

Annual Report 2004–2005



Because
FREEDOM
Can't Protect Itself



Special Thanks

To Seattle artist Randolph Sill for permission to use images from his series of ceramic sculptures.

To graphic artist Barb Rowan for assisting with the design of this report.

Dear FRIENDS

Congress is now facing important decisions about whether to extend some of the most troubling provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act. The message of this Act's acronym is obvious: Those who question its provisions are less than wholly committed to protecting America from harm and so are not fully patriotic.

As members of the American Civil Liberties Union, we believe that the work of defending the Bill of Rights is quintessentially patriotic. We consider it our patriotic duty to raise questions when we believe that the government is not living up to America's ideals.

Unfortunately, there is much to question these days. The PATRIOT Act is the best-known of an array of new laws, policies, and executive actions that have eroded civil liberties in the name of security. Muslims, Arabs, and people from southern Asia have borne the brunt of the so-called "war on terror" in America, a campaign which too often has been waged as a war on immigrants.

In response, the ACLU has been busier than ever challenging government actions, arousing public concern, and lobbying for change. We have used a wide array of strategies, including lawsuits, email alerts, community resolutions, forums, speaking engagements, documentary screenings, and even theater performances.

Extending the principles of the Bill of Rights to people who have been denied its protections is another element of patriotism. The question of whether same-sex couples should have equal rights to the benefits of civil marriage has taken center stage in American politics.

With 85 years of experience, the ACLU brings a broad historical perspective to such issues. In 1971 we represented John Singer and Paul Barwick when they sought to obtain a marriage license in Washington. The courts denied their claim then. But we have persevered, and now the ACLU is representing 11 same-sex couples from around the state in another lawsuit seeking marriage equality.

True patriotism also requires a willingness to rethink policies that have failed. When the nation mounts a "war on drugs" that puts hundreds of thousands of nonviolent people behind bars, disproportionately targets racial minorities, strains government budgets, and invades personal privacy, it's time to look at alternatives. Public attitudes and policies have begun to shift, and mainstream


legal and medical groups have begun to speak out. The ACLU is committed to doing whatever it can to reverse misguided policies that are responsible for repeated and systematic violations of our basic civil liberties.

Patriotism also involves preserving freedom as new technologies develop. The ACLU of Washington has tackled the use of new tracking devices, gaining a landmark court ruling that requires police to secure a warrant before conducting surveillance by GPS. To expand our work in this area, we are now creating a new Privacy and Technology Project.

As the summer began, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor roiled the political landscape by announcing her retirement from the Supreme Court. The ACLU will ask hard questions about the public record of any proposed successor and will insist on a thorough and thoughtful confirmation process. This, too, is the responsibility of a true patriot.

What could be more patriotic than upholding the ideals of our nation's founding document? ACLU members, more than 22,000 in Washington and more than 500,000 nationwide, are seeking to ensure that America's practice lives up to its guiding principles. As the poet Langston Hughes said, "Let America be America again. Let it be the dream it used to be."




Timothy Kaufman-Osborn
Board President




Kathleen Taylor
Executive Director

Homeland SECURITY

The ACLU has worked with allies in many areas to pass resolutions seeking to reform the USA PATRIOT Act. We have assisted innocent persons harmed by ethnic profiling and the No-Fly list. Our materials educating people about their rights have been distributed widely in Arab and Muslim communities. We have provided legal counsel to individuals questioned by the FBI. ACLU speakers have presented our views at public forums and debated government officials. We have organized numerous screenings of the powerful documentary *Unconstitutional*, sponsored performances of “Patriot Acts” skits to stimulate community discussions, and cosponsored the Northwest premiere of the thought-provoking play “Back of the Throat.”

Reforming the PATRIOT Act

Rushed through Congress just 45 days after 9/11, the PATRIOT Act gave the government sweeping new powers. Through alerts to our E-mail Activist Network, phone banking, and leafleting in the streets, the ACLU is urging citizens to tell their Congress members to fix the PATRIOT Act. The ACLU is telling Congress not to renew problematic features of the Act scheduled to “sunset” (expire) at the end of 2005. The ACLU is seeking passage of the bipartisan Security and Freedom Enhancement Act that would provide needed checks and balances. The ACLU has mobilized grassroots support to gain passage of resolutions of concern by elected bodies in 18 cities and counties around the state. At the 2005 state legislature, ACLU members and allies presented compelling testimony on Bill of Rights resolutions at House and Senate hearings. Witnesses included members of the Muslim community, the Japanese American Citizens League, a Republican bookseller, veterans, and citizen activists who have worked to pass resolutions in their communities.

Opposing Ethnic Profiling

In a lawsuit challenging profiling, the ACLU is representing Abdul Ameer Yousef Habeeb, an Iraqi political refugee who lives in Kent. Habeeb came to the United States after suffering persecution by Saddam Hussein’s government. On April 1, 2003 he boarded a train in Seattle headed for Washington, DC, where he was

to begin a new job. Along with other passengers, Habeeb stepped off the train to stretch his legs in Havre, Montana.

Two federal Border Patrol agents singled him out and demanded to know where he was from. He showed them his immigration papers, which reflected that he had been granted legal status as a refugee. The agents asked whether he had gone through “special registration,” a program requiring that certain non-citizens be fingerprinted and photographed. Although Habeeb’s refugee status meant that he was not required to undergo “special registration,” the agents nonetheless arrested him when he answered that he had not registered.

Habeeb was interrogated and kept in a Montana jail for three nights. Officials made him strip naked, and other prisoners called him “Saddam.” Federal agents began deportation proceedings based on the charge that he failed to appear for special registration. Then he was put in handcuffs and flown to Seattle. He spent five more nights in detention there—terrified that he would be sent back to Iraq, where he would be in great danger. He was released from jail after eight days, and finally, on May 16, 2003, the government ended deportation proceedings.

Habeeb’s ordeal has gained widespread attention, including a story on National Public Radio. Handling the case are ACLU-WA cooperating attorney Jesse Wing of the firm MacDonald Hoague & Bayless, ACLU-WA staff attorney Aaron Caplan, and attorneys for the ACLU Immigrants’ Rights Project and the ACLU of Montana.

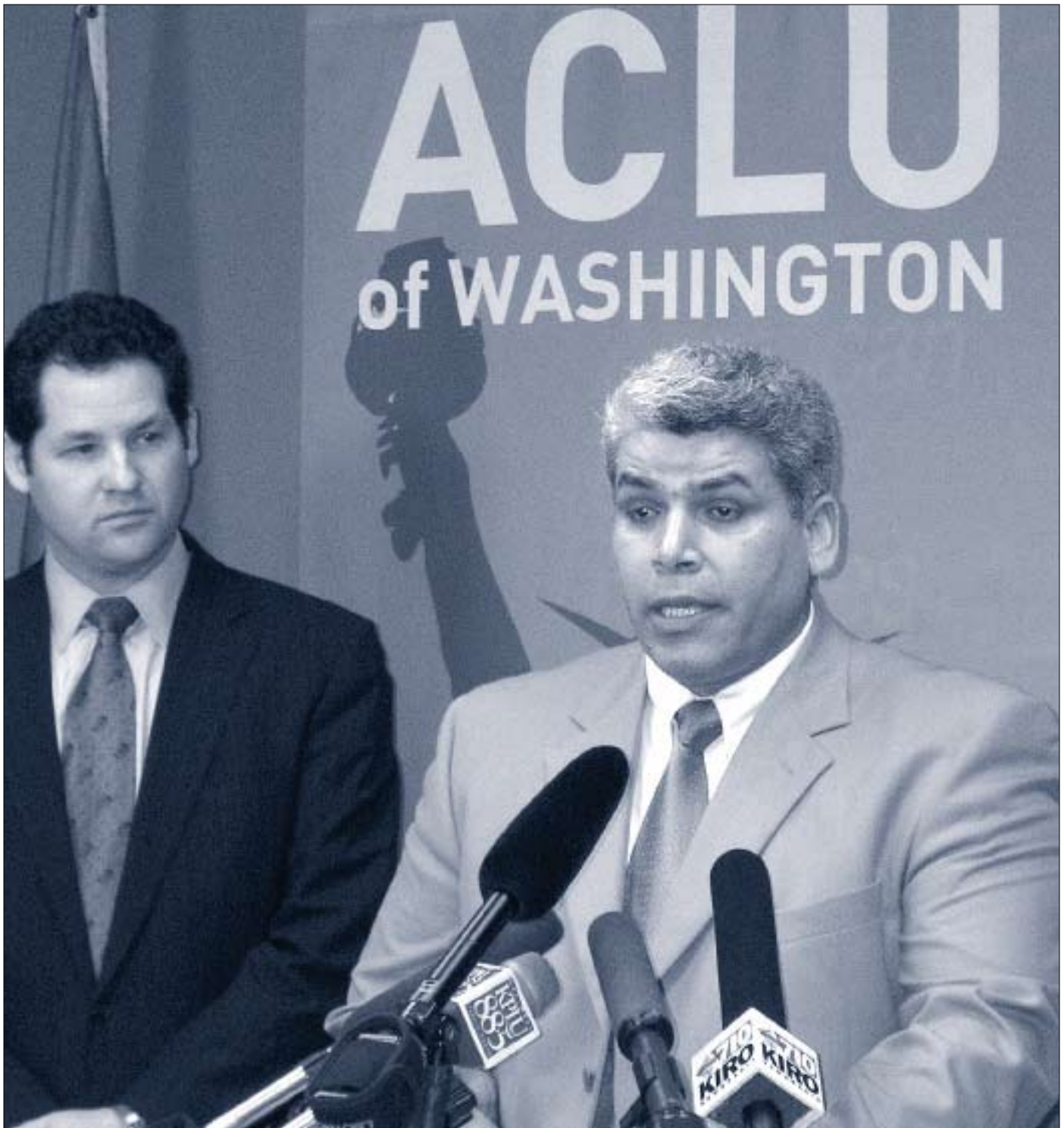
Grounding the No-Fly List

Terrorist watchlists—compilations of people the government deems “suspicious”—have expanded and spread since 9/11. Criteria for inclusion on the lists are secret, and the government has not provided effective procedures for people wrongly included to get their names off the lists. Innocent people continue to be harassed and stigmatized.

In April 2004 in Seattle, the ACLU mounted the first nationwide, class-action lawsuit challenging the No-Fly list. The seven plaintiffs included an African-American soldier stationed in Alaska and a retired Presbyterian minister from Sammamish. Meanwhile, in response to a separate lawsuit filed by the ACLU of Northern California, the

In these dark times I cannot think of more important work than the defense of the freedom to speak and the protection of civil liberty. Thank you.

LAURA CHEELEY



Attorney (and ACLU of Washington board member) Jesse Wing with Abul Ameer Yousef Habeeb at press conference announcing filing of ACLU lawsuit over his unlawful arrest and detention.

Homeland SECURITY

Justice Department released 300 pages of documents that revealed confusion, inter-agency squabbling, and subjective criteria in placing thousands of names on the list.

U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Zilly found in January 2005 that the government's failure to develop effective procedures for innocent people to get their names removed from the list did not rise to a violation of constitutional rights. However, the public scrutiny the ACLU brought to bear forced government officials to admit there indeed are problems in its handling of the No-Fly list and caused Congress to require TSA to improve its processes for removing innocent people from the list.

We are continuing to pressure the government to make good on its promises to fix the problems. ACLU of Washington board member Mike Kipling of the Summit Law Group and ACLU of Washington staff attorney Aaron Caplan handled the lawsuit, along with National ACLU staff attorneys.

Photographer Harassed

The ACLU is assisting Ian Spiers, a biracial photography student whom government agents intimidated for no apparent reason other than his ethnicity. In April 2004, the resident of Seattle's Ballard neighborhood went to the Ballard Locks—a major tourist attraction—with his camera for an assignment in a community college photography class. He later received a visit at home from two Seattle police officers responding to a complaint that his presence at the Locks was suspicious.

In May, Spiers returned to the Locks and set up his tripod. According to Spiers, he soon found himself surrounded by eight local police and federal agents who questioned him for a half-hour and demanded to see identification. An officer of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) wrongly told Spiers that he was breaking the law by taking photos at the Locks and insisted on taking his mug shot. The DHS agent further warned him not to return without first notifying the government. We have requested that DHS investigate the incident, take appropriate disciplinary action against the agent involved, and assure us it has destroyed any photos of Spiers. Staff attorney Aaron Caplan is representing Spiers.



Ian Spiers (photo by Ian Spiers)

Photos Seized in Bus Tunnel

Another man found himself the object of unexpected attention from law enforcement when he photographed public art in the Pioneer Square bus tunnel in Seattle. A King County Sheriff's Deputy told him that photography was illegal there and threatened to confiscate his equipment. When pressed, the deputy admitted it is not against the law to take pictures in the bus tunnel,

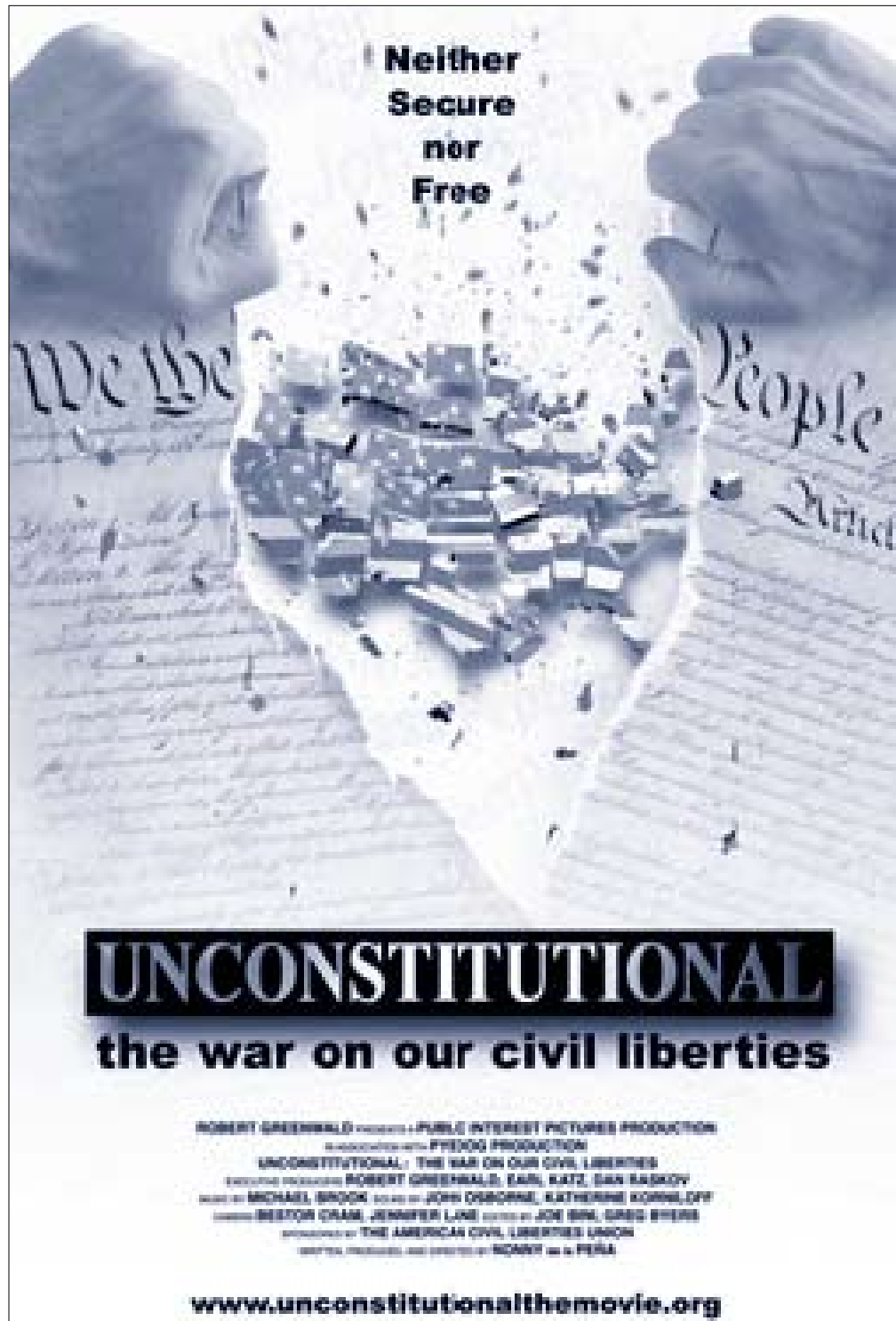
but demanded that the photographer turn over the memory card from his camera. Using a camera of his own, he took a picture of the man and warned that he should "expect a knock on his door" some day. The ACLU helped the photographer pursue an Internal Investigations complaint with the Sheriff's Department.

September Project

The ACLU participated in a new project that sees the anniversary of 9/11 as a time for reflection on democracy, citizenship, and patriotism. Created by Seattleites David Silver and Sarah Washburn, the September Project made a smashing debut in 2004 with civic events in nearly 500 communities nationwide. A packed room at the Ballard Library in Seattle heard the ACLU's Doug Honig join photography student Ian Spiers to discuss civil liberties since 9/11. We also distributed copies of the Bill of Rights and other materials at the main library downtown. For 2005 we are partnering with the Seattle Public Library to sponsor a series of forums and movies in September. Honig also serves on the advisory committee for the Project.

Zoe, a young woman sitting in the back center of the group, has been a card carrying member of the ACLU for over a year now, joining of her own accord and suggestion when she turned 12. It's such an honor to encourage active thinking isn't it? All our best and thanks.

PAM NAYLOR, WHATCOM DAY ACADEMY



Across the state the ACLU sponsored premiere screenings of the hard-hitting documentary *Unconstitutional*. Produced by Hollywood veteran Robert Greenwald, the film portrays how civil liberties have been rolled back since 9/11. Speaking after the Seattle premiere were Safouh and Nadin Hamoui, Syrian refugees living in Edmonds whose plight was featured in the film.

Freedom of SPEECH

WTO: Zoning Out Protest

The demonstrations over the meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1999 shone an international spotlight on Seattle and on the movement challenging unfettered free trade and globalization. They also sparked our long-running lawsuit over the City's heavy-handed response to the protests.

Unprepared for the thousands of protesters, police first failed to protect access to the meeting hall for WTO delegates, then overreacted with massive amounts of tear gas and pepper spray targeting peaceful protesters and bystanders. Finally, the City established a No Protest Zone covering two dozen blocks in the core of downtown.

The ACLU filed suit challenging the No Protest Zone in March 2000. Plaintiffs were seven individuals who were either kept out or forced out of the Zone solely because they had anti-WTO cartoons, buttons, stickers, or signs. Included was a person who was handing out copies of the First Amendment, but which were confiscated by police. Another plaintiff had a sign taken away by Seattle police that said, "I Have a Right to Non-Violent Protest."

In June 2005 the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that even in times of unrest, the government cannot arrest protesters simply because of their message. Unfortunately, the appeals court also found that the Mayor's order establishing the boundaries of the No Protest Zone did not violate constitutional rights. The appeals court sent the case back to the trial court to determine whether, in practice, the City's policy was to create a No Protest Zone where people were turned away or arrested based solely on the content of their speech. Cooperating attorney James Lobsenz of the firm Carney Badley Smith & Spellman and ACLU staff attorney Aaron Caplan are handling the case.

Free Speech in the Streets

The ACLU is pursuing litigation and advocating proposals to reform Seattle's vague and burdensome regulations for parade permits. The lawsuit stems from problems encountered by the October 22 Coalition, an organization that seeks to draw attention to police brutality by organizing an annual National Day of Protest. In 2003



Doug Skove and Thomas Sellman, plaintiffs in ACLU lawsuit challenging No Protest Zone enforced by Seattle police during World Trade Organization demonstrations in 1999.

the Coalition obtained a parade permit authorizing the group to march from Seattle Central Community College to a rally at Hing Hay Park. However, when a group of 80–100 people gathered at the college moved into the street to begin its march, a Seattle police officer informed organizers that the parade permit had been rescinded because they had too few people—even though the permit had no requirement for a minimum number of marchers.

Prevented from marching in the street, the October 22 Coalition was unable to march as a cohesive body since many participants were cut off from the larger group at intersection lights. Throughout the march, the police occupied at least one lane of traffic, thereby closing off the very streets the marchers were not allowed to use.

The suit seeks a court ruling that Seattle's Parade and Special Events Ordinances are unconstitutional because they allow city officials and police to place arbitrary conditions on permits and to revoke them without notice. Cooperating attorneys Michael Ryan and Christopher Varas of Preston Gates & Ellis and ACLU staff attorney Aaron Caplan are handling the case.

In August 2004, the ACLU served as mediator and advocate for organizers of Umoja Fest, an African-American cultural festival event held in Seattle's Judkins Park. The organizers had routinely faced city-imposed

delays and obstacles in obtaining a permit for their festival and parade. We ultimately succeeded in persuading officials to give a parade permit.

In Union Gap, officials demanded that organizers of the Yakima Valley Pride Picnic show proof of a million dollars' worth of liability insurance in order to get a park permit. We pointed out that Union Gap's own city code contains an insurance exception for First Amendment activities. The event went forward as planned, including an address by ACLU Field Director Genevieve Aguilar.

Artistic Freedom on Television

Last summer, Bremerton-Kitsap Access Television took off the air the "Saturn Series," a conceptual art show that combined assorted footage with political captions criticizing the Bush administration. Some captions appeared over images containing nudity, which drew complaints from a county commissioner and others. With the help of the ACLU, producer Gary Nicholson regained his broadcasting privileges. We pointed out that it was impermissible prior restraint to ban a program on mere allegations of obscenity and noted the ACLU's successful litigation on this precise issue in Seattle several years ago. The city attorney responded that the producer's rights to use station facilities were restored and that the rules governing the station would be rewritten. Thanking us for our intervention, Nicholson noted, "We'd all be sitting ducks without the ACLU."

Free Speech in the Union Hall



Union activist Joseph Hughes.

To uphold democracy in unions, the ACLU and Public Citizen filed a lawsuit in federal court in April 2005 for a union member running for office. Joseph Hughes ran for Business Manager in the June election of Local 46 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which represents 4,000 workers in the greater Seattle area and



Book-It Repertory Theatre performer at ACLU's annual Uncensored Celebration marking Banned Books Week (photo by David Desrochers).

several nearby counties. A Local 46 rule forbids candidates from discussing the union election or having buttons or bumper stickers anywhere on the union hall's premises or even in the union parking lot. Because the union runs a hiring hall to which members come daily from surrounding counties in order to secure work, the rule limits a candidate's ability to campaign effectively.

The lawsuit challenged the rule for violating the federal Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, which guarantees union members the right to speak to each other about elections, both in and out of union meetings. Unfortunately, the court denied our motion for a preliminary injunction. Hughes was the runner-up in the election, and the suit promoted discussion of union democracy. ACLU staff attorney Aaron Caplan is handling the case.

Immigrant RIGHTS

Beginning last summer, Latinos in cities across Washington reported sweeps by immigration officials. Reports indicated that federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials were accosting and interrogating people in public settings, including shopping malls and outside language classes. The sweeps created widespread fear in the immigrant community, with some families afraid to go grocery shopping or send their children to daycare; some people have stayed home from work.

In response, the ACLU joined other immigrant rights advocates to form a coalition known as ICE Melt. The coalition has undertaken a series of actions to educate the targeted community about their legal rights. We created a “Know Your Rights with ICE” brochure in Spanish, a cartoon, and four public service announcements.

Response from the community was overwhelming. During the first two weeks alone, our allies distributed over 5,000 of the ACLU’s “Know Your Rights with ICE” brochures and “Rights with the Police” cards in Spanish. We continue to distribute these materials.

Of particular concern was information that local law enforcement agents joined ICE agents to conduct some sweeps. The ACLU opposes local police taking on responsibility for enforcing complex federal immigration laws. It makes crime victims from immigrant communities hesitant to seek help for fear that adverse immigration consequences might follow. Recognizing this problem, the Seattle City Council in 2003 adopted an ordinance barring



Rally outside Federal Building in Seattle protesting government raids on immigrant families.

police and other employees from inquiring about a person’s immigration status when the individual seeks government services. Unfortunately, other jurisdictions in the state do not have such protections in place.

After failing to get information from officials about their activities, the ACLU submitted a series of public records requests to ICE, the Washington Department of Corrections, and the Pierce County Sheriff’s Office. We are seeking the details of their collaborations, the role of local police agencies in immigration enforcement, and the marching orders for the wave of immigration raids.

Rights for WOMEN

No Divorce If Pregnant?

In a case that has gained nationwide attention, the ACLU is backing a Spokane woman's right to end her marriage regardless of whether she is pregnant. Shawnna Hughes was married to a man who became abusive and ultimately was imprisoned for crimes of domestic violence. Concerned that he would soon be released from prison and fearing renewed violence, Hughes obtained a default order entitling her to obtain a divorce in the spring of 2004.

That summer she became pregnant through her relationship with another man. Spokane County Superior Court Judge Paul Bastine revoked the dissolution decree when he learned of the pregnancy. The judge believed he was acting to protect the interest of the future child by insuring that he or she would not be born out of wedlock.

However, Washington is a no-fault divorce state, and the Court has no discretion to deny a properly made petition for dissolution. By law, a child born to parents who are not married to each other has the same rights as a child whose parents are married. Further, state law provides that any questions about parentage can be resolved by a paternity test, and the man determined to be the father will have financial responsibility regardless of marital status.

When the case was decided in early August, the appeals court agreed with the ACLU and stated that denying a divorce because a woman is pregnant would violate Washington's Equal Rights Act. Nevertheless, the court found that the trial court had acted properly in dissolving the decree, because the wife had failed to give proper notice to the husband. The ACLU of Washington's brief in the appeal of the ruling was written by board member Trilby Robinson-Dorn and submitted jointly with the National ACLU's Women's



Lady Liberty at the 2004 Bill of Rights Celebration Dinner (photo by Timothy Beal).



The Sixth Amendment, one of a series of "Liberty Notes" cards designed by Seattle artist Julie Paschkis and sold to benefit the ACLU. The cards are available through Ms. Paschkis' website, www.juliepaschkis.com, at www.aclu-wa.org, and at local bookstores.

Rights Project and the Northwest Women's Law Center.

After news of the case hit the media, the Washington Legislature voted unanimously to amend the divorce law to clarify that a court cannot use a woman's pregnancy as the basis for denying or delaying a divorce decree. The action will not affect Hughes's case but will resolve the issue for women in the future.

Students & YOUTH

Passing the Torch of Liberty

Over 100 high schoolers learned about book censorship and rights with the police at an ACLU conference. Students in 20 high schools and three community colleges saw the ACLU-provided documentary *Unconstitutional*. Attendees at statewide conferences for minority students in community college and the Junior State Foundation heard speakers from the ACLU. Our information table was a big hit at the National High School Journalism Conference held this year in April in Seattle.

All this educational work was part of Passing the Torch of Liberty, the ACLU's project that helps young people understand the importance of the Bill of Rights and how it relates to their lives. In the past year, ACLU speakers discussed student rights and current civil liberties issues in classrooms around the state. We provided "bust cards" on

rights with the police and helped student groups working on civil liberties projects. We also offered teachers a variety of resources for making the Bill of Rights come alive, including a daylong workshop in August and updates via email throughout the year on ACLU cases of special interest to young people.

Sex Education: Make It Accurate

Over 60 percent of teens are sexually active and at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. In the 2005 legislature, the ACLU mobilized support for the Healthy Youth Act, a bill requiring school districts that offer sexual health education to incorporate new guidelines by the state Department of Health and the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. They provide that abstinence may not be taught to the exclusion of other methods of

preventing teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. Although this bill did not pass, we will be working with local communities on a school-by-school basis to ensure that medically accurate information is taught.

Searches, Sans Suspicion

Research has shown that random testing does not reduce student drug use, and it diverts school district resources from more effective programs, such as drug education and counseling. The ACLU urged Cle Elum/Roslyn School District in central Washington to reconsider a proposal to require drug testing for students to participate in extracurricular



ACLU of Washington Youth Activist Award winners Nick Tezak, Erik Hansen, Luke Passalacqua, and Michael Keating Jr. at the Bill of Rights Celebration Dinner. (photo by Timothy Beal).

I just wanted to thank the ACLU of Washington. I used this . . . [The Rights of Public School Students in Washington State] . . . packet as proof for my math teacher that I was not required to stand for the flag solute. I now refer to it every time I feel as if my rights as a student have been violated. Thank you.

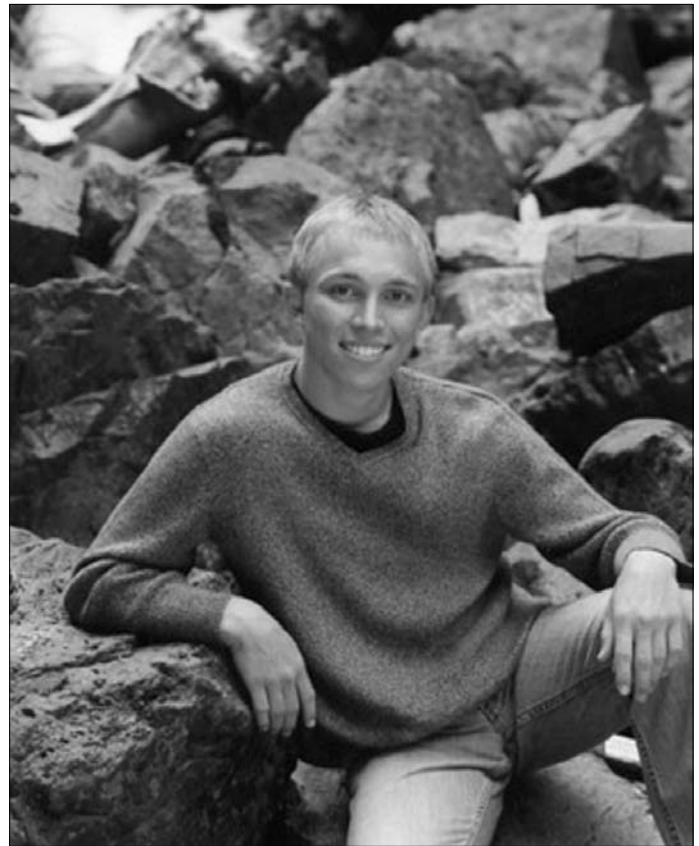
COLTEN SULLIVENT

activities. We made our views known to the Ellensburg Daily Record, which subsequently editorialized, “The trap is implementing a drug test to feel good about ‘doing something.’ In reality it does little to address drug use in the community. What it does is tell young people that government may at times infringe on their rights without just cause.” Unfortunately, the School Board decided in May 2005 to move forward with the drug testing plan. The ACLU is discussing with concerned parents what action to take next. In a 1985 ACLU case, the Washington Supreme Court ruled it is unconstitutional for public schools to search a student without individualized suspicion that he or she is breaking a law or school rule.

Advocating on Campus

Inspired by our vigorous defense of freedom in the face of challenges, new ACLU student clubs sprang up across the state. Clubs at Washington State University in Pullman, the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, and Western Washington University in Bellingham joined longstanding groups at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Seattle University, and the University of Washington. And high school clubs at Foss in Tacoma and Garfield in Seattle took on new projects.

The UPS club played a key role in the student government’s adoption of a resolution “Affirming Civil



Trevor Gilmore, a senior at A.C. Davis High School in Yakima, winner of a National ACLU Youth Activist Scholarship Award in 2005. In recent months, he spoke at Pride events in Yakima and Seattle. “If you don’t stand up for yourself, don’t expect others to,” said Gilmore.



Intern Rebecca Estomago of the University of Washington staffing ACLU information table at the 2005 National High School Journalism Convention in Seattle.

Rights and Liberties in Light of the USA PATRIOT Act.” At WSU the club participated in the school’s Tunnel of Oppression, an event raising awareness about social justice issues. The Whitman and Foss clubs distributed ACLU “bust cards” on rights with the police, and the Garfield students organized an assembly on the PATRIOT Act featuring Rep. Jim McDermott. Clubs sponsored forums on a wide spectrum of issues, including America’s prison system, the war on drugs, voting rights restoration, and marriage equality. They also sponsored screenings of *Fahrenheit 9/11*, *Unconstitutional*, and co-sponsored a reproductive rights film festival.

Rights to PRIVACY

Unreal Law: A National ID Card

Over strenuous objections from the ACLU, Congress in May took the momentous step of authorizing a de facto national identity card by passage of the REAL ID Act. Under the new law, driver's licenses will include a standardized set of expanded information and a national database of this information. States will be required to link their databases, creating a single database for police and the opportunity for "one-stop-shopping" by thieves seeking to steal identities.

REAL ID also targets immigrants by requiring individuals to prove their lawful presence in the U.S. and barring issuance of driver's licenses to undocumented persons. The result will be an increase in unlicensed drivers, undermining public safety and increasing insurance rates for everyone. Further, implementing the law will be costly to state governments and will create a logistical mess, as people will be required to provide multiple forms of identification to prove they are lawful residents.

Working with privacy advocates and immigrant rights allies, the ACLU hopes to convince many states, including Washington, to resist the requirements of REAL ID and to pressure Congress to repeal the Act before it fully takes effect in 2008. The ACLU also is exploring legal challenges.



ACLU poster proclaiming "Your Book, Your Business" began appearing in Washington bookstores this spring. They call attention to anti-privacy provisions of the PATRIOT Act (photo by Izumi Devalier).

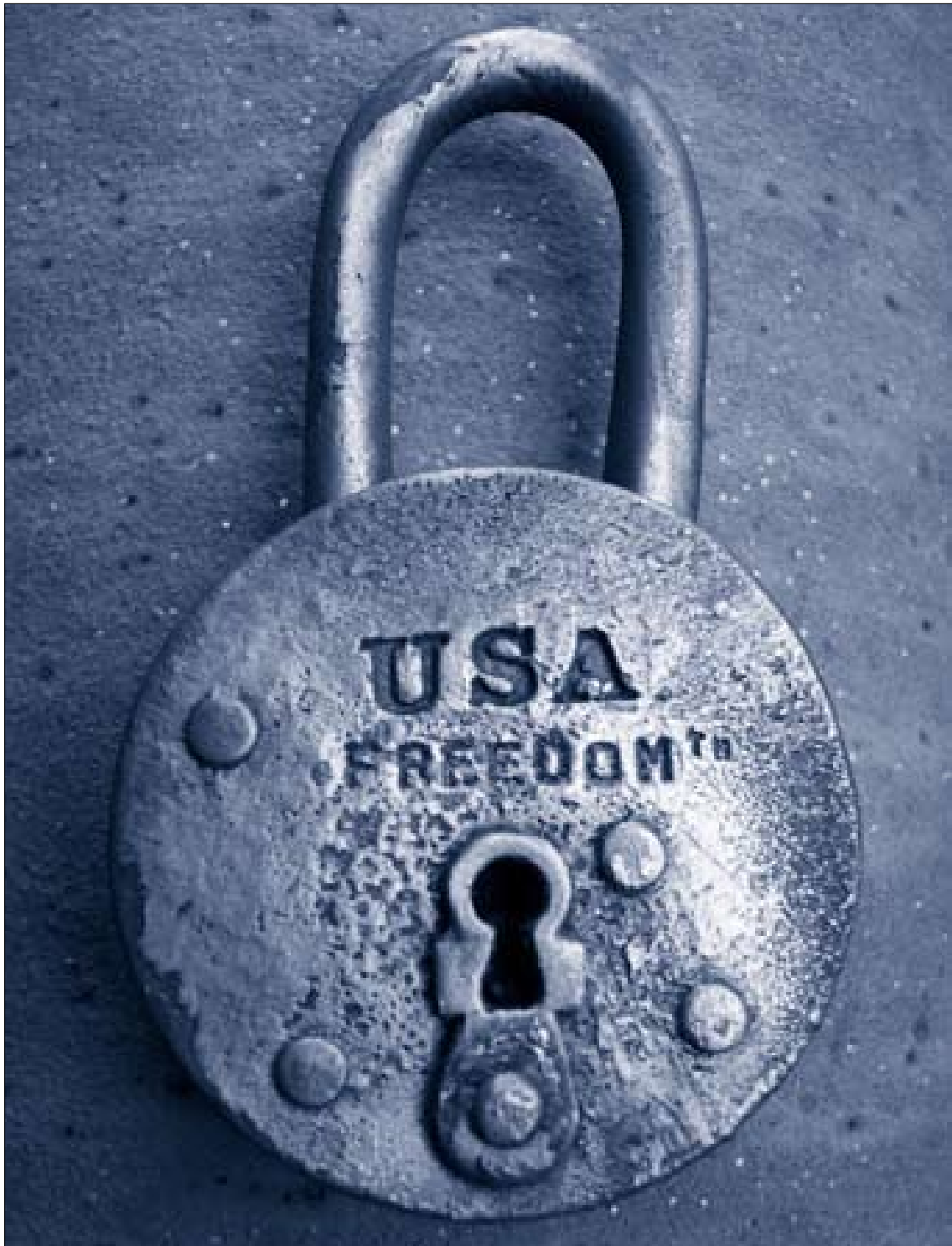
New Bonanza for Data Brokers

In October 2004, Washington adopted a new court rule, GR 31, that provides for virtually unlimited online access to court records. The rule will have serious effects on privacy as technology makes it easy and inexpensive to copy electronic information and produce unlimited copies. Commercial data brokers can use the information to compile profiles of individuals. Once disseminated, the personal information is no longer under judicial control; errors corrected in an official court file may not be corrected elsewhere.

The ACLU was a leading voice in opposing GR 31. We submitted extensive comments and suggested amendments that would preserve privacy while still allowing effective public access. Our online activists sent hundreds of emails to the state supreme court—the first time in history the court has seen that level of public comment on a rule. We hope to have the court system reconsider this issue in the future.

Privacy Checked at Front Desk

In Fife in Pierce County, police officers repeatedly have threatened desk clerks at two hotels with citations unless they immediately produce registration information for all guests – even though there is no suspicion that any guest is involved in criminal activity. In May, the ACLU asked the Washington Supreme Court to review a state appeals court ruling that random hotel registry searches do not invade privacy because checking into a hotel is a public act. We pointed out that the location of a person's hotel may provide sensitive information about a guest's financial status, medical conditions, or political leanings. If there indeed is no privacy interest in hotel records, law enforcement could conceivably gather the records to compile a statewide database of hotel stays that would reveal a detailed picture of a person's travels and meetings with others. ACLU-WA Privacy Project Director Doug Klunder wrote the ACLU's amicus brief, which was submitted jointly with a Fife hotel owner.



Lesbian & Gay RIGHTS

Tying the Knot

“Will we be a community that treats all its citizens with respect, or one that sanctions discrimination and embraces prejudice?” The ACLU’s Paul Lawrence posed this fundamental question to the Washington Supreme Court in March in arguing the appeal of our challenge to the state’s ban on marriage for same-sex couples. The eagerly awaited ruling in the case, *Castle v. State*, is expected later in 2005.

The ACLU is representing 11 couples across the state who wish to marry in Washington or to have their marriages elsewhere recognized in Washington. Plaintiffs include a police officer, a firefighter, a banker, a nurse, a retired judge, a college professor, a business executive, and others. They reside in communities from Seattle to Spokane and from Port Townsend to Hoquiam.

Current state law deprives same-sex couples of numerous rights available as a direct benefit of the marriage contract. Among these are community property rights, access to family court, access to one’s partner during health care emergencies, and survivor benefits.

In September 2004, Thurston County Superior Court Judge Richard Hicks issued a landmark ruling that legal barriers to marriage for same-sex couples violate the state constitution’s guarantee of equal treatment for all citizens. Working for the ACLU on the case are Paul Lawrence, Matthew Segal, and Amit Ranade of the law firm Preston Gates & Ellis; Carolyn Hicks of the firm Stokes Lawrence; Roger Leishman of Davis Wright Tremaine; and ACLU of Washington staff attorney Aaron Caplan.

Domestic Partnership

The City of Spokane in April 2004 adopted an ACLU-supported domestic partnership ordinance. With a 5-2 vote, the City Council passed the measure to allow unmarried partners of city employees to obtain health care benefits, city-sponsored life insurance and pension rights, and paid leave to attend to illnesses involving their partners. Opponents argued that the law would undermine the institution of marriage and condone “alternative” lifestyles, and was contrary to God’s will. The ACLU and others pointed out that offering domestic partnership



Marriage Equality plaintiffs (clockwise from top) Brenda Bauer, Celia Castle and their children Nicola and Robbie, Kevin Chestnut and Curtis Crawford, Lauri Conner and Leja Wright, and Alan Fuller and Jeff Kingsbury.

benefits was a matter of fairness.

Wanted: Ban on Discrimination

For years the ACLU has sought passage of legislation to provide protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation. In 2005 the effort got further than ever. Currently, state law protects individuals from discrimination based on many factors, including race, marital status, sex, and disability. The anti-discrimination bill—HB 1515—would have added sexual orientation to this list.

HB 1515 sailed through the state House of Representatives and for the first time was debated on the Senate floor. With phone banking and an online campaign, the ACLU and other civil rights advocates mobilized large-scale support. But after much parliamentary maneuvering in the Senate, the measure fell a single vote shy of passing. The ACLU will continue to work with LGBT allies to gain adoption of this long-fought-for measure.

Gay-Straight Alliances

Gay-Straight Alliance (GSA) clubs that promote tolerance and provide a supportive environment for sexual minorities are increasingly common in our state’s high



ACLU supporters carrying the banner of freedom, leading 40-person ACLU contingent at Seattle Pride Festival in June 2005 (photo by David Desrochers).

schools. But often they have to overcome obstacles, and when they do, the ACLU stands ready to help.

Inspired by the accomplishments of ACLU Youth Scholarship winner Trevor Gilmore at a nearby school, a group of students at West Valley High School in Yakima overcame obstacles to form a GSA. They followed the usual procedures for doing so, presenting a constitution to the student senate. Yet the teacher supervising the student

senate declared that the club was “controversial” and would have to be approved by the School Board.

In April 2005 the ACLU sent a letter to the principal explaining that the student group had equal rights of access to school resources that other clubs enjoy. The principal quickly notified the students that their club could begin meeting on campus.

Chapter ACTIVISM

The launch of a new chapter in Yakima kicked off a busy year of activism for ACLU chapters statewide. Chapters give the ACLU a visible presence in local communities, acting as watchdogs on local government and organizing at the grass roots for statewide campaigns. The Pierce County Chapter, for example, played a key role in gaining adoption of citizen oversight for the Tacoma Police Department. In Thurston County, ACLU activists worked with others to secure passage of an anti-PATRIOT Act resolution by the Tumwater City Council. The chapter in Kitsap County urged area schools to adopt a model policy that protects the rights of students when they are interrogated by police in schools.

Across the state, successful forums on marriage equality and packed screenings of the powerful documentary *Unconstitutional* highlighted the chapters' many

educational programs. In Kitsap County, a forum the chapter co-sponsored on The Role of Religion in the Public Square drew a crowd of 200. A Bellingham forum on Homeland Security came from a partnership of the Whatcom County Chapter and the League of Women Voters. The Jefferson County Chapter organized a presentation on ferry searches. Members in Grays Harbor County enjoyed their chapter's monthly potluck meetings to discuss civil liberties issues.

Distributing ACLU materials and talking to the public at community events is another important chapter activity. Chapters sponsored information tables at such diverse events as the Seafarer's Festival in Vancouver, the Yakima One Valley One World Fair, the Ethnic Fest in Tacoma, the MLK, Jr. Conference in Bellingham, and LGBT Pride events in Spokane, Olympia, and Yakima.



Yakima County Chapter leaders Matt Adams (ACLU of Washington board member), Aaron Case, and Yalisha Case at Yakima's One Valley One World Fair.

State LEGISLATURE

The ACLU began the 2005 legislative session in January with high hopes for some of our priority issues. As the session progressed, we experienced the largest-ever turnout for ACLU Lobby Day, with members meeting their legislators and staffers to advocate for civil liberties face-to-face. Terrific hearings with compelling testimony were held in committee on all of our top-priority bills. But each failed at some point afterward.

For 2005 was not a “normal” session. We did not have a confirmed governor until weeks before the start of session, and lingering tensions created by the closest governor’s race in history made for a difficult political climate.

Despite this challenge, we ended the session with some important victories. Our bill that restores access to



Legislative Director Jennifer Shaw and Field Director Genevieve Aguilar at ACLU Lobby Day in Olympia (photo by Ian Spiers).



Former Legislative Director Jerry Sheehan with justice Richard Sanders at the Bill of Rights Celebration Dinner.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and the Work First programs for people who were convicted of a drug offense passed through both houses and was signed by Governor Gregoire. Also passing was a bill to expand the Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative to allow credit against a sentence for time spent in a drug treatment facility. Another successful bill will improve the public defense system by requiring standards of practice. On the privacy front, a bill creating pay-to-drive carpool lanes also protected the privacy of personal information for the program’s transponders.

We stopped some bills that would have been harmful to our civil liberties. Bills that would have allowed DNA samples to be taken from anyone arrested for any offense, that would have expanded the registration requirement to more categories of convicted offenders, and that would have exposed video game manufacturers to civil liability if a game user commits a violent offense were all defeated.

Right to VOTE

Washington's contentious race for governor brought much-needed scrutiny to an issue the ACLU has worked on for several years: the state's unfair and unworkable system for restoring voting rights. Even though individuals have finished their prison terms, state law does not allow them to vote until they completely pay a variety of monetary debts that are imposed at sentencing. The "legal financial obligations" can include docket and filing fees, court costs, restitution, and costs of incarceration. Interest on the "legal financial obligations" accrues at the exorbitant rate of 12 percent a year.

Overall, more than 150,000 people in Washington cannot vote because of a prior felony conviction, according to The Sentencing Project, a public policy organization. The problem hits people of color especially hard. Given the racial disparity in Washington's incarceration rate, the state disenfranchises almost 25 percent of all adult African-American males.

Our campaign to reform the system moved forward on several fronts. In October 2004, the ACLU filed a lawsuit in King County Superior Court on behalf of five citizens who would like to vote but are unable to do so because of debts to the legal system. The lawsuit does not seek to eliminate the debts or change criminal sentences but asks that the right to vote not be limited by one's financial ability. Handling the case are Peter Danelo, Molly Terwilliger, Darwin Roberts, and Darin Sands of the firm Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe, ACLU-WA staff attorney Aaron Caplan, and Neil Bradley of the ACLU Voting Rights Project.

In Olympia, the ACLU again promoted a bill to



Plaintiffs Dannielle Garner and Larence Bolden - with attorney Peter Danelo - are seeking to regain their right to vote through an ACLU lawsuit.

end voting rights discrimination based on financial means. The bill got entangled in the political fallout from the governor's election and did not make it out of committee. However, we organized a statewide coalition of organizations to push for reform and will continue to reach out to potential new allies.

Responses to ACLU public disclosure requests showed that many counties are not complying with some state requirements for restoring voting rights. We are educating local officials on the issue and have helped numerous citizens navigate the daunting process of regaining the franchise. ACLU materials on how to regain voting rights were distributed widely. We also produced the pamphlet "Voting Rights Discrimination: A Modern Form of Poll Tax," which stresses the link between the exclusion of ex-felons from voting today and historic civil rights struggles.

The War on DRUGS

Marijuana Legal as Medicine

In June 2005, the Supreme Court (in *Gonzalez v. Raich*) upheld federal authority to punish the medicinal use of marijuana. In Washington, however, the status quo remains: State and local police are still governed by the state's law permitting medical marijuana, while federal agencies are permitted to arrest sick people who treat themselves with marijuana.

Washington voters passed the Medical Use of Marijuana Act as I-692 in 1998. After the *Raich* decision, the ACLU urged state officials to do everything within their power to protect patients and caregivers, honoring the will of Washington's voters.

Taking on a Misguided War

With help from the ACLU, Washington has moved to the forefront of national efforts to reform our misguided policies for the use of drugs. The voters handily approved a medical marijuana initiative. The legislature has rethought state sentencing policies for drug offenders, shifting resources from locking people up to providing treatment. In Seattle, voters in 2003 passed an ACLU-drafted initiative making enforcement of marijuana laws relating to adult personal use the City's lowest enforcement priority. After extensive research, the King County Bar Association concluded that the so-called war on drugs has been a failure and in 2005 issued a report calling for a new legal framework for regulating drugs. Serving as a catalyst for these and other changes is the ACLU-WA Drug Policy Reform Project, directed by Andy Ko. The ACLU works in cooperation with an array of criminal justice reformers, legislators, public defenders, service providers, and groups working to change marijuana laws, challenging racial disparity in drug law enforcement, and seeking to replace incarceration with treatment for drug users.

Fair Access for Needy Families

The 2005 Washington Legislature passed an ACLU-drafted bill (SB 5213) that removed unnecessary barriers to receiving public assistance benefits and highlighted an aspect of the drug war that is gaining increasing attention: its negative impact on families.

Prior Washington law denied Temporary Assistance

for Needy Families (TANF) benefits to people who were convicted of a felony drug offense even if they had completed serving their sentences. TANF disqualification harmed children, whose access to basic financial support was reduced when their parents were denied TANF funds. The new law passed with overwhelming bipartisan support.



Andy Ko, Director of the ACLU of Washington's Drug Policy Reform Project, addresses an audience at Seattle Hempfest.

Criminal JUSTICE

Fair Trials for All

The ACLU has long supported efforts to provide adequate defense services to people who cannot afford to hire their own attorneys.

In Washington the burden of funding public defense has rested with individual counties. As the 2004 ACLU report “The Unfulfilled Promise of Gideon” detailed, this system has broken down. Some counties provide limited funding and little oversight, and as a result, many impoverished people in Washington are not guaranteed adequate legal representation.

In a promising step, the 2005 Washington Legislature adopted a measure to provide standards, oversight, and funding for public defense statewide. The ACLU advocated for its passage in coalition with the Washington State Bar Association and legal rights organizations. We are working to ensure that sufficient funding is provided to make the new law effective.

We also are seeking change through the courts. In August 2004, Kittitas Superior Court Judge Michael Cooper granted class-action status to our lawsuit challenging Grant County’s woefully inadequate public defense system. The ACLU and Columbia Legal Services filed the suit on behalf of a taxpayer and three individuals who allege they received ineffective assistance of counsel from public defenders. In recent years, the state bar association has recommended that two county public defenders be disbarred because of misconduct in representing indigent defendants.

The case is scheduled to go to trial in November. ACLU volunteer attorneys David Taylor, Beth Colgan, and Breena Roos of the Perkins Coie firm are litigating the case. The law firm of Garvey



Board President Timothy Kaufman-Osborn (top) and Board Member Suzanne Holland at Annual Membership Meeting (photos by Ian Spiers).



Schubert Barer and Columbia Legal Services are acting as co-counsel.

Win for Civilian Review in Tacoma

In June 2005, the City Council approved by a 6–2 vote a major reform of police accountability by establishing an independent auditor and a citizen review board. The tragic murder of Crystal Brame by her husband, the Chief of Police, and the ensuing disclosures of police department failures gave momentum to calls for citizen oversight of Tacoma’s police. The vote culminates over two years of work by the Police Accountability Working Group, created by the Tacoma Human Rights Commission to draft a proposal for citizen oversight. The Pierce County ACLU Chapter worked closely with the group in developing and promoting the plan, which was drafted by the ACLU of Washington.

Under the new plan, the auditor will monitor the citizen complaint process from start to finish and will issue semi-annual reports with comprehensive data needed to assess the system’s effectiveness. The citizen review board will conduct outreach to raise public awareness of the complaint process and listen to community concerns. The review board also will review police department policies and procedures, make recommendations for change, and monitor the work of the auditor.

“We are very pleased by the vote, but we know that passing the ordinance is only the first step. We will be watching closely to make sure that the plan is put into effect and succeeds,” said ACLU-WA Legal Program Director Julia Hampton, who guided the drafting of the proposal. The new measures will be implemented once disputed issues are resolved in the next set of contract talks with the police officers union.

ACLU-WA IN THE NEWS

The actions and views of the ACLU of Washington were covered extensively in the past year.

Print

Associated Press
Ballard News-Tribune
Bellingham Herald
Bellingham Weekly
Bremerton Sun
Centralia Chronicle
Christian Science Monitor
Colors Northwest
Columbian (Vancouver)
Daily Evergreen (Pullman)
Daily Record (Ellensburg)
The Easterner (Cheney)
Everett Tribune
Federal Computer Week
Gonzaga Bulletin (Spokane)
Iowa City Press-Citizen
Just Out (Portland)
King County Journal
Longview Daily News
Los Angeles Times
The Nation
National Law Journal
News Tribune (Tacoma)
New York Daily News
Olympian
Oregonian (Portland)
Peninsula Daily News (Port Angeles)
Periodico La Raza (Fife)
Prison Legal News
Pullman Daily News
Reuters
Seattle Gay News
Seattle Medium
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Seattle Sun
Seattle Times
Seattle University Spectator
Sitting Duck (Olympia)
Skagit Valley Herald
South Seattle Star
Spokane Spokesman-Review
The Stranger (Seattle)
Terminal City (Vancouver, BC)
The Trail (Tacoma)
University of Washington Daily
Vancouver Sun (Canada)
Walla Walla Union-Bulletin
Washington Free Press
Washington Law & Politics
Washington Post
Western Front (Bellingham)
Whitman Pioneer (Walla Walla)
Yakima Herald-Republic

Radio

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
KBKW-AM (Aberdeen)
KDNA-FM (Granger)
KIRO-AM (Seattle)
KOMO-AM (Seattle)
KPLU-FM (Tacoma)
KUOW-FM (Seattle)
KVI-AM (Seattle)
KXPA-AM (Seattle)



Cartoon by Mark Wuerker.

National Public Radio
Northwest News Network
Northwest Public Radio (Pullman)
Sirius Satellite Radio

Television

Fort Vancouver Community TV
KAPP (Yakima)
KCPQ (Seattle)
KIMA (Yakima)
KING (Seattle)
KIRO (Seattle)
KLTU (Longview)
KOMO (Seattle)
KXLY (Spokane)
MSNBC
Northwest Cable News
Seattle Community Access Network
Snohomish County Community TV
TVW
Thurston Community TV

Revenue & **EXPENDITURES**

Our accomplishments are made possible by committed Washingtonians who make the defense of liberty a top priority. The ACLU is our membership and legislative lobbying organization, supported by dues, which are not tax-deductible. The ACLU Foundation is our tax-deductible arm and conducts litigation, research, and public education in support of civil liberties.

Membership

Another year of significant membership increases demonstrates that Americans understand the importance of the role the ACLU plays in defending the Bill of Rights. ACLU membership in Washington State now totals over 22,000. Through annual dues as well as additional tax-deductible contributions to the ACLU-WA Foundation, our dedicated members are helping us stretch beyond our expectations and meet the current demands.

Annual Fund Campaign

We are grateful to the stellar fundraising efforts of the ACLU-WA Board of Directors, the Ambassadors and the Let Freedom Ring volunteers. Contributions to the 2004 Annual Fund Campaign represented 61% of overall income and increased by 14% over last year. We especially appreciate the invaluable leadership of the 2004 ACLU-WA Development Committee: Jean Robinson (chair), Suzanne



Laura Murphy, former Director of the ACLU National Legislative Office, and Kathleen Taylor at the ACLU of Washington Bill of Rights Celebration Dinner.

Holland, Doug Klunder, and Jesse Wing.

Endowment Fund

To date, the ACLU of Washington has raised \$5 million for our endowment program. The endowment fund ensures the ACLU's effectiveness by producing reliable income during difficult economic and political climates. These funds also provide the flexibility to strengthen our infrastructure and other areas that are key to our work. We thank the ACLU members whose endowment gifts help us fight the civil liberties battles of today and to prepare for future assaults. (Major endowment supporters are listed on page 26.)

The DeSilver Society

The DeSilver Society invites and recognizes dedicated citizens who help protect the future of freedom, fairness and equality by designating the ACLU in their will, trust, retirement plan, insurance plan or other planned gift. Albert DeSilver, one of the ACLU's founders, provided more than half of the organization's annual operating funds during his lifetime. Currently, ACLU-WA DeSilver Society members total 140. (DeSilver members are listed on pages 26 and 27.)

Ways To Give

Cash or Credit Cards: We accept cash and checks as well as debit cards and credit cards via MasterCard or VISA. Monthly, quarterly, or other installment schedules are welcome.

Gifts of Stock: By giving appreciated securities, you can usually deduct the full fair market value of your stock and avoid capital gains taxes.

Workplace Giving: If your employer has an employee giving campaign, payroll deduction is a convenient way to make a tax-deductible contribution.

Matching Gifts: Many companies match charitable contributions of employees. If your employer has a matching gift program, please designate the ACLU Foundation.

Honorary and Memorial Gifts: If you would like to honor someone special or the memory of a loved one, you may make a gift and include a personal message that we will send to the person or family.

The Legacy of Liberty Challenge:

Through a generous commitment by ACLU Foundation supporter Robert W. Wilson, if you establish a bequest in your will or trust, or a charitable gift annuity to the ACLU Foundation by December 31, 2006, 10% of your gift (up to \$10,000) will be matched.

Gift Memberships: Share your commitment to civil liberties with a friend or family member through a gift membership. They will receive a special acknowledgment and other materials to introduce them to the ACLU.

Retirement Accounts: When you designate the ACLU or ACLU Foundation as a beneficiary of your IRA, 401k, or other retirement plan, you may avoid estate tax and income tax.

Life Insurance: By naming the ACLU Foundation as the owner or beneficiary of a life insurance policy, you may generate a charitable income tax deduction equal to the current value of the policy.

Bequests: If you provide for the ACLU in your will, your bequest will fund our critical legislative efforts. By designating the ACLU Foundation, you support all of our work and may reduce the estate tax.

Life Income Plans: A gift annuity, pooled income fund, or charitable remainder trust pays income to you or another person over time and may provide a charitable income tax deduction.

For more information, please contact Development Director Theda Jackson Mau at (206) 624-2184, Ext. 261 or jacksonmau@aclu-wa.org.

2004-2005 Revenue and Expenditures

(unaudited)*

ACLU of Washington Foundation

Income

Annual Fund Campaign	1,149,161
Workplace Giving	134,490
Bequests and Miscellaneous	144,994
Endowment Fund Income	274,915
Transfers from Designated & Restricted Funds	97,619
Less Sharing with National ACLU	(280,810)
Total	\$1,520,369

Expenses

Communications Program	370,236
Legal Program	507,166
Legislative and Field Program	85,338
Drug Policy Reform Project	100,183
Fundraising	228,074
Management and General	157,321
Total	\$1,448,318

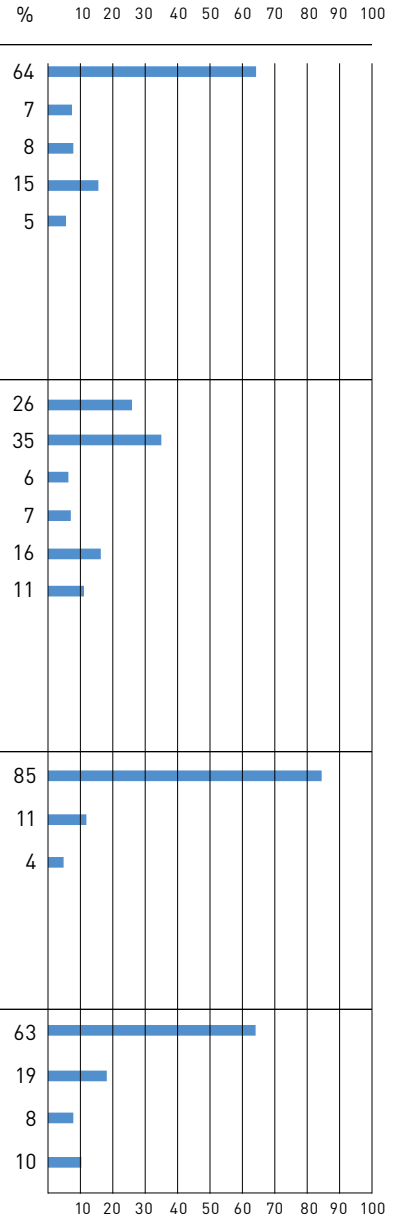
ACLU of Washington

Income

Membership	413,283
Annual Fund Campaign	55,655
Bequests and Miscellaneous	17,680
Less Sharing with National ACLU	(27,107)
Total	\$459,511

Expenses

Legislative and Field Program	242,071
Fundraising	71,907
Board Governance	30,423
Management and General	37,275
Total	\$381,676



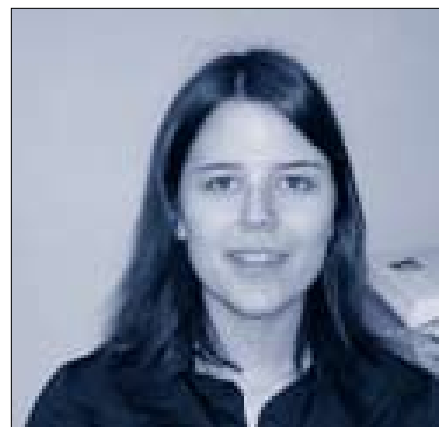
*Audited statements will be available in fall 2005.

Thank you VOLUNTEERS

We salute these ACLU volunteers for their commitment to the advancement of civil liberties. The dedicated efforts of volunteers on office projects, committees, fundraising, and educational activities are invaluable to our work.

Lori Abramson
Kwaku Agyeman
Sherri Allen
Nancy Alvarez
Carrie Anderson
Sarah Andries
Russ Aoki
Mark Aoki-Fordham
Simi Baer
Justin Baird
Les Balsiger
Alison Barany
Russell Bates
Tim Beal
Ed Beechert
Judy Bendich
Phil Bereano
Doug Bestle
Winnie Boland
Jamie Bollenbach
Saul Brandes
Jay Brown
Lorra Lee Brown
Tshombe Brown
Kendall Bull
Preesa Bullington
Tristan Bullington
Aimee Butterworth
Justin Campbell
Zimmie Caner
Keo Capestany
Susannah Carr
Aaron Case
Yalisha Case
Tex Casey-Thompson

Dustin Cho
Stella Chung
Cathy Clemens
Geoff Cole
Nick Cox
William Cummings
Lisa Dalluge-Eklund
Lafcadio Darling
Richard Davis
Alex Davis-Lawrence
David Desrochers
Izumi Devalier
Craig Dewey
Gabriela D'Jaen
Ashley Dobson
Alex Doolittle
Eve Enslow
Rev. Richard Erhardt
Kristin Ericson
Rebecca Estomago
Sahar Fathi
Bryce Felt
Holly Ferguson
Brynn Foster-West
Rhianna Fronapfel
Pat Gallagher
Edward Galore
Charlotte Gamble
Richard Gammon
Debs Gardner
Christine Gebel
Frank Gebel
Gery Gerst
Don Gischer
A.J. Glusman
Justin Goetschius
Nancy Gohring
Melody Good
Moloy Good
Suzanne Goren
Lauren Gotchy
Annabelle Gould
Dave Griffith



Izumi Devalier

Al Gross
Connor Guy
Liz Hale
Nora Hallett
Judy Hamel
David Harwood
Sam Hatzenbeler
Kiku Hayashi
Emily Hazen
Rachael Heade
Katy Heard
Dick Hearsey
Bob Hedrick
Susan Helf
Bree Herndon-Michael
Ryan Hicks
Percy Hilo
Tabitha Holmquist
Steven Holt
Trish Honig
Jen Howk
Alex Hudson
Barbara Hudson
Anne Jacobson
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Suzanne Jessen
Anna Johansen
Andrew Johnson

Bill Jones
 Cynthia Jones
 Floyd Jones
 Rob Jones
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 Lorraine Kasprisin
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 Andy Koopmans
 Genny Kortess
 Naomi Kraus
 Johnathan Lambe
 Jessica Lane
 Kelly Lane
 LeAnne Laux-Bachand
 Amy Lavare

Arthur Leone
 Kate Levin
 Sheldon Levin
 Marc Levy
 Rachel Levy
 Mark Lewington
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 Thomas Miller
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 Brian Morrison
 Frank Morrow
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 Gary Murrell
 Mariam Naini
 Bradley Nakagawa
 Callie Neylan
 Thuha Nguyen
 Stuart Nickum
 Leigh Noffsinger
 Samson Odhiambo
 Sylvia Odom
 Linda O'Gara
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 Brian Pangrle
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 Bob Parsons
 Matthew Pasco
 Linnea Patrick
 Stephanie Payette
 Carl Pflanz
 Linda Phan
 Jeannie Pierce
 Arion Potts
 Veryl Pow
 Tom Powers
 Xochitl Primavera
 Steve Quesinberry
 Alan Rabinowitz
 Maria Elena Ramirez
 Al Ratcliffe
 Tim Richards
 Betty Richardson
 Sasha Riser-Kositsky
 Caitlin Robinett
 Lance Rosen
 Barb Rowan



Dick Hearsey

Thank you VOLUNTEERS

Cecile Ryweck
Yvonne Saddler
Taiyyeba Safri
Julie Schaffer
Michael Schein
Charlie Schicht
Reed Schuler
Matt Segal
Sharon Sheridan
Sarah Shifley
Bob Skylstad
Dana Slocomb
Karl Smith
Laura Smith
Marilyn Smith
Ian Spiers
Richard Steele
Garrett Stiles
Andrew Strait
Amy Sung
Eric-Oluf Svec
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Jane Sylvester
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Lynda Turet
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Den Mark Wichar
Robert Wilhite
Gretchen Williamson

Kari Wilson
Rick Wilson
Bob Winsor
Jewel Woodward
Bill Woolf
Nichole Worthman
Anthony Young
Leslie Young
Tony Zanol
Ethan Zoller

Companies

Diva Espresso
Madison Park Café
The Pink Door
Pita King Bakery
Red Hook Ale Brewery
Talking Rain
Ten Mercer
University Trader Joe's

Let Freedom Ring Volunteers

Kristina Armenakis
Kendall Bull
Tex Casey-Thompson
Lisa Dalluge-Eklund
Liz Hale
Cynthia Jones
Naomi Kraus
Jeannie Pierce
Jack Tull

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Philip L. Bereano

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Philip L. Bereano
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Don Clocksin
Susan Ferguson

B. Parker Lindner
Salvador A. Mungia
Judith M. Porterfield
Alan Rabinowitz
Traci Ann Sammeth
Robert A. Skylstad
Marilyn S. Smith
Thaddeus H. Spratlen
Darryl Swenson
John Ullman



Dustin Cho

Thank you **ATTORNEYS**

Aoki & Sakamoto

Jennifer Shaw

Blair Hutchison Schaefer Wolfe

Steve Bogdon

Carney Badley Smith & Spellman

Jim Lobsenz

Nicki McCraw

Davis Wright Tremaine

Jeff Fisher

Roger Leishman

Catherine Maxson

Jennifer Warner

Miles A. Yanick

Floyd & Pflueger

Thomas Nedderman

Gendler & Mann

Mickey Gendler

Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe

Matthew Carvalho

Peter Danelo

Jim Donohue

Darwin Roberts

Darin Sands

Molly Terwilliger

Mike Thorp

Laycoe Lukins & Bogdon PC

Steve Bogdon

MacDonald, Hoague & Bayless

Tim Ford

Kay Frank

Jesse Wing

Mundt MacGregor

Mark Wilner

Newman & Newman

Venkat Balasubramani

Perkins Coie

Michael Bindas



Part of the ACLU's legal team for the Marriage Equality lawsuit: Karolyn Hicks, Amit Ranade, Matthew Segal, and Paul Lawrence.

Joe Bringman

David Burman

Beth Colgan

David East

Ben Eisman

Julie Anne Halter

Sarah Knight

Robert B. Mitchell

William Rava

Breena Roos

Lisa Sawaya Willmer

David Taylor

James Williams

Phillips McCullough Wilson Hill & Fikso

Rich Hill

Preston Gates & Ellis

Paul Lawrence

Amit Ranade

Trilby Robinson-Dorn

Michael Ryan

Matthew Segal

Christopher Varas

Riddell Williams

Duncan Manville

Skellenger Bender

Beth Andrus

Raegen Rasnic

Stokes Lawrence

Karolyn Hicks

Summit Law Group

Mike Kipling

And

Laura Buckland

Matthew Conrad

Fred Diamondstone

Adam Ekberg

Peter Greenfield

Doug Klunder

Alice Leiner

Jeff Needle

Traci Ann Sammeth

David Utevsky

David Zuckerman

Interns and Weekly Volunteers

Lori Abramson
 Kwaku Agyeman
 Sarah Andries
 Alison Barany
 Lorra Lee Brown
 Julia Busetti
 Aimee Butterworth
 Justin Campbell
 Dustin Cho
 Cathy Clemens
 Gaby D'Jean
 Alex Davis-Lawrence
 Izumi Devalier
 Ashley Dobson
 Mark Dorshkind
 Rebecca Estomago
 Sahar Fathi
 Charlotte Gamble
 A.J. Glusman
 Emily Hazen
 Dick Hearsey
 Steven Holt
 Cynthia Jones
 Connie Karstedt
 Doug Klunder
 LeAnne Laux-Bachand
 Amy Lavare
 Walt Linburg
 Dhani Mau
 Vonda McIntyre
 Julia McLean



Volunteers (clockwise from front-left) Erin Parrish, Vonda McIntyre, Sarah Andries, and Gaby D'Jaen at work at the ACLU office

Stuart Nickum
 Erin Parrish
 Matthew Pasco
 Stephanie Payette
 Arion Potts
 Signe Predmore
 Maria Elena Ramirez
 Amy Ransom
 Tim Richards
 Caitlin Robinett
 Barb Rosen
 Cecile Ryweck
 Julie Schaffer
 Sarah Shifley
 Kaiulani Swan

Lynda Turet
 Heather Villanueva
 Vandana Whitney
 Robert Wilhite
 Leslie Young

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Christian Halliburton

Karolyn Hicks

Suzanne Holland

Cindy Jordan

Mike Kipling

Daniel Larner

Paul Lawrence

Roger Leishman

Clarence Moriwaki

Anita Ramasastry

Trilby Robinson-Dorn

Yvonne Sanchez

Rory Stark

Staff

Kathleen Taylor,
Executive Director

Libby McIlhany
Special Assistant to the Executive
Director

April Williamson
Finance & Administration Director

Ramanujam Rajagopal
Computer Operations Manager

Corrine Davis
Administrative Assistant

Julya Hampton
Legal Program Director

Kristina Armenakis
Legal Program Assistant

Aaron Caplan
Staff Attorney

Nancy Talner
Staff Attorney

Eric Nygren
Legal Program Associate

Gabriel Gastelum
Intake Assistant

Andy Ko
Drug Policy Reform Project Director

Doug Klunder
Privacy Project Director

Jennifer Shaw
Legislative Director

Genevieve Aguilar
Field Director

Binah Palmer
Field and Legislative Associate

Doug Honig
Communications Director

Andrea Gomes
Communications Associate

Adila Masood
Communications Associate

Roberto Sánchez
Senior Writer

Theda Jackson Mau
Director of Development

MaryClaire Brooks
Assistant Director of Development

Esmeralda Ramos
Development Associate

Rachel Lease
Development Assistant/Receptionist



ACLU-WA board member Christian Halliburton and Civil Libertarian Award recipient David Skover at Bill of Rights Celebration Dinner.



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