



ACLU

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
of UTAH

ANNUAL REPORT

April 2006 to March 2007

Dear ACLU Members and Friends,

Our annual report provides us the time to celebrate our victories, take pride in our collective accomplishments, and dedicate ourselves anew to the cause of civil liberties.

During the past year, the ACLU of Utah has continued to be an active participant in causes that grab headlines as well as those that are played out in the lives of individuals who struggle in society's margins. When you review this report, you'll see that we Utahns contend against the same ill-conceived, heavy-handed assaults on civil liberties that confront communities and state houses across the country. Over the past twelve months, the ACLU of Utah has fought off attempts to ban abortion, unfairly deny immigrants due process, and discriminate against Gay/Straight Alliances. We joined with legislators on both sides of the aisle to protest the nightmare of REAL ID, a de facto national identification card. We worked against the expansion of the death penalty and raised concerns about the constitutionality of the school vouchers program. We responded to hundreds of complaints by individuals around the state with civil liberties concerns. Day in and day out, we play a vital role in the ongoing struggle to protect everyone's civil liberties in Utah while understanding that our work here is part of a larger effort across our country.

In the mid-term national elections last November, voters said "no" to an administration that has been particularly hostile to civil liberties. We now have new hope and energy to press on in our efforts to restore the constitution and to stop the run-away abuses of government power. The ACLU is on the forefront of these efforts. We work to regain the sure footing of a country whose decisions are motivated by a respect for fundamental liberties and justice for all.

We know that our freedoms require constant vigilance and we understand that vigilance demands equal protection for the rights of everyone regardless of social position, viewpoint, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or religion.

We are grateful for the great support of our members and friends, and we look forward to the challenges ahead as the ACLU of Utah continues to work on behalf of equality for all. Our organization will continue to advocate for the rights of all persons as we challenge unconstitutional laws and practices.

Sue Marquardt
Board President

Karen McCreary
Executive Director

FROM THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT FREE SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

The King's English v. Shurtleff

In August, the U.S. District Court entered a stipulated preliminary injunction blocking the enforcement of several crucial provisions of a Utah Internet censorship law until final judgment in the case. The injunction was the result of an ACLU of Utah challenge to a 2005 law meant to restrict children's access to harmful material on the Internet. *The King's*



ACLU of Utah Plaintiff Betsy Burton,
owner of The King's English Bookshop

English v. Shurtleff was brought on behalf of a broadly-based group of Utah bookstore owners, artists, Internet service providers, and national trade associations, all of whom are worried that the law will unconstitutionally restrict their free speech rights. The injunction means that for now, the state is barred from investigating and enforcing alleged violations of the challenged portions of the law, and plaintiffs and other Web content providers do not have to unnecessarily censor their speech in order to avoid prosecution under a vague and unconstitutional statute. Attorneys from Howrey LLP, the Center for Democracy and Technology, and the Media Coalition are co-counsel in the case.

STATUS: Discovery was stayed until the end of the 2007 General Session of the Utah State Legislature, during which time defendants hoped to amend the problematic parts of the 2005 law. This March, Governor Huntsman signed into law HB 5, "Internet Sexual Content – Protection of Minors," which repeals the original law's requirement that the Attorney General's Office create an "adult content registry" containing the URLs of all Internet sites worldwide that are not "access restricted" and that contain "material harmful to minors." It also does away with the requirement that Internet service providers, at customer request, block access to sites that would have been on that registry. Although HB 5 eliminates some of the issues in our lawsuit, there are several outstanding problems with the 2005 law; in April 2007, we filed an amended complaint.

Sandy City v. Big Bob's Floor Covering VICTORY

In September, Sandy City entered into a settlement agreement to allow business owner Kody Sorenson to continue flying his ten American flags on the rooftop of his store, Big Bob's Floor Covering. The settlement agreement ended a dispute that began in June 2005, when Sandy City cited Sorenson with criminal charges for the flag display. Specifically, Sorenson was charged with violating a city ordinance that limited the number of "official flags" that business owners can fly. The ordinance did not impose similar restrictions on other displays. Sorenson contacted

the ACLU of Utah for help, writing that the flags are “a way I can show my support to those who have died in the war, who have fought, and to those who are putting lives on the line to protect freedom and our country.” Attorneys from the law firm Skordas, Caston & Hyde worked with the ACLU of Utah to represent Sorenson and to advocate for his right to display the flags under the First Amendment. As a result of negotiations with Sandy City, all criminal charges were dropped and the unconstitutional sign ordinance was amended.

Iraq War Protest VICTORY



Marshall Thompson

Last fall, Iraq war veteran Marshall Thompson contacted the Utah Department of Transportation when he was in the midst of planning a month-long walk across Utah to solicit support for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq. He received conflicting advice from UDOT representatives about whether he needed

to obtain permits for his walk, which was to take place primarily along the U.S. 89-91 corridor. Concerned that UDOT was treating Thompson differently because of the content of his speech (at one point, Thompson was told that he must obtain a permit because of the “purpose” of his march), the ACLU of Utah worked with Thompson’s attorney, Herm Olsen, to advocate for the veteran’s First Amendment rights. One week before his October start date, we received assurances from UDOT that Thompson could proceed with his plans without obtaining permits.

Free Speech Activities on Capitol Hill VICTORY

In October, the ACLU of Utah submitted comments to members of the Capitol Preservation Board on proposed regulations of free speech activities on Capitol Hill. In our letter, we noted our (and the public’s) significant confusion about the rules. Of particular concern were the overlapping definitions of “solicitation” and “free speech activity,” which, we warned, may have led officials to review the content of leaflets and other handouts to determine which rules apply. The final regulations were markedly different from those initially proposed: they clarified the definition of free speech activity, were much less convoluted, and contained strong statements in support of freedom of speech and expression. As the site where our state lawmakers consider important and sometimes controversial measures, it is especially important that free speech activities—from individuals passing out leaflets to public demonstrations—be encouraged on Capitol Hill.

EQUALITY

Etsitty v. Utah Transit Authority

The ACLU of Utah is awaiting a decision from the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals in Krystal Etsitty’s employment discrimination case against the Utah Transit Authority.

In October 2005, we filed a friend-of-the-court brief on behalf of Etsitty, who had been fired from her job as a bus driver shortly after she revealed to her employers that she is a transsexual. Etsitty, represented by the law firm of Strindberg & Scholnick, argued in federal court that she was protected by Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits employment discrimination based on sex, including nonconformity to sex stereotypes. In June 2005, the district court granted summary judgment to UTA, holding that transsexuals are not protected by Title VII, and that even if Title VII did apply, UTA’s decision was not based on Etsitty’s lack of conformity to sex stereotypes. Etsitty then asked the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals to reverse the district court’s decision. The ACLU of Utah was joined by the ACLU Lesbian and Gay Rights Project, Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the National Center for Lesbian Rights.

Norman v. Anderson VICTORY

In May, a Utah district court ruled that Salt Lake City’s plan to offer health insurance and other employment benefits to the domestic partners of city employees does not violate Utah’s constitutional amendment prohibiting the government from giving same-sex relationships the “same or substantially equivalent legal effect” as marriage. The court also held that the plan did not violate the state’s Marriage Recognition Policy, which states that Utah will not recognize any law that creates benefits for unmarried couples that are “substantially equivalent” to marriage. Importantly, the court acknowledged the policy arguments in favor of providing more expansive benefit plans. The ACLU of Utah filed a friend-of-the-court brief in the case on behalf of Salt Lake City Police Department employee Dianna Goodliffe and the local branch of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.



Dianna Goodliffe

POLICE PRACTICES

Walker v. City of Orem

Since 2004, the ACLU of Utah has worked with the law firm of Strindberg & Scholnick on a case against the Orem City and Pleasant Grove Police Departments and the Utah County Sheriff’s Department. In 1998, law enforcement officers from those agencies shot David Walker and then unconstitutionally detained his family for questioning while he was dying. The federal lawsuit is on behalf of the Walker family, who were not permitted to see David before he died; it charges the agencies with excessive force and unlawful detention.

STATUS: In June, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion in four consolidated appeals in the case. The court held that, “the lengthy detention alleged in this case was unreasonable and was not justified by either the need for investigation of a crime or control of a crime scene.

... [P]laintiffs have adequately alleged a violation of their Fourth Amendment rights.” However, the court also held that the reasonable duration of such a detention was not “clearly established” at the time of the events in question, and as a result, it allowed the dismissal of claims against Utah County and two Utah County sheriff’s officers. In other words, the court held that plaintiffs’ allegations amounted to an illegal detention, but because previous cases did not define the reasonable duration of such a detention, the officers could not be expected to know that their conduct violated the Fourth Amendment. Therefore, the officers were not liable for their actions. In the future, law enforcement officers should be aware that similar detentions may violate the Fourth Amendment, based on this decision. In the opinion, the appellate court refused to dismiss the suit against two police officers, one from Orem and the other from Pleasant Grove, which will now go forward.

Kanab City’s Animal Control Ordinance

Last spring, the ACLU of Utah was contacted by several Kanab residents who were concerned about a change to the city’s animal control ordinance. The new law states: “It shall be a condition of the issuance of any permit or license that the licensing authorities, animal control officers, police officers, or humane officer, shall be permitted to inspect all animals and the premises where animals are kept at any time.” As we wrote to Kanab City, this provision may improperly infringe on the Fourth Amendment rights of animal owners because it subjects their private homes to search and inspection without first requiring the owners’ consent or a warrant. We asked the city to revise the ordinance and we pledged to monitor its implementation to ensure that constitutional violations do not occur. An article about our letter appeared in *Southern Utah News*, and our hope is that it helped educate animal owners about their Fourth Amendment rights.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Access to Abortion

During their 2006 General Session, Utah legislators passed a law that requires, except in very limited circumstances, that minors both notify and receive consent from their parents or guardians before obtaining an abortion. The bill



J. Shoshanna Ehrlich at an ACLU of Utah training last June

ignores the rationale of myriad court decisions, which state that minors must have the opportunity to bypass parental involvement provisions, usually by establishing in court either that parental notification is not in their best interests or that they are sufficiently mature to decide whether or not to continue a pregnancy. After the

Administrative Office of the Courts publicized the rules for implementing the new law, the ACLU of Utah, the ACLU Reproductive Freedom Project, the Center for Reproductive Rights, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and the Massachusetts Judicial Consent for Minors Lawyer

Referral Panel submitted comments. The coalition of attorneys raised questions about several issues, including the provision restricting out-of-state minors from obtaining a judicial bypass in Utah, which was in violation of the federal constitutional right to interstate travel. This requirement was immediately dropped from the rules. The coalition also raised questions about minors’ access to attorneys in the judicial bypass process and the role of the guardian ad litem. Unfortunately, under the final rules, minors are not automatically granted representation in the bypass hearings. In addition to submitting written comments, the ACLU of Utah presented the coalition’s concerns to the Utah Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The ACLU of Utah also organized and hosted a training to educate attorneys about the requirements of the new law. In June, thirty attorneys attended a workshop by J. Shoshanna Ehrlich, an associate professor on the Legal Education Faculty of the University of Massachusetts-Boston College of Public and Community Service. Since then, attorneys who attended the training and the ACLU of Utah have successfully represented minors in the judicial bypass process.

IMMIGRATION

Naturalization Delays

The ACLU of Utah worked with Catholic Community Services’ Immigration and Refugee Resettlement Project to obtain legal representation for almost two-dozen CCS clients who have not been scheduled

for naturalization. All of these individuals are in this country

legally, have passed traditional background checks, and satisfy the criteria for citizenship; yet, they have been waiting from one to five years for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to schedule their naturalization oaths and finalize their applications for citizenship. Without naturalization, these individuals are in legal limbo, and many have suffered personally as well as professionally because of the delay. The naturalization delay is apparently the result of a post-9/11 FBI backlog of name checks. Under a federal statute, an applicant for naturalization may petition a U.S. District Court for a hearing on her application if the government fails to make a determination within 120 days of the naturalization interview.

STATUS: In April 2007, pro bono attorneys, including attorneys from the law firms of Snell & Wilmer, Ray Quinney & Nebeker P.C., and Parr, Waddoups, Brown, Gee & Loveless, filed lawsuits in U.S. District Court on behalf of the CCS clients.



CCS client Dr. Abbas Zoufer and his family
Photo reprinted with permission of Jonah Lamb and Salt Lake City Weekly

PRISON AND JAILS

Regan v. County of Salt Lake

Three years ago, Salt Lake County asked the U.S. District Court to terminate a consent decree restricting the circumstances under which the Salt Lake County Jail can conduct strip-searches. The consent decree was the result of a 1982 ACLU of Utah case on behalf of an out-of-state reporter whose Fourth Amendment rights were violated when Salt Lake County law enforcement strip-searched her after pulling her over for a traffic violation. In December, the court issued a ruling granting Salt Lake County's request to terminate the consent decree. The court was satisfied that Salt Lake County's policy "incorporates in substance the requirements of the Consent Decree," making the decree no longer necessary. The court also noted that the decree was no longer necessary because there was no evidence of current and ongoing constitutional violations of detainees' federal rights.

Thank You to Our Cooperating Attorneys!

Critical to the success of our legal work are our cooperating attorneys, who are generous with both their time and expertise. In our 2006-2007 year, the following attorneys worked on ACLU of Utah cases:

Robert Anderson
Wesley Felix
Evelyn Furse
Zachary Weyher
Skordas, Caston & Hyde
Strindberg & Scholnick
The Center for Democracy and Technology
The Media Coalition

LEGISLATIVE WORK

The following are highlights from the ACLU of Utah's 2007 Legislative Report. A complete report is available online at www.acluutah.org/07legrep.htm.

Student Clubs

Lawmakers again considered changes to the laws regulating high school student clubs. HB 236, “Student Clubs Amendments,” underwent an impressive seven substitutions before being passed by both the House and the Senate. The final law requires students to receive parental permission before joining a curricular or non-curricular club, and it contains language that some administrators and teachers may mistakenly view as prohibiting Gay/Straight Alliances or other “controversial” student clubs. We maintain that the federal Equal Access Act and the First Amendment guarantee students’ right to form Gay/Straight Alliances, and we are concerned that the new legislation may adversely impact the clubs. We sent a letter to Governor Huntsman asking him to veto the legislation; he signed the bill on March 9. More information about the new law is available in the ACLU of Utah resource, “Students’ Right to Form Gay/Straight Alliances,” at www.acluutah.org/gsa.htm.

Reproductive Rights

Early in the legislative session, the House Health and Human Services Committee unexpectedly passed a bill that would have prohibited abortions in Utah except in extremely limited circumstances.

HB 235 S1,
"Abortion Law
Revisions," was similar to a 1991 law that was eventually held unconstitutional after the ACLU of Utah challenged it and the state spent more than \$1.2 million dollars defending it. Working with Planned Parenthood Association of Utah, we organized a letter-writing campaign and co-sponsored a public rally against the bill. The full House restored the legislation back to its original status as a so-called "trigger" bill, which would ban abortion only after the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, the 1973 decision upholding a woman's constitutional right to choose. After all of the hubbub, HB 235 S2 died in the final hours of the session.



Former Legal Director Margaret Plane speaking at February's rally for choice

Real ID

The House approved HR 2, “Resolution Opposing Real ID Act,” which urges Congress and the United States Department of Homeland Security to suspend the implementation of or repeal the federal Real ID Act. The ACLU of Utah worked with the bill’s sponsor and was instrumental in facilitating expert testimony in favor of the resolution from the Cato Institute. Among other things, Real ID imposes federal regulations on the design, issuance, and management of state driver’s licenses. The ACLU of Utah opposes Real ID because we believe it is a de facto national identification card that has the potential to pose serious privacy concerns. In addition, the implementation of Real ID could cost Utah millions in tax dollars. With the passage of HR 2, the Utah House of Representatives joins a growing number of state legislative bodies that have voted to reject Real ID.

Religious Liberties

SB 111 S1, “Free Exercise of Religion Without Government Interference,” would have allowed individuals who believe that the government has infringed on their right to religious freedom to go to state court to challenge the government’s action. The initial version of SB 111 would have required the government to prove that its actions could meet a court’s highest level of scrutiny. The ACLU of Utah testified against the bill because of our concerns that it would cause unintended harm to the enforcement of state and local civil rights laws. In our testimony, we also countered the misconception that free exercise of religion is not currently protected in Utah under the First Amendment. SB 111 S1 failed.

Immigration

HB 105 S1, "Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act," would have granted state and local law enforcement officers the power to enforce federal immigration laws. In a letter to the Utah House of Representatives, we noted that the integration of law enforcement and immigration duties is a bad idea because it has a chilling effect on community policing efforts in immigrant communities; diverts scarce resources away from the work of preventing and investigating crimes; and increases the danger of illegal racial and ethnic profiling. The bill passed the House but was never considered by the Senate.

HB 437 S2, "Limitation on Government Benefits to Aliens Unlawfully Present in the United States," would have prohibited state and local governments from providing benefits to undocumented immigrants unless required by federal law. The bill initially defined benefits broadly as "a grant, contract, loan, or license," and it required that individuals seeking such benefits prove their citizenship by showing valid identification and signing an affidavit. The bill also sought to repeal in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants, despite the fact that a bill specifically dealing with this issue had earlier been defeated by the House. HB 437 was similar to a law passed in Colorado last year, which, according to an article in *The Denver Post*, has cost the state \$2 million to implement. The ACLU of Utah lobbied against the bill, which passed the House Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Committee but was never considered by the full House.

Capital Punishment

While other states are considering abolishing the death penalty, two bills sought to expand capital punishment in Utah in rather startling ways. HB 86, "Increased Penalty for Second Conviction for Certain Sexual Offenses Against a Child," would have allowed the death penalty for people convicted a second time of certain sexual offenses against children, even if those offenses did not involve murder. The death penalty was removed from the final version of the bill, which passed. HB 93, "Capital Offenses Amendments," would have made it a capital offense if a child died during a kidnapping, or while being abused or sexually assaulted, "whether or not the specified offenses were committed intentionally or knowingly." The final version of the bill, which passed, was amended so that the death penalty could only be applied if the offender acted with "reckless indifference to human life." The ACLU of Utah educated legislators and coalition partners about the constitutional and policy problems of the bills.

Unconstitutional Statutes

Three bills sponsored by Senator Scott McCoy sought to repeal laws that remain on the books after a court has found them to be unconstitutional. SB 86, "Repeal of Libel and Slander," will repeal Utah's criminal libel law, which the Utah Supreme Court found to be unconstitutional in the ACLU of Utah case *Utah v. Lake*. The bill will also repeal criminal slander statutes. Unfortunately, SB 169, "Sodomy Amendments," failed. It would have brought Utah's sodomy law in line with the requirements of the 2003 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Lawrence v. Texas* by providing that consensual sodomy between adults is not a crime. SB 212, "Revisors Directive on Unconstitutional Statutes,"

also failed. It would have required the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel to make an annual report to the Judiciary Interim Committee of any Utah Code provision that has been found to be unconstitutional.

Lesbian and Gay Families

For the second year in a row, lawmakers took up the common law concept of in loco parentis. SB 248 S1, "Parent and Child Amendments," sought to define in loco parentis as the legal recognition of a voluntary delegation of parental authority to a non-parent or guardian, and to limit the use of in loco parentis to grant parent-time, visitation, or custody rights. SB 248 S1 was in response to a visitation case before the Utah Supreme Court, and the sponsor's objective was to prohibit non-biological parents in same-sex relationships from obtaining visitation or custody rights to the children they've raised if those relationships end and the biological parents no longer want them to be a part of their children's lives. The sponsor pulled the bill after the Utah Supreme Court ruled that by itself, in loco parentis does not allow a non-biological parent the right to visit a child she has raised. The in loco parentis doctrine has long served to ensure that children who are raised by adults who are not their biological or adoptive parents have those relationships protected, and the court's decision may be devastating for some families. The ACLU of Utah asked to be a friend-of-the-court in the case.

School Vouchers

HB 148, "Education Vouchers," which Governor Huntsman signed into law just three days after its passage, puts into place an expansive, statewide voucher program that will make available scholarships for students to attend private schools. The voucher program is controversial not only because of its broad scope, but also because it allows families to use state scholarships for sectarian schools. After Governor Huntsman signed HB 148, legislators passed House Bill 174, "Education Amendments," which provides the State Office of Education additional money for oversight of the voucher program, requires criminal background checks of teachers in participating private schools, and moves the date for a legislative audit of the program up two years. The amendments do not resolve the state constitutional concerns raised by HB 148, including whether it unconstitutionally merges church and state by making sectarian schools part of the public school system, in violation of the state constitutional requirement that the public education system be "free of sectarian control." We will continue to monitor this issue as it goes through the voter referendum process.

**Special thanks to XMission for their
generous donation of Internet services**



**See www.acluutah.org for more
information about the ACLU of Utah**

ISSUES IN CONGRESS

Last summer, the ACLU of Utah joined retired Brigadier General David Irvine and representatives from Amnesty International and the Catholic Diocese in meetings with staff members from the offices of Senator Orrin Hatch, Senator Bob Bennett, and Congressman Jim Matheson to talk about our concerns regarding the government's practice of torture and extraordinary rendition. In October, members of our board of directors met with congressional aids of Senators Hatch and Bennett and Congressman Matheson to discuss warrantless wiretapping, immigration reform, racial profiling, and their profound distress over the passing of the Military Commissions Act.



ACLU of Utah board members Robert Wood, Sue Marquardt, Jill Sheinberg, Roberto Culas, Executive Director Karen McCreary, and Senator Orrin Hatch at a meeting this April

In February, we met with Congressman Chris Cannon to discuss changes to the Military Commissions Act, racial profiling, the National Security Agency wiretapping program, and the REAL ID Act.

INTAKE

Last year, we reviewed, tracked, and responded to almost 700 written complaints of civil liberties violations. We also developed new intake databases, which allow us to better track incoming complaints and identify systemic civil liberties issues. And we updated our intake resources so that we can provide the people who write to us with appropriate referrals and information.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The best protection against government abuse is a thorough knowledge of our constitutional rights. For this reason, the ACLU of Utah's public education efforts are at least as important as our work in the courts and the Utah State Legislature. Last year, the ACLU of Utah:

- Developed and published the following resources: "Students' Right to Form Gay/Straight Alliances," "Updated Guide to Utah's Open and Public Meetings Act," "Utah's Bigamy Statute and the Right to Privacy and Religion," "Working for Lesbian and Gay Equality in Utah," and "2006 Utah Voter Information"
- Continued to maintain, develop, and improve our Web site, www.acluutah.org, and monthly e-mail newsletter. Last fiscal year, the Web site received almost 200,000 visits.

- Gave presentations to a variety of audiences, including students at Brigham Young University, the University of Utah, the S.J. Quinney College of Law, and Highland High School; attendees of the Great Salt Lake Book Festival and the First Unitarian Church Summer Forum; residents of the Utah Independent Living Center; and delegates from Nepal and Poland.
- Staffed informational booths at community events, including the 9th and 9th Street Festival, Gay Pride, the Avenues Street Fair, and the Salt Lake Muslim Community Festival.

PRISON AND JAILS

Written complaints from people in prison or jail accounted for one-third of the ACLU of Utah's total intake last year. Every month, we attended the Department of Corrections Focus meetings that take place between prison officials and representatives from inmate advocacy groups. The meetings offer us a chance to discuss prison policies and practices, and to provide input about specific problems we've identified. On invitation from the newly elected Salt Lake County Sheriff James Winder, we also toured the Salt Lake County Jail in January.

IN MEMORY OF MOLLY IVINS (1944 - 2007)

The ACLU of Utah acknowledges with sadness the passing of legendary journalist, columnist, and long-time ACLU supporter Molly Ivins. Molly never wavered in her commitment to the mission of the ACLU, and she worked tirelessly as a spokesperson to benefit our organization. She appeared at countless affiliate events, including the ACLU of Utah's 2001 Bill of Rights Celebration, and at one point, she resolved to do something for the ACLU at least once a month. Her legacy of support will live on through her bequest to the ACLU, a gesture she energetically encouraged others to make as well. As she put it, "I can't think of anything I'd rather do with my worldly goods than fund folks who will be a pain in the ass to whatever powers come to be."

To make a donation to **The Molly Ivins Fund for Justice and Liberty**, please visit aclu.org/mollyivinsfund. To learn about planning a bequest for the future of the ACLU, please visit aclu.org/legacy or call toll-free (877) 867-1025.



Courtesy of Pat Bagley

Utah Pride Festival

Come join the ACLU of Utah at the Utah Pride Festival, June 2-3. We'll be staffing a table with information, T-shirts, stickers, and other fun stuff, and will march in the Gay Pride Parade on Sunday, June 3 carrying our own rainbow banner. See www.utahpride.org for more information about the event. **Any new member who joins the ACLU before or at the Utah Pride Festival can pick up a free T-shirt at our booth that weekend!** We'll be tabling at neighborhood fairs throughout the summer so check www.acluutah.org for details and come join us.

Upcoming Event

The ACLU of Utah is looking forward to hosting Jameel Jaffer, ACLU National Security Program Director, in September. Jaffer, an attorney, has been involved in litigation concerning the Patriot Act, National Security Letters, and illegal detention, and he has served as a monitor at Guantanamo. Look for information about his visit at www.acluutah.org.



Jameel Jaffer

About the ACLU of Utah

Founded in 1920, the American Civil Liberties Union is a nationwide, nonpartisan organization dedicated to working in the courts, legislatures, and communities to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed to all people in this country by both the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

The ACLU of Utah was chartered in 1958 to work on constitutional issues that are pertinent to those living in this state. Our priorities include freedom of speech, expression, and association; freedom of religion, including the separation of church and state; the right to privacy; safe prison and jail conditions; and equal protection and due process of the laws.

As a private organization, the ACLU of Utah receives no government funding and never charges its clients for legal representation. Our existence depends entirely upon private donations, foundation grants, court-awarded legal fees from successful cases, and membership dues from Utahns who are dedicated to preserving fundamental civil liberties. An audited financial report for the ACLU of Utah's 2006-2007 fiscal year will be available in our fall newsletter.

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Stephanie Peterson, Projects Coordinator/Organizer
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Already a member? Give this form and/or the enclosed remittance envelope to a friend so they can join.

Help us clean up our database! Are you receiving more than one annual report? Please let us know by either calling us at (801) 521-9862 ext. 101, e-mailing us at aclu@acluutah.org, or writing us.