit www.aclu.org/legacy or call toll-free 877-867-1025.



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2009 Annual Report

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