



The Most Venerable Thich Dao Quang (at microphone on right), Abbot of the Quan Am Temple, speaks during the August press conference announcing the lawsuit against the City of Garden Grove.

BUDDHIST TEMPLE CONTINUES FIGHT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

With the help of the ACLU of Southern California, a Vietnamese Buddhist temple fighting for the right to hold religious services at the medical building it owns is preparing to go to court in October to challenge an unconstitutional Garden Grove ordinance.

Our lawsuit on behalf of the Quan Am Temple targets the Garden Grove City Council and the city's planning commission for violating the congregation's First Amendment rights to free religious exercise, their rights under the California Constitution and the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000.

Ultimately, the temple seeks to build a Buddhist temple on the site. Being allowed to practice in the existing medical building would provide them temporary relief while the issue goes through the court.

"Under the Garden Grove city code, city officials have full discretion to decide what religious institutions are allowed to practice in the city and where they are allowed to practice," said Belinda Escobosa Helzer, staff attorney for the

ACLU/SC in Orange County. "We are challenging this unconstitutional code so that Quan Am Temple and other religious institutions in the future are legally allowed to practice their religion."

In late August, a federal judge ruling on the temple's request for interim relief, asked both parties to reach a compromise that would allow worshippers to use the space while the case continues in court. But despite two weeks of negotiations, the city refused to compromise. Officials wanted to place many unreasonable restrictions on the temple, such as "no lunch can be consumed on the property Monday through Saturday." No other property owner in Garden Grove is subject to such restrictions. A hearing on the temporary restraining order is currently scheduled for mid-October.

The temple opened in Garden Grove in 1999, but by 2003 the membership had outgrown its building and began looking for a larger permanent site to house a monastery and a place of worship. Before purchasing the property, the abbot and two followers received assurances from members of the city council that the city

would support the project, but despite a recommendation from city staff, the planning commission and the city council denied permits for the project.

It was a difficult decision to file the lawsuit, but after numerous attempts to negotiate with the city, temple officials felt they were left with no choice, said The Most Venerable Thich Dao Quang, the abbot of the Quan Am Temple. His respect for the religious freedom offered by America made that decision even more painful.

"The city says it's worried about losing its tax base, but the Temple has offered to pay property taxes even though religious institutions are tax exempt and the building has sat nearly empty for about three years," Escobosa Helzer said. "The Temple is hanging on by a string, its congregation is unable to practice its religion, and the temple is losing money and barely able to survive. They cannot even afford to keep all the lights on as they try to hang onto the building while this ordeal continues." ↵

CHALLENGE TO CAPISTRANO SCHOOL INTEGRATION EFFORTS BLOCKED

The Capistrano Unified School District's policy permitting race as a factor when drawing attendance boundaries is constitutional, an Orange County Superior Court judge has ruled.

The August decision is a blow to the latest attempt to hobble integration efforts in California's public schools and expand the meaning of Proposition 209 – the 1996 initiative that amended the state Constitution prohibiting discrimination or granting of preferences on the basis of race.

"We are delighted that the Court reaffirmed the importance of integration in public schools and held that some uses of race are indeed constitutional under the California Constitution," said Catherine Lhamon, racial justice director for the ACLU of Southern California. "This decision sends a strong message to school districts throughout the state that they should continue efforts to integrate their schools in ways that satisfy the law."

In June 2005, a newly formed organization named Neighborhood Schools For Our Kids filed a lawsuit alleging that the school district violated California law by considering the avoidance of "racially, ethnically, and socio-economically identifiable schools" as one of nine factors in its decision-making process for the school district's new attendance boundaries.

The ACLU/SC, along with other organizations, stepped in to assist parents of district students in asking the judge to reject the anti-integration lawsuit in its entirety. ↵

Save The Date! 2006 Bill of Rights Dinner, Dec. 11, 2006

This year, we will proudly present the ACLU Bill of Rights Awards to: Kevin Weaver, Senior Vice President A&R Strategic Marketing and Soundtracks for the Atlantic Records Group; Paul Haggis, Academy Award-winning filmmaker; The Dixie Chicks, Grammy Award-winning group comprised of Emily Robison, Martie Maguire and Natalie Maines. We will also present the Eason Monroe Courageous Advocate Award to Lt. Cmdr. Charles D. Swift, a defense counsel for the U.S. Dept. of Defense. The event will be held on Monday, December 11, at the Regent Beverly Wilshire. It will begin with a reception from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., immediately followed by dinner and a wonderful program that will include several exciting special guests. For more information and ad/package prices, please call toll free 1-877-ACLU.4.US (225-8487)

LEGAL UPDATE

by Elizabeth Schroeder

Smith v. Novato Unified School District (California Court of Appeal) Together with the Student Press Law Center and the law firm Caldwell Leslie Newcombe & Pettit, the ACLU/SC filed an amicus brief in late August in support of the free speech of student journalists. A former student at the school and current U.S. Marine wrote two opinion pieces for his school's newspaper; they were originally approved by the principal, but after publication, the newspapers were confiscated after other students and parents complained about the content of the articles. One expressed unfavorable opinions about Latino immigrants and the other repeated numerous unflattering racial stereotypes in support of an argument against affirmative action. The amicus brief argued that school administrators have a duty to protect the right of students to express unpopular views. The case raises similar issues as another ACLU/SC case, in which we represent student journalists at East Bakersfield High School who were prohibited from running articles about

gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender students on campus.

Rutherford v. Block (U.S. District Court) In mid-June, U.S. District Court Judge Dean D. Pregerson ordered the creation of an expert panel to oversee reform of Men's Central Jail in L.A. County. The judge toured the facility in May, observing that conditions then were "not consistent with basic human values." His order required a comprehensive plan within 60 days to improve conditions. The panel, composed of representatives from the ACLU, the Sheriff's Department, the L.A. County administrative office, and a criminal justice consulting firm, addressed issues such as overcrowding and access to indoor recreation and outdoor exercise. After the county made some improvements, the judge again toured the facility on September 14, 2006. The parties continue to work toward increased out-of-cell time for inmates and other sorely needed improvements to reduce violence and unrest in the antiquated facility. The ACLU monitors the jails pursuant to a settlement agreement reached after it filed a lawsuit in 1975 challenging unconstitutional conditions of confinement in the jail.

FOUNDATION BOARD MEMBER TED WILLIAMS DIES

The ACLU of Southern California mourns the passing of Theodore Earl Williams, an entrepreneur who not only ran a multinational corporation, but also put his skills and influence to use in passionate pursuit of civil liberties and justice.

Williams, a member of the Foundation board since 1999, died in September. He was 86.

After serving in World War II, Williams began a successful business career that culminated in his becoming Chief Executive Officer of Bell Industries. Under his leadership, the company grew to have earnings of nearly \$1 billion.

He was also active in the peace movement and was involved with many organizations ranging from The Interfaith Center to Reverse

the Arms Race to Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities, which advocates for redirecting the military budget toward increased investment in needs such as education, health care, job training and energy independence.

In addition to being co-founder of the California Clean Money Campaign, Williams was one of the founders and president of the Early Childhood Center at Cedars-Sinai Hospital, and was a past president of Leo Baeck Temple. Together with his wife Rita, Ted helped found the Opica Day Care Center for the Frail Elderly.

"Ted was a true civil libertarian," said Ramona Ripston, ACLU/SC chief executive officer. "Our state, our city and our organization were made better by his leadership and influence." ↵

LA CITY COUNCIL'S REVERSAL DOES NOTHING FOR SKID ROW

Hard-fought compromise between ACLU/SC, Bratton and Villaraigosa ignored

The Los Angeles City Council's decision to reject a hard-fought compromise designed as a first step toward providing true help for downtown's homeless population is difficult to fathom, but the ACLU of Southern California's efforts to advocate on behalf of this vulnerable population continues. As we go to press, we are in discussions with the city on a possible settlement.

This spring, the ACLU/SC won a historic victory for homeless rights when the 9th Circuit ruled in *Jones v. City of Los Angeles* that the city's anti-homeless ordinance was unconstitutional, and that arresting homeless people for lying, sitting or sleeping on the sidewalk when no shelter space is available is cruel and unusual punishment. Under the guidance of a court mediator, we worked tirelessly with the staffs of Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, LAPD Chief William Bratton and the city attorney to reach a compromise all could stand behind.

That compromise, reached in September, would allow police to enforce the city code only during the day in the area bounded by Central Avenue, Main Street, Third and Seventh streets, and allow the homeless who have no place else to go, to sleep on sidewalks from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., provided they are not within 10 feet of any business or residence. During those times, police will not be allowed to round them up and jail them.

"Together we proposed a first step to solving L.A.'s homeless crisis and not criminalizing the homeless," said Ramona Ripston, ACLU/SC chief executive officer. "Any day you can get L.A.'s leaders on the same page about homelessness is a hopeful one. But what's most unfortunate is that we are not helping those most in need. The fight over the city code should shame us

with the fact that thousands of people are forced to sleep outside every night."

But at the 11th hour, councilwoman Jan Perry, armed with a secret report from outside counsel, announced a proposal that the city buck the proposed settlement and continue with plans to appeal the 9th Circuit decision and monitor homeless activity for 90 days. All but three of the council members agreed to this last-minute addition, and voted against the settlement.

One week later, the city council voted to enact the guidelines for enforcement as agreed on in the settlement for 90 days.

"A temporary, partial fix without the finality of the settlement prevents us from moving onto important discussions about solving this crisis," Ripston said.

There are at least 88,000 men, woman and children homeless in Los Angeles County, with 8,000 to 10,000 of them located just in downtown. The county provides enough beds to serve less than half of the region's homeless. In lieu of adequate comprehensive services, the county's jails are routinely used to substitute for mental health facilities.

"We must ask ourselves what kind of Los Angeles we want to live in. I, for one, do not want to live in a society that metes out punitive punishment to the homeless simply because they have no other place to go," Ripston said. "We will all be better served by more affordable housing, comprehensive mental health and other medical care and job training."

The ACLU/SC, acting in conjunction with the National Lawyers Guild, originally filed the suit in February 2003 on behalf of six homeless persons. It was argued before the 9th Circuit in December 2005. ↵

openFORUM est. 1924

EDITORS ELIZABETH BRENNAN · PAM NOLES ART DIRECTOR MICHELLE MATTHEWS

CONTRIBUTORS MICHAEL SOLLER COPY EDITOR LOIS BADER

ACLU PRESIDENT ISABELLE GUNNING ACLU FOUNDATION CHAIR JARL MOHN

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER RAMONA RIPSTON

openFORUM (ISSN 0030-3429) is published quarterly by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California and the ACLU Foundation, at 1616 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles CA 90026-5752. Telephone (213) 977-9500, acinfo@aclu-sc.org. Membership is \$20 and up, of which \$2 is the subscription fee for Open Forum. Periodicals postage is paid at Los Angeles, CA. Postmaster: Send address changes to Open Forum, 1616 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90026

VITAL ISSUES ON THE NOVEMBER BALLOT Californians will consider key ACLU/SC issues on the November 7 ballot, including measures to extend equal access to housing and education and one that limits reproductive rights. Here are the ACLU/SC board's recommendations in six contests. *The ACLU is a nonpartisan organization and does not take positions endorsing candidates. More information on our issues, including links to newspaper editorials supporting our positions and campaign briefs, is available at our website, www.aclu-sc.org.*

PROP 83:NO

(sex offenders)

What it does: So-called "Jessica's Law" increases penalties for sex offenders and imposes lifelong GPS monitoring. It also restricts registered sex offenders from living within 2,000 feet of any school or park.

Why we oppose it: The ACLU/SC has opposed increasing penalties and imposing lifelong monitoring on sex offenders. The initiative would exile registered sex offenders to rural areas with limited services, and these measures have been proven to be ineffective.

PROP 85:NO

(parental notification of abortion)

What it does: Amends the California Constitution to prohibit abortion for unemancipated minors until 48 hours after a physician notifies the minor's parent or guardian. Teens seeking an exception must get a court hearing.

Why we oppose it: Proposition 85 delays medical care and counseling for vulnerable teens and puts those in dangerous homes at risk of abuse. The ACLU/SC helped defeat parental-notification Proposition 73 last November, and this measure is its virtual twin. The *Los Angeles Times* wrote Sept. 25 that "Proposition 73 was a bad idea last year, and Proposition 85 is a bad idea now." We agree.

PROP 90:NO

(eminent domain)

What it does: Bans government's from condemning private property for private uses. It also limits governments' authority to adopt land-use, housing, consumer, environmental, and workplace laws and regulations, except to preserve public health or safety. It sets resale rules and voids unpublished eminent domain court decisions.

Our position: California already has strong eminent domain protections, and it is rarely used. The measure could harm small cities and restrict government's ability to act in the "common good" on environmental, public health, or affordable housing issues.

PROP 1C:YES

(affordable housing bond)

What it does: The \$2.9-billion housing bond measure would build shelters for battered women and housing for low-income seniors and working families.

Why we support it: The ACLU/SC has a clear policy in favor of economic rights and affordable housing.

PROP 1D:YES

(education bond)

What it does: The \$10.4-billion education bond will fund modernization and new construction at the state's K-12 schools, universities and community colleges, especially those that are severely overcrowded or provide vocational training.

Why we support it: The ACLU/SC has taken a firm stance on equal access to education, such as the *Williams* case. This bond has strong oversight measures to meet that goal.

Proposition 1D vs. Proposition 88: Both support school improvements, but we're endorsing the first one and taking no position on the second. While Proposition 1D is a statewide bond measure, Proposition 88 would impose a \$50 tax on each real-estate parcel. While Proposition 1D broadly supports much-needed repairs and construction, Proposition 88 by contrast narrowly funds a limited set of priorities that may not be tailored to what individual schools need most. It also leaves up to the Legislature when and which schools would receive funding and allocates no money to administration at the local level to meet school needs.

MEASURE H:YES

(Los Angeles affordable housing bond)

What it does: Nearly half of this \$1-billion bond to build affordable housing would go to the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, including battered women and their children, veterans, seniors and the disabled. One quarter of the money would go to first-time homebuyers, and the rest to build rental housing for low-income working families.

Why we support it: The ACLU/SC has a long-standing commitment to affordable housing, and this bond will help the city's homeless and working poor.

Tough Questions on Clean Money and Term Limits

The ACLU/SC supports clean money campaigns and opposes term limits, yet we have concerns about November ballot proposals that deal with these issues: statewide Proposition 89 and City of Los Angeles Measure R. Here's why we are not taking a position on either.

Proposition 89 provides public financing for state candidates who meet certain eligibility requirements. Funds come from a .2% income tax increase on corporations and financial institutions. Corporations, including nonprofits such as the ACLU, are prohibited from spending over \$10,000 on advertising expenditures concerning ballot measures. They are also prohibited

from spending on television ads that mention a candidate 30 days before a primary and 60 days before a general election.

Though ACLU/SC strongly supports clean money campaigns, we are troubled that some of the provisions could violate First Amendment protections on political speech and would limit nonprofits' ability to campaign, particularly on ballot measures. The advertising limits could also prevent advocacy groups such as the ACLU from influencing pending legislation during key election periods. While we continue to believe in campaign finance reform and clean money proposals, Proposition 89 is not the right reform.

Measure R extends Los Angeles City Council term limits from two to three years, and also revises ethics rules for elected officials and lobbyists. For instance, it restricts lobbyists from making campaign contributions and gifts and joining city commissions, amends rules governing elected officials after they leave office, and alters some requirements for independent expenditure and campaign contributions.

The ACLU/SC strongly opposes term limits, but we are concerned about possible undermining of ethics enforcement, particularly because the L.A. City Ethics Commission did not have input into the measure as it was moved onto the ballot.



Great fun was had at the ACLU of Southern California's 43rd Annual Garden Party, once again held at the home of member activists Stanley and Betty Sheinbaum.

Photo 1: Ramona Ripston is joined by recipients of the Religious Freedom Award (l to r): Salam Al-Marayati, The Rev. Dr. George F. Regas, Rabbi Leonard I. Beerman and The Rev. J. Edwin Bacon, Jr. **Photo 2:** Ripston and Jodie Evans, who was awarded Activist of the Year. **Photo 3:** Ripston with Robert Scheer recipient of the 3rd Annual Stanley K. Sheinbaum Award and Isabelle Gunning, ACLU/SC president. **Photo 4:** Ripston with The Rev. Cecil Murray (l) and Stanley K. Sheinbaum. **Photo 5:** Anne MacMurray, of the Inland Empire Chapter, was awarded the Chapter Activist of the Year Award. **Photo 6:** The Rev. Altigracia Pérez holds her Religious Freedom Award. **Photo 7:** Clarissa Woo, field and policy advocate, talks about Proposition 85 with an attendee.

TO RECEIVE CHAPTERWATCH, CHAPTER COUNCIL'S MEMO ON ALL CHAPTER NEWS, SEND AN EMAIL TO: lschroeder@aclu-sc.org

CHAPTER COUNCIL

MEETINGS ARE HELD AT THE ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 1616 BEVERLY BLVD., LOS ANGELES. ALL CHAPTER ACTIVISTS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. FOR MEETING SCHEDULE AND INFORMATION, CONTACT LIZ SCHROEDER BY E-MAIL AT LSCHROEDER@ACLU-SC.ORG OR CALL (213) 977-9500 X204.

CHAPTER EVENTS

INLAND EMPIRE: Oct. 21, 2-5 p.m., Universalist Unitarian Church, 3657 Lemon St., Riverside. A forum examining church and state featuring Jim Feliciano, Senior Pastor, Manna Church in Riverside and Harry Schwartzbart- President-San Fernando Valley Chapter Americans United For Separation Of Church And State.

PASADENA/FOOTHILL: Nov. 14, 7 p.m., at Neighborhood Church, 301 Orange Grove Blvd., Pasadena. "Three Equal Branches: Separation of Powers and the Protection of Individual Rights." This talk with Stephen Rohde, constitutional lawyer and ACLU/SC past president, will also assess the impact of mid-term elections.

WESTSIDE: Nov. 21, 1:30-4 p.m., at the Workmen's Circle, 1525 Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles. A forum exploring the question, "Is America Becoming a Theocracy?"

CHAPTER LISTINGS

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL (213) 977-9500 X204 OR E-MAIL LSCHROEDER@ACLU-SC.ORG CHAPTER INFORMATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT WWW.ACLU-SC.ORG/ACTION/CHAPTERS/

Antelope Valley: Contact Jason Gonella, chapter secretary, (661) 948-3654. The chapter holds monthly meetings every third Saturday at noon. Join the email list at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/AVCLU/>

Desert: Contact ddefault@mail.sdsu.edu or call (760) 345-6293

Hollywood: Contact roseelyse@gmail.com, (213) 977-5231. Join the chapter's email list at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/HollywoodACLU/>

Inland Empire: Contact Inlandempireaclu@juno.com or (951) 686-2884. Meetings are 3:00-5:00 p.m on the third Saturday of every other month. Contact us for meeting location.

Kern County: Contact Kathleen Ellis Faulkner, 661-342-9274 or join the email list at groups.yahoo.com/group/kernaclu. Members and potential members are welcome to attend next board meeting, 4 p.m. Sept. 30. Call for location details.

Lesbian and Gay Rights: Contact Rob Hennig, rahennig@ix.netcom.com, or call (310) 289-1299

Long Beach: Contact aclu_longbeach@yahoo.com or call (562) 856-5616. Meetings are 7:30 p.m. the first Thursday of the month in room 290 of the Long Beach Dept. of Health and Human Services building, 2525 Grand Avenue.

Orange County: Contact rareed657@socal.rr.com or call (949) 660-5502 (voicemails are checked weekly). Meetings are 7 p.m. the third Tuesday of the month in the multipurpose room of the Irvine Ranch Water District building, 15600 Sand Canyon Road, Irvine.

Pasadena-Foothill: Contact aclupasadena@yahoo.com or call (626)389-4107. Meetings are 7 p.m. the second Tuesday every other month (January start) at Neighborhood Church, 301 N. Orange Grove Blvd., Pasadena.

Pomona Valley: Contact Rose Ash, (909)626-4166

San Fernando Valley: Contact SFVchaptACLU@aol.com or call Ken Ronney, 818-996-1630 or David Moren, (818) 917-6651. Meetings are 7 p.m. the second Monday of each month. Location rotates between Reseda and Sherman Oaks. Please email us to be included on our events list. Participation by women and people of color is highly encouraged.

Santa Barbara County: Contact (805)966-1216 or mail to P.O. Box 30645, Santa Barbara, 93130. Meetings are 6:30 p.m. the third Thursday of the month at the Franklin Center, 1136 East Montecito St., Santa Barbara.

Singles: Contact Dean Ruby, (310) 392-7149 or Jake, (310) 559-1493. The Singles Chapter hosts occasional forums on issues related to civil liberties. For information on upcoming events, email dean.ruby@worldnet.att.net or write Dean Ruby, 2210 3rd St. #314, Santa Monica, 90405.

South Bay: Contact Dan Pasley, (310) 519-1500. Meetings 7:00 p.m. on the first Friday of the month at the Harry Bridges Institute, 350 W. 5th Street, Suite 209, San Pedro. Please enter through the back door and take the elevator or stairs to the 2nd floor.

Ventura County: Contact aclu.vc@verizon.net or (805)389-0859.

Westside: Contact macqk@aol.com or (310)286-1011. Meetings are 7p.m., the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Please call for location.

United States Postal Service

Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation

1. Publication Title **Open Forum** 2. Publication Number **0030 - 3429** 3. Filing Date **10.01.06**
 4. Issue Frequency **Quarterly** 5. Number of Issues Published Annually **4** 6. Annual Subscription Price **\$2.00**
 7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication **1616 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90026-5752** Contact Person **Clarissa Woo** Telephone **213.977.9500 x241**

8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (same as above)
 9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor
 Publisher **American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, 1616 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90026**
 Editor **Elizabeth Brennan, 1616 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90026-5752**

10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)

Full Name **American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California** Complete Mailing Address **1616 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90026-5711**

11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box None

12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one)
 The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes
 Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months
 Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)

13. Publication Title **Open Forum** 14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below **Fall 2006**
 15. Extent and Nature of Circulation

	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)	44,000	42,000
b. Paid and/or Requested Circulation		
(1) Paid/Requested Outside-County Mail Subscriptions Stated on Form 3541.	13,563	13,251
(2) Paid In-County Subscriptions Stated on Form 3541	25,099	24,161
(3) Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Non-USPS Paid Distribution	0	0
(4) Other Classes Mailed Through the USPS	0	0
c. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation	38,662	38,412
d. Free Distribution		
(1) Outside-County as Stated on Form 3541	0	0
(2) In-County as Stated on Form 3541	0	0
(3) Other Classes Mailed Through the USPS	450	450
e. Free Distribution Outside the Mail	3,000	3,000
f. Total Free Distribution	3,450	3,450
g. Total Distribution	42,112	40,862
h. Copies Not Distributed	1,888	1,138
i. Total	44,000	42,000
j. Percent Paid and/or Requested Circulation	92%	91%

16. Publication of Statement of Ownership
 Publication required. Will be printed in the **Fall 2006** issue of this publication. Publication not required.
 17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner *Elizabeth Brennan*, Editor Date **10.01.06**

All information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (civil penalties).

4

BOARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS
 FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL (213) 977-5204