

# Virginia Liberties

Newsletter of the American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia Spring 2013

## Virginia Becomes First State to Limit Use of Domestic Drones

On April 3, Virginia passed a two-year moratorium on the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), or drones, by law enforcement and regulatory agencies in the Commonwealth, becoming the first state to enact statewide restrictions on drone use. The moratorium bans all use of weaponized drones and prohibits the use of drones by law enforcement and regulatory agencies, except in certain emergency situations (e.g., Amber Alerts, Senior Alerts, and Blue Alerts), and allows for use by the National Guard to maintain readiness for federal missions.

The ACLU of Virginia teamed up with Delegates C. Todd Gilbert and Ben Cline, and Senator Don McEachin to secure passage of the legislation, which gives Virginia time to develop commonsense regulations that allow the government to take advantage of this new technology while at the same time protecting our privacy and First Amendment rights.

Without new regulations, police could use a drone to follow individuals or hang over our homes, farms or businesses twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, leading us closer to a “Big Brother” surveillance society. Drones differ from “manned” aircraft in that they can be equipped with technology that allows police to see, hear, smell and detect things a human cannot. The ACLU is also concerned that drones will be used to monitor individuals or groups indiscriminately during peaceful protests or other First-Amendment protected activities.

Given these concerns, the ACLU and our allies will continue to advocate for laws governing drone use that include a warrant requirement, that address other privacy concerns, assure public oversight of any drone use, impose image retention restrictions, continue the ban on weaponized drones, and enact policies regarding auditing and effectiveness tracking.



Original photo by Virginia Guard Public Affairs

## Edie Windsor and the ACLU Fight for LGBT Equality

After sharing 44 years of your life with someone and caring for her through some difficult times, could you imagine being told by the U.S. government that it won't recognize your marriage? That's where Edie Windsor found herself after she received an estate tax bill for \$363,000 after her wife, Thea Spyer, passed away in 2009 and left all her possessions to Edie. Had Thea been a Theo, the bill would have been \$0. So with the ACLU's help, Edie challenged the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) that requires the federal government to treat approximately 130,000 married same-sex couples in the country as unmarried for purposes of the 1,100 different federal programs, from family medical leave, to veterans' benefits. Edie took her case all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court, which heard arguments in late March.

A victory in this case won't require Virginia to recognize any marriage between same-sex couples. It will mean, however, that the federal government must grant benefits, including tax relief, health insurance, and social security survivors' benefits to the same-sex spouses of legally married federal employees and members of the military.

## Virginia Supreme Court Allows Online Critic's Speech

After hiring Dietz Development to do some work on her house, Jane Perez posted reviews on the websites Yelp and Angie's List, in which she described a number of problems she had with the contractor. Dietz Development, hoping to silence its critic, sued Perez in Fairfax County Circuit Court and asked the judge to order her to remove her posts and refrain from any further criticism while the lawsuit is pending. The lower court judge ordered Perez to remove her description of how she discovered some jewelry missing when only Dietz Development had a key to the house. The ACLU of Virginia and Public Citizen, arguing that the injunction violated Perez's free speech rights, filed a petition for review in the Virginia Supreme Court.

In late December, the Virginia Supreme Court held that Perez could keep her posts online. Perez said, “The decision is why I served my country: we have some of the greatest rights and must be vigilant to protect them. As more about this case becomes known, I believe the impact will set a strong precedent for consumer protection and the Virginia Supreme Court decision has already established a milestone for online freedom of speech.”



Jane Perez



Edie Windsor and ACLU Executive Director Anthony Romero

# From the Director

## Using Religion to Discriminate

It is difficult to believe that it was a year ago that the ACLU of Virginia offered me the opportunity to follow Kent Willis as the Executive Director of the organization. And, what a year it has been. As you'll see reflected in this newsletter, we've helped make some new law, gone to court to enforce some existing laws, and faced some difficult challenges, particularly in the legislature.

We're proud to have had a leadership role in helping Virginia become the first state to restrict the use of drones statewide. But, we're disappointed that we weren't able to make progress toward restoring the voting rights of felons, even in a year in which both the Governor and the Attorney General actively supported passage of a constitutional amendment that would move in that direction. While legislators turned their backs on the hundreds of thousands of Virginians who deserve to be able to vote again, we won't. That's why we've asked the Governor to issue an executive order restoring rights to classes of people instead of just making case-by-case decisions.

Looking ahead, I don't think that there is any issue more compelling or more important to the ACLU as the guardian of our religious freedom than contesting the national movement that seeks to redefine discrimination as religious liberty. Movement advocates successfully sought passage of a law in Virginia last year that now requires local social services agencies to spend state dollars buying foster care services from private agencies that discriminate against both prospective parents and foster children based on the agencies' "religious beliefs" or "moral principles" – beliefs and principles that could compel placement of an LGBT child with a family that believes in reparative therapy or exempt

foster parents from laws prohibiting corporal punishment of foster children. This year advocates of using religion to discriminate successfully lobbied for a law that requires public colleges and universities to fund discriminatory student groups even when the discrimination violates the university's nondiscrimination policies.



Religious freedom in American means that each of us has the right to profess and practice our personal, religious beliefs free from government interference. We cannot allow legislators or the public to be misled, however, into believing that those who intone religious liberty as a mantra should get a free pass to discriminate against others who don't share their beliefs, particularly when providing a public service or when using taxpayer funding to do it.

As the national ACLU has said:

Instances of institutions and individuals claiming a right to discriminate in the name of religion aren't new. In the 1960s, we saw institutions object to laws requiring integration in restaurants because of sincerely held beliefs that God wanted the races to be separate. We saw religiously affiliated universities refuse to admit students who engaged in interracial dating. In those cases, we recognized that requiring integration was not about violating religious liberty; it was about ensuring fairness. *It is no different today.*

Claire Gastañaga, Executive Director

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### Virginia Liberties

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### ~ We're Moving! ~

The ACLU of Virginia will be moving in early May.  
Our new address is: 701 E. Franklin Street, Suite 1412  
Richmond, VA 23219.



Have any gently used furniture? Help us furnish our new office! Here are some items we'd love to have: Desks (6 standard office desks, 2 L-shaped desks); 2 credenzas; 7 bookcases (with at least four shelves); filing cabinets (5 4-drawer vertical cabinets; 2-4 drawer lateral cabinets); kitchen table with chairs; coat tree.

If you have furniture you'd like to donate, please email us at [acluva\[at\]acluva.org](mailto:acluva[at]acluva.org).

# ACLU of Virginia Legal Action

## Fourth Circuit Strikes Down Virginia's Sodomy Law

In its landmark 2003 ruling *Lawrence v. Texas*, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated all state statutes that criminalize any sexual activity between consenting adults, including same-sex couples.

Yet, in the past decade, Virginia has continued to prosecute individuals under the state's "Crimes against Nature" statute, which criminalizes all acts of oral and anal sex, including private acts between consenting married and unmarried adults. The ACLU of Virginia joined Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund and University of California, Irvine Law School Dean Erwin Chemerinsky in a friend-of-the-court brief urging the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to strike down Virginia's law. On March 15, the Court of Appeals did just that and ruled the sodomy law unconstitutional on its face and said it cannot be the basis for any prosecution.

## Challenge to Charlottesville Panhandling Ordinance Continues

In an effort to conceal the public face of poverty, localities around Virginia have argued that "public safety" requires them to enact panhandling ordinances that prohibit individuals from soliciting funds on sidewalks. In Charlottesville, the ordinance prohibits anyone from soliciting money on the Downtown Mall within 50 feet of either of the streets intersecting the mall, including passive solicitation such as holding a sign or making a gesture.

The ACLU of Virginia, representing five homeless individuals who depend on begging for their subsistence, challenged the City's ordinance. "The presence of homeless people begging in public places makes some people feel uncomfortable. But the First Amendment does not allow the government to ban speech simply to prevent discomfort," said Legal Director Rebecca Glenberg. A lower court dismissed the case, but after we appealed, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the dismissal stating that, "[b]egging is communicative activity within the protection of the First Amendment." The court found it "plausible" that the purpose of the ordinance was to prevent the homeless men's "undesired presence on the Mall – in other words, to prevent [them] from conveying their unwanted message."

## Fairfax Judge Declares Law on Licenses to Perform Marriages Unconstitutional

Four Sikhs -- members of the Sikh Foundation of Virginia and Singh Sabha Gurdwara -- were shocked to learn that Sikhs were treated differently from those of other religious sects for the purposes of obtaining a license to perform marriage ceremonies. Because there are no ordained ministers in Sikhism, each organization would have to choose only one person from their group to certify marriages and that person would have to post a \$500 bond. In contrast, religious groups that have "ordained ministers," such as priests and rabbis, can have any number of ministers from their congregation licensed to perform marriage ceremonies and are not required to post a bond.

Represented by the ACLU, the four Sikhs challenged Virginia's law. In late March, the Fairfax County Circuit Court ruled that the law is unconstitutional because it treats applicants differently based on whether their religion has ordained ministers, which violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

## In Brief...

**Feb. 20, *McBurney v. Young*:** U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments in challenge to Virginia's freedom of information law restricting access to open records to state residents. The ACLU of Virginia filed a friend-of-the-court brief in support of the challenge.

**Mar. 22, *Libertarian Party of Virginia v. Judd*:** Fourth Circuit heard oral arguments in the ACLU's challenge to Virginia's law requiring that circulators of petitions for third-party presidential candidates to appear on the ballot must be Virginia residents.

**Mar. 27, *Doe v. Pittsylvania County*:** Victory! Federal district court rules Pittsylvania County Board of Supervisors violated ACLU client Barbara Hudson's First Amendment rights by opening meetings with prayers that favored one religious sect over others.

**Apr. 16, *Vollette v. Watson*:** Trial begins in contract workers' lawsuit against Portsmouth City Jail for violating their Fourth Amendment rights when jail officials strip searched the employees at work in the jail despite no individualized suspicion of wrongdoing.

**May 14, *Educational Media Company at Virginia Tech v. Swecker*:** Fourth Circuit to hear oral arguments in ACLU case asserting the right of college newspapers to advertise alcohol.

**May 16, *Bland v. Roberts*:** Fourth Circuit to hear oral arguments in online speech case in which the ACLU argues that "liking" a Facebook page constitutes speech deserving of First Amendment protections.

## Transgender Woman Can Sue Department of Corrections

Ophelia De'lonta is a transgender inmate who suffers from Gender Identity Disorder. She experiences discomfort with her physiological sex that is so extreme that she has attempted self-castration numerous times. Virginia Department of Corrections (DOC) has provided De'lonta with hormone treatment and therapy, which have not alleviated her symptoms. DOC has refused to evaluate her for sex reassignment surgery, which would be the next step under the accepted standards of care. De'lonta filed suit against DOC arguing that its refusal to evaluate her for surgery violates her Eighth Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment. The lower court dismissed the case. When she appealed to the Fourth Circuit, the ACLU filed a friend-of-the-court brief on her behalf arguing that DOC must provide her with medical care that actually addresses her symptoms. The Fourth Circuit agreed De'lonta had a plausible claim and re-instated her suit against DOC.

# ACLU of Virginia Advocacy

## Board of Health Set to Take Final Vote on TRAP

Since 2011, when the Virginia legislature passed SB 924, requiring the state Board of Health to issue regulations related to women's health centers that perform five or more abortions per month, the ACLU of Virginia and its partners in the Virginia Coalition to Protect Women's Health have been working to ensure that the permanent regulations will have a minimal impact on the availability of first trimester abortion in Virginia.

The Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers, or TRAP, singles out health care centers who perform abortion for unnecessary and burdensome regulations in an effort to drive abortion providers out of business. As proposed, the new rules threaten the continued availability of safe, legal first-trimester abortion and preventive reproductive health care throughout the state by imposing onerous architectural requirements on women's health centers that are unrelated to the services provided and have

no proven medical benefit. The enhanced rules have little to do with the health and safety of patients, and everything to do with politicians' objections to women's reproductive choice.

At the time of writing, thousands of Virginians have already raised their voices in protest. During the public comment period that ended on March 29, the Board of Health received nearly 3,000 comments from both sides of the issue through the online public comment forum, and an additional 3,600 public comments from Virginia residents opposed to TRAP via hard copy letters. The Board now has another opportunity to revise the rules before adopting them in their final form at its meeting on April 12. The ACLU continues to urge the Board to "grandfather in" existing women's health centers, rather than subject them to onerous building requirements that may ultimately restrict women's access to basic health care, including abortion.

## Virginia Passes New Voter ID Law -- This Time Requiring Photo ID

Despite having no evidence of voter impersonation fraud in Virginia, and even though some localities had hours-long waits in lines on Election Day, legislators and Gov. Bob McDonnell have passed a voter ID law that now requires all voters to show a photo ID at the polls. For those voters who cannot afford a photo ID, local registrars will issue them a free one. As with most things, however, the devil is in the details. It is not yet clear how exactly this law will be funded or implemented.

The legislation has the potential to disenfranchise hundreds of thousands of eligible voters throughout the state, and is likely to disproportionately impact voters who are elderly, low-income, racial or ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and students. The ACLU is considering all its options, and should the Department of Justice approve this election law change, we will be closely monitoring how the law is implemented.

## ACLU Urges Gov. McDonnell to Issue Executive Order Restoring Voting Rights

Virginia has one of the most punitive felony disenfranchisement laws in the nation-- permanently barring all felons from voting, unless the Governor restores their rights. As Governor, Bob McDonnell has become an advocate for restoration of voting rights for felons. He streamlined the application process, which led him to restore voting rights to more individuals (4,600) than his predecessors. And during his last State of the State speech, he asked legislators to reform the law by passing a constitutional amendment that would automatically restore voting rights to nonviolent felons.

Unfortunately, his actions have had limited effect. More than 450,000 remain disenfranchised, and the General Assembly failed to pass any measure that restored rights or moved us in the right direction. If the Governor is to have any impact, he must issue an executive order granting rights to classes of felons, which is why the ACLU is asking him to use his mighty pen to restore this fundamental right to hundreds of thousands in Virginia.

## Why the ACLU Cares about Immigrants' Rights

Some question why the ACLU is engaged in the national conversation about immigration reform, or why the ACLU of Virginia has worked in coalition with other groups against anti-immigrant legislation proposed in the General Assembly. The answer is simple. Immigrant rights are civil rights. Immigrants are frequent targets of employment discrimination and discriminatory policing. Immigrants are often deprived of due process in the name of national security. Migrant criminalization has fueled our pipeline to mass incarceration. And, the push to create a national ID or employment verification system using biometric identification threatens our right to privacy and increases the risk of data breaches and identity theft and can lead to harassment and denial of access at TSA checkpoints, voting booths or gun permits.

Anti-immigrant legislation at the state level is often inherently discriminatory, subjecting people of color or different language traditions to discriminatory policing or other violations of the Equal Protection clause which applies without exception to all "persons" in the United States. The broken immigration system has led to the existence of an underclass of people who are marginalized and subject to abuses by service providers, domestic partners and employers, and who are not afforded the full protections of the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Legalization of aspiring citizens will restore fairness to an immigration system that now subjects hundreds of thousands to administrative detention without a constitutionally adequate bond hearing and without access to counsel. Fundamental fairness as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution requires that we bring all aspiring Americans living in and contributing to the U.S. within the legal embrace and legal protections afforded by U.S. citizenship.

# From the State Capitol- 2013 Session

*Below are some of the significant civil liberties developments in this year's legislative session. The ACLU of Virginia, with the help of our grassroots supporters, lobbied for or against more than 100 bills in the 2013 session.*

## Victories

### *Cohabitation Ban Finally Repealed*

The legislature finally repealed Virginia's unconstitutional lewd and lascivious cohabitation law that made it a crime for unmarried couples to live together openly (SB 969).

### *No Drug Testing for Public Assistance*

Legislation (HB 1412; HB 1789; HB 2009; HB 2109; SB 721) was defeated that would have mandated that applicants for public assistance benefits be tested for illegal drug use.

### *Minor Reforms to Writ of Actual Innocence Petition Process*

The General Assembly took two small steps to make it easier for innocent people wrongly convicted to get out of prison. HB 1432 lowers the burden of proof for a writ of actual innocence. HB 1308 gives juveniles the same rights as adults.

### *Improved Due Process for Parole Eligible Inmates*

HB 2103 imposes new requirements on the Parole Board to conduct timely and thorough reviews for parole eligible prisoners and to provide specific reasons in writing if a prisoner is denied parole.

### *Bullying Banned in Schools*

HB 1871 requires school boards to define bullying, prohibits students and school employees from engaging in bullying, and implements procedures for investigating and remediating bullying. The bill protects the First Amendment rights of students to express religious, philosophical, or political views.

### *Slowing the School-to-Prison Pipeline*

Measures that back off the zero tolerance policies that have fueled the school-to-prison-pipeline were passed (HB 1864; HB 1866). The bills

restore disciplinary discretion to school administrators for certain offenses committed by students instead of mandating automatic reporting to law enforcement officials. The Governor, however, amended HB 1864 in ways that limit the positive effects of the bill. The General Assembly accepted two of the Governor's amendments.

## Defeats

### *Governor Attacks Health Insurance Abortion Coverage*

The Governor amended the bills establishing Virginia's health insurance exchange (HB 1900; SB 921) to prohibit insurance plans from covering abortions except in cases of rape, incest or threats to the mother's life. The Governor's amendment means that private insurance companies will not be able to offer insurance covering all abortions, and individuals will not be able to buy such insurance in the exchange even with their own money.

### **Available Soon!**

### **2013 Virginia General Assembly Review**

*For full details on these and other bills that impact civil liberties in Virginia, contact us at (804) 644-8022 or [acluva@acluva.org](mailto:acluva@acluva.org)*

### *Discrimination as Religious Liberty*

New laws (HB 1617; SB 1074) will require public universities to recognize and fund discriminatory student organizations that exclude students from membership or leadership positions on the basis of religious or political beliefs.

### *No Warrant Requirement for Cell Phone Tracking*

Bills (HB 1903; HB 1904) failed that would have required law enforcement officers to obtain a search warrant to track a person through a cell phone or to get the historical location tracking information of an electronic device.

### *Efforts to Help Immigrant Students Thwarted*

None of the several bills extending eligibility for in-state tuition to certain immigrant students passed (HB 1490; HB 215; HB 1525; HB 1934; SB 1090; SB 1233), although HB 1525 was the first ever to pass the House Education Committee.

### *No Progress on LGBT Rights*

The Senate of Virginia passed SB 701 banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in state employment, but a House subcommittee killed it after legislators on the committee said that there was no "evidence" that discrimination against LGBT employees occurs in Virginia. A resolution to repeal Virginia's so-called marriage amendment also died in a subcommittee.

### *No Relief for Long Voting Lines*

Several legislators introduced bills intended to implement policies like no-excuse absentee voting (HB 1353, HB 1361, HB 1520, SB 702), absentee voting for certain individuals (HB 1361, HB 1394, HB 1471, HB 1921, HB 1938, SB 724, SB 783), early voting (HB 1592, HB 1922, HB 1937, HB 2013, HB 2119, HB 2264), and extension of polling hours (HB 1774, HB 2016, SB 964) that would have helped alleviate the long lines citizens encountered at their polls last November. None passed.

### *Naturalized Citizens at Risk of Disenfranchisement*

SB 1077 authorizes the State Board of Elections to apply to the Department of Homeland Security to enter into a memorandum of understanding to use the SAVE Program, a compilation of over 100 million incomplete and outdated immigration records to verify citizenship for voting purposes. Because of the limited capability of SAVE, naturalized citizens are at high risk of being disenfranchised.

*Help the ACLU of Virginia by becoming a grassroots lobbyist now!!!*

*[www.acluva.org](http://www.acluva.org) or [acluva\[at\]acluva.org](mailto:acluva[at]acluva.org)*

# Supporter Spotlight

## Join the Northern Virginia Chapter for its Annual Meeting and Crabfest

Sunday, June 2, 2013  
1:00 - 5:00 p.m. (rain or shine)

Fort Hunt National Park, Area B, Alexandria

"ACLU of Virginia Update" (starting at 2 p.m.)

Guest Speaker:  
Claire Gastañaga

ACLU of Virginia Executive Director



- Election of Board Members
- Great food! Served between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m.. all-you-can-eat crabs, hot dogs, hamburgers, veggie burgers, traditional picnic side dishes, beer and soft drinks.
- Bring your family, your friends, your appetite, and your friendship!

### Directions to Fort Hunt Park:

- George Washington Parkway South, through Old Town Alexandria
- Fort Hunt Park is 5 miles south of Old Town
- Exit to the right at the sign marked "Fort Hunt Road/Fort Hunt Park"
- Look for Picnic Area B- It has a shelter, rest rooms, and plenty of parking.
- The U.S. Park Service strictly enforces its prohibition against parking on the grass. Please do not park on the grass.

Questions? Call 703-360-1096 or email [novachapter@acluva.org](mailto:novachapter@acluva.org).

## RSVP for the Northern Virginia Chapter's Annual Meeting and Crabfest

The U.S. Park Service no longer lets money exchange hands on its property - and it's enforcing that policy. PLEASE register in advance by mail. We can no longer accept payment at the sign-in table. Thanks for cooperating!

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to reserve places for  
\_\_\_\_\_ Adults (@ \$20/per person)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Children, ages 6-12 (@ \$5/per person)

Checks must be received by Thursday, May 30, 2013.

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Send this form with your check made payable to "Northern Virginia ACLU" to: NOVA ACLU, Post Office Box 1682, Alexandria, VA 22313-1682.

## ACLU of Virginia Honors Long-time Supporter, Establishes the Jules Cohen Fund for Religious Liberty

The ACLU Foundation of Virginia is pleased to announce its acceptance of a major gift in honor of former ACLU of Virginia Board member and pioneering broadcast engineer Jules Cohen that will endow the Jules Cohen Fund for Religious Liberty.

Jules Cohen was an ardent supporter of the ACLU for more than 50 years, but the true turning point in his support for the organization came when the ACLU took its unpopular and principled stance in favor of the right of the Nazi marchers in Skokie, Illinois. When others were turning away, Jules Cohen turned toward the ACLU and became an even stronger supporter.

"Jules Cohen was a much-respected member of our Board whose wisdom and quiet presence earned him the lasting respect of his colleagues," said ACLU of Virginia Executive Director Claire Gastañaga. "We are deeply grateful to his widow, Anne Cohen, his daughter, Ann Connell, and his son, David Cohen, for their gifts that will allow us to honor and celebrate Jules Cohen's life and contributions in perpetuity, and will help support the important work we do to protect religious liberty in Virginia and across the nation."

"We continue to be challenged every day by threats to religious liberty including efforts to use religion to discriminate, and continued insistence by some public officials on conducting sectarian prayers at official government events and public meetings,"

said ACLU Legal Director Rebecca Glenberg. "We are grateful to the Cohen family for their contributions to the Cohen Fund that will help pay litigation expenses and provide a foundation for our legal work to challenge violations of the First Amendment's establishment clause and secure religious liberty for all."



Jules Cohen, who passed away last year, served on the Board of Directors of the ACLU of Virginia from 2004-2007. In 2006, Mr. Cohen was one of five long-standing ACLU supporters honored by the national ACLU for his leadership, dedication, and generosity to the organization. As a celebrated and pioneering broadcast engineer, Mr. Cohen was involved in the development of high definition television standards and engineering work for the placement of broadcast and wireless communications facilities, and provided expert testimony on the effects of non-ionizing radiation. Mr. Cohen was honored in 1988 with the National

Association of Broadcasters Engineering Achievement Award for his accomplishments throughout what was then a 40-year career in broadcasting.

The ACLU of Virginia will celebrate Mr. Cohen's life and the establishment of the fund in his honor at our annual meeting on May 18 in Northern Virginia where Dan Mach, Director of the ACLU's Program on Freedom of Religion and Belief will speak on "Using Religious Liberty to Discriminate." For more information, visit [www.acluva.org](http://www.acluva.org).

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**Virginia ACLU Reports:** Find our annual report, coverage of the 2013 General Assembly Session, and litigation and legal advocacy report on our website, [www.acluva.org](http://www.acluva.org).

**You're Invited!**

ACLU of Virginia Annual  
Membership Meeting and Reception

Saturday, May 18, 2:00-4:00 p.m.

Goodwin House Bailey's Crossroads  
3440 South Jefferson Street, Falls Church 22041

*Using Religious Liberty to Discriminate*

Daniel Mach, Director

ACLU's Program on Freedom of Religion and Belief

We'd like to know if you'll be attending.  
RSVP online at [www.acluva.org](http://www.acluva.org).

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I would like to support the public education and litigation work of the ACLU Foundation of Virginia. Please find enclosed my tax-deductible donation of \_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_ Other

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