



TWENTY-FIVE YEAR REPORT



PUBLIC JUSTICE
AMERICA'S PUBLIC INTEREST LAW FIRM

Formerly Trial Lawyers For Public Justice



OUR MISSION

Public Justice is America's public interest law firm. Through creative litigation, public education, and innovative work with the broader public interest community, we:

- protect people and the environment;
- hold accountable those who abuse power;
- challenge government, corporate and individual wrongdoing;
- increase access to the courts;
- combat threats to our justice system; and
- inspire lawyers and others to serve the public interest.

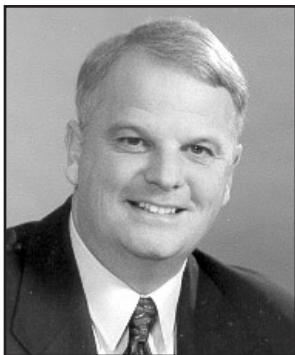
INTRODUCTION

Twenty-five years ago, more than 200 of the nation's top trial lawyers created Trial Lawyers for Public Justice to pursue an inspiring vision: building the *trial lawyers'* public interest law firm. We've achieved that and more. Over the past quarter century, we've been involved in a broader range of cutting-edge, high-impact litigation than any other public interest law firm in the country.

So we've marked our 25th Anniversary by becoming Public Justice to pursue the expanded, inspiring vision we've already started to fulfill: building *America's* public interest law firm. As this 25th Anniversary Report documents, we are well on our way. Supported by over 3,000 members and still growing, we are making a huge difference.

Our precedent-setting, socially significant litigation fights for and enhances consumer and victims' rights, the environment, public health and safety, civil rights and civil liberties, workers' rights, America's civil justice system, and the protection of the wronged, the poor and the powerless. Our Access to Justice Campaign keeps the courthouse doors open to all by battling federal preemption of injury victims' rights, unfair mandatory arbitration, class action bans and abuse, unnecessary secrecy in the courts, attacks on the right to counsel and jury trial, and unconstitutional legislation. Our new name tells the story.

Public Justice. It's who we are. It's what we stand for.



Alan R. Brayton

ALAN R. BRAYTON

President of the Public Justice Foundation

2006-07



Sandra H. Robinson

SANDRA H. ROBINSON

President of the Public Justice Foundation

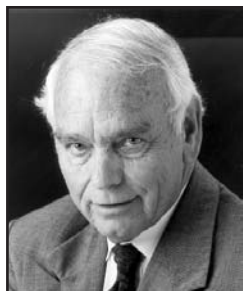
2007-08

A SALUTE TO OUR PAST PRESIDENTS

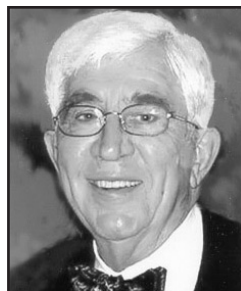
Public Justice salutes and thanks the exceptional leaders who served as President of The TLPJ Foundation, now the Public Justice Foundation, during our first 25 years.



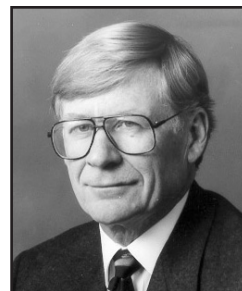
1981-82
J.D. Lee



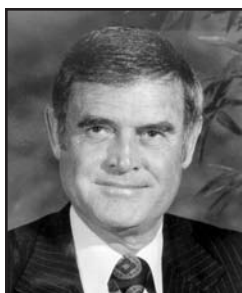
1982-83
Dean A. Robb



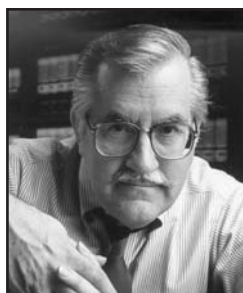
1983-84
Daniel F. Sullivan



1984-85
George W. Shadoan



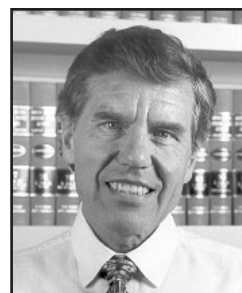
1985-86
Robert E. Cartwright, Sr.*



1986-87
Joseph W. Cotchett



1987-88
Ted M. Warshafsky



1988-89
William A. Trine



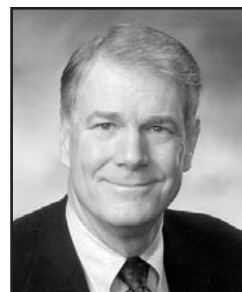
1989-90
Salvador A. Liccardo



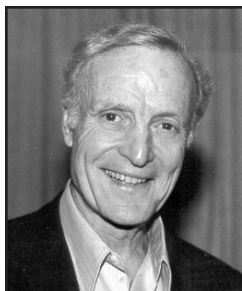
1990-91
Leonard M. Ring*



1991-92
Anthony W. Cunningham



1992-93
Jeffrey P. Foote



1993-94
Eugene I. Pavalon



1994-95
Mary A. Parker



1995-96
Michael E. Withey



1996-97
William E. Snead

**In Memoriam*



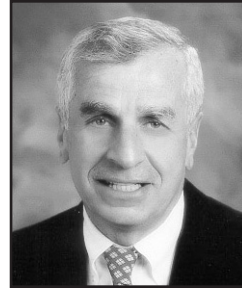
1997-98
Frederick M. Baron



1998-99
Joseph A. Power, Jr.



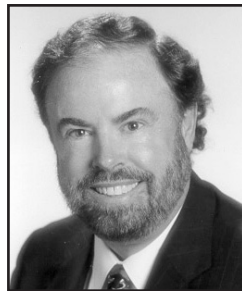
1999-2000
Nicole Schultheis



2000-01
Peter S. Perlman



2001-02
Susan Vogel Saladoff



2002-03
Paul L. Stritmatter



2003-04
J. Gary Gwilliam



2004-05
Jeffrey M. Goldberg



2005-06
Thomas M. Dempsey

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Mike Williams
Rhonda H. Wilson
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Brayton-Baron Fellow

Michael Lucas,

Power-Cotchett Fellow
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& Kraus Fellow*

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Communications Coordinator

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Development Assistant

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Clarisia Lovelace,
Senior Legal Assistant
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PUBLIC JUSTICE



Upon opening our doors as Trial Lawyers for Public Justice on January 31, 1982, we set out an inspiring mission — to build the trial lawyers’ public interest law firm. We surpassed that goal, bringing together the country’s best litigators, supporting their case work with research and staff support, and building a solid reputation and record of precedent-setting litigation on behalf of the public good. The following pages offer highlights of some of those landmark cases.

- 1982** TLPJ files and develops crucial evidence to prove *Anderson v. W.R. Grace*, a landmark toxic tort case on behalf of eight families in Woburn, MA, whose children contracted leukemia from toxic chemicals dumped in the town’s drinking water. Several years later, a settlement is reached, W.R. Grace is held criminally liable for lying to the E.P.A., and the case is the subject of the bestselling book and movie, “A Civil Action.”
- 1982** TLPJ files and later tries *Liuzzo v. United States*, a lawsuit charging the federal government with responsibility for the death of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo during the Freedom Rides in Selma, Alabama. The trial team proves that Ku Klux Klan member Gary Thomas Rowe participated in Liuzzo’s murder as a paid undercover informant for the FBI.
- 1982** TLPJ begins filing the country’s first 25 citizen suits under the U.S. Clean Water Act on behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club, Hudson Sloop Clearwater, and New Jersey PIRG. The cases hold polluters accountable and force them to comply with the law nationwide.
- 1983** TLPJ files *Atchison v. Brown & Root* on behalf of nuclear whistleblowers fired after reporting safety violations at the Comanche Peak plant in Texas. The case ultimately settles with the whistleblowers compensated, the plant’s corporate owner conceding it is unsafe, and the local citizens’ group allowed to participate in safety decisions.
- 1984** TLPJ launches the Airbag Litigation Project to help hold the auto manufacturers accountable for the deaths and injuries caused by their delay in installing airbags. Within years, airbags are included in more and more cars.
- 1985** TLPJ joins the National Women’s Law Center as co-counsel and lead trial counsel in *Haffer v. Temple University*, the nation’s first Title IX sex discrimination case involving intercollegiate athletics. Two years later, after three weeks of trial, Temple agrees to a landmark settlement requiring new women’s teams and comparable treatment for men and women athletes.
- 1985** TLPJ files *amicus* briefs protecting victims’ rights in two cutting-edge class action cases, *In re Bendectin* and *In re School Asbestos*, helping persuade two federal appeals court that no-opt-out class actions cannot be used to settle present and future victims’ compensatory and punitive damages claims.
- 1985** TLPJ and the National Coalition Against the Misuses of Pesticides create the Chlordane/Heptachlor Litigation Project to hold the manufacturer of these two deadly termiticides accountable. Within two years, the manufacturer removes them from the market.
- 1986** TLPJ takes the lead in the federal preemption battle against the auto manufacturers, challenging the car companies’ claim that they cannot be sued by passengers injured because their cars lack rear shoulder harnesses or airbags. The work grows into TLPJ’s Federal Preemption Project, helping attorneys and victims nationwide preserve their day in court.

Public Justice has focused the energy of skilled plaintiffs’ lawyers on meaningful social justice issues representing the poor and powerless against entrenched, abusive and often greedy institutions.

MORRIS DEES. THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

1987 TLPJ agrees to assist the Christic Institute with discovery in *Avirgan v. Hull*, the Contragate racketeering case alleging that the federal government's illegal activities against the Contras in Nicaragua led to the bombing of a press conference and the injuries of journalist Tony Avirgan. More than 45 TLPJ cooperating counsel volunteer to take depositions in the case.

1987 TLPJ files the nation's first lawsuits against the lead industry for poisoning children with lead-based paint. The suits disclose that the industry knew of lead paint's danger to children for over 50 years, but marketed it for home use anyway.

1988 TLPJ files *Strom v. Boeing*, charging the aerospace company with treating its employees as human research subjects to discover the effects of electromagnetic pulse radiation and causing technician Robert Strom's leukemia. Two years later, Boeing agrees to pay Strom over \$500,000 and establish an independent medical examination program for the workers.

1988 TLPJ starts challenging tampon manufacturer International Playtex's claim that federal preemption immunizes it from liability for the toxic shock syndrome deaths and illnesses caused by its super-absorbent tampons. In the first case TLPJ enters, Playtex settles on the eve of oral argument.

1988 TLPJ takes on *Conlogue v. United States* for Kansas plane owner Walter Conlogue, whose plane was leased by the U.S. Customs Service as part of the war on drugs and then crashed in the Cayman Islands filled with marijuana. Two years later, the U.S. government agrees to pay Conlogue for the plane.

1988 TLPJ and the National Gay Rights Association file *Brogan v. Kimberly Services*, the nation's first case against a private AIDS clinic for failing to follow proper testing procedures and providing false positive results. The company compensates Brogan and adopts stringent new testing and disclosure procedures.

1989 TLPJ files *Buenrostro v. Washington State Apple Advertising Commission*, a class action on behalf of migrant farmworkers lured to Washington by false advertisements of plentiful jobs and free immigration assistance. Two years later, the Commission agrees to pay \$617,500, a record settlement for migrant farmworkers.



1989 TLPJ joins *Domingo v. Marcos*, a lawsuit against former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos for ordering the murders of anti-Marcos union activists Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes in Seattle. At trial, the jury finds Marcos liable and awards \$15 million in damages.

1989 TLPJ files the first of its *amicus* briefs in the U.S. Supreme Court opposing corporate efforts to create new constitutional limits on punitive damage awards. The Court rejects the efforts in *Browning Ferris Industries v. Kelco Disposal, Inc.* The battle continues to this day.

1989 TLPJ files *New York City v. Lead Industries Association*, the first lead paint abatement lawsuit in the country. Designed to make the lead industry pay to eliminate lead paint's dangers in New York City, the case lays the groundwork for litigation now being prosecuted throughout the United States.

1989 TLPJ launches Project ACCESS, its nationwide campaign against unnecessary court secrecy. Project ACCESS continues to this day, helping plaintiffs and attorneys fight overbroad protective orders, challenging outrageous secrecy, and educating the courts, the press, and the public about the dangers of litigation in secret.

1989 TLPJ sues Exxon over the environmental harms caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill on behalf of the National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Wildlife Federation of Alaska. The suit helps document the full effects of the disastrous spill and prompts a major increase in the government's recovery for environmental damage.

Public Justice made the difference between victory and defeat. If it had not been for them, we would not have had the resources to be successful in our case.

PATRICIA BRAGG, PLAINTIFF, WEST VIRGINIA
MOUNTAINTOP MINING CASE *BRAGG V. ROBERTSON*

1989 TLPJ files its first *amicus* brief on the admissibility of expert testimony, helping persuade the Third Circuit to overturn a district court ruling in *In re Paoli Railyard PCB Litigation* that “expert opinions based on animal studies are inadmissible.” Over the years, TLPJ files a series of challenges to decisions improperly limiting the admissibility of scientific evidence and expert testimony. The battle continues to this day.

There is no work that I have been involved with in my professional practice that has been more rewarding or meaningful, both in practice and substance, than the work I have done at Public Justice.

JACK LANDSKRONER, MEMBER OF PUBLIC JUSTICE FOUNDATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1990 TLPJ challenges the protective order sealing evidence of three-wheeled all-terrain vehicles’ (ATV’s) dangers in *Oberg v. Honda Motor Co.*, the first case to award punitive damages against an ATV manufacturer. The court unseals the evidence and opens it to the public.

1990 TLPJ starts challenging the pesticide manufacturers’ claim that they cannot be sued for the deaths and injuries caused by inadequately labeled pesticides. The federal preemption battle continues for 15 years, until the U.S. Supreme Court rejects the manufacturers’ argument in 2005.

1990 TLPJ’s threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts the University of Oklahoma to reinstate its women’s basketball team. Eight days earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating the team.

1991 TLPJ files a national consumer class action against aluminum window and door manufacturer Capital Products of Pennsylvania for falsely representing that its products meet industry standards. The company agrees to pay nearly \$4 million to compensate class members.

1991 TLPJ sues the New Mexico Department of Health and state psychiatric hospitals for failing to evaluate and properly treat “dual diagnosis” patients with both mental illnesses and development disabilities. The patients get the specialized medical attention and treatment they need.

1991 TLPJ revives its Environmental Enforcement Project and sues two Arkansas companies for violating the Clean Water Act. Within a year, both companies agree to comply with the law and pay for environmental improvements.

1991 TLPJ’s threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts Virginia’s William and Mary College to reinstate its women’s basketball and swimming teams. Ten days earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating both teams.

1991 TLPJ’s *amicus* brief helps persuade the U.S. Supreme Court in *International Union v. Johnson Controls* that a battery manufacturer’s fear of future tort liability cannot justify its “fetal protection policy” of banning non-sterile women from all jobs involving lead exposure. The Court agrees that the policy is blatant, illegal gender discrimination.

1991 TLPJ files the first environmental citizen suit in the southern U.S. under the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), against a Virginia manufacturer for failing to report toxic discharges. The company agrees to comply with the law, reduce toxic chemical use by 90 percent, pay \$115,000 for an environmental audit and pollution prevention, and contribute \$25,000 to the Virginia Environmental Endowment.



1991 TLPJ and Public Citizen seek and win public access to documents filed under seal in the Republic of Philippines’ lawsuit against Westinghouse Electric for bribing Ferdinand Marcos to win a contract to build the Philippines’ first nuclear power plant — and then building an unsafe plant. The court holds that summary judgment documents should be open to the public.

1992 TLPJ’s threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts the University of New Hampshire to reinstate its women’s tennis team and develop a long range plan to ensure compliance with all laws prohibiting sex discrimination in intercollegiate athletics. A few months earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating the team.

1992 TLPJ's lawsuit prompts the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to release a congressionally mandated report on ways to improve the E.P.A.'s enforcement of the Clean Water Act. The report was due three years earlier, but issued only after TLPJ sued.

1992 TLPJ files *Coben v. Brown University*, a Title IX sex discrimination class action, after the school eliminates and refuses to reinstate funding for its women's gymnastics and volleyball teams. The suit challenges the school's entire intercollegiate athletic program, gets the teams reinstated, proves Brown liable, and makes new law affecting schools nationwide. After fighting for years, Brown adds several women's teams and agrees to provide equal opportunities and treatment to its men and women athletes.

1992 TLPJ's threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts the University of Massachusetts at Amherst to reinstate its women's lacrosse, tennis and volleyball teams and ensure that all aspects of the intercollegiate athletics program comply with Title IX with five years. Several months earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating the teams.

1992 TLPJ files a Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit against Indiana University of Pennsylvania after the school eliminates funding for and refuses to reinstate its women's field hockey and gymnastics teams. TLPJ quickly wins a court order reinstating both teams.

1993 TLPJ and the Tidewater Legal Aid Society file *Chisholm v. Charlie Falk Auto Wholesale, Inc.*, a class action against Virginia's largest used car dealership for defrauding customers by repeatedly reselling and repossessing the same cars while charging several customers for them simultaneously. The next year, the defendants agree to forgive over \$10 million in defaulted loans, pay \$400,000 to the class, and institute new procedures favorable to consumers.

1993 TLPJ and the Arkansas Wildlife Federation win the largest Clean Water Act citizen suit settlement in Arkansas history. Hudson Foods, Inc., one of the nation's largest poultry companies, agrees to comply with the law, pay \$50,000 to the U.S. Treasury, and pay \$650,000 for environmental preservation projects.



1993 TLPJ files a national class action on behalf of millions of property owners against Shell Oil Company, DuPont, and Hoescht Celanese for manufacturing and marketing defective polybutylene pipes and plumbing systems. The case results in the largest property damage class action settlement in U.S. history and a new model for the resolution of mass torts: the companies pay over \$1 billion and accept continuing responsibility for replacing defective leaking pipes.

1993 TLPJ wins the first-ever federal Clean Water Act citizen suit in Oklahoma. Total Petroleum agrees to comply with the law and pay \$575,000 to Oklahoma's Trust for Public Land.

1993 TLPJ's threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts ULCA to reinstate its women's gymnastics team. Three weeks earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating the team.

1994 TLPJ files a disability discrimination lawsuit under the Fair Housing Act against a Virginia homeowners association that refused to take reasonable steps to protect a chemically sensitive homeowner, Melinda Lebens, from pesticide exposure. Five months later, the association agrees to implement a development-wide program to effectively eliminate Lebens' exposure to pesticides.

Public Justice has successfully represented more women intercollegiate athletes and potential athletes in Title IX litigation than any law firm in the country. Public Justice is a champion in the battle for gender equity.

BILLIE JEAN KING, FOUNDER AND HONORARY CHAIR,
WOMEN'S SPORTS FOUNDATION

1994 TLPJ files a Title IX sex discrimination against the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut for eliminating and refusing to reinstate funding for its women's gymnastics team. After a court conference, the school reinstates the team.

- 1995** TLPJ wins the largest Clean Water Act citizen suit settlement in Tennessee history. The Dana Corporation agrees to comply with the law, pay \$125,000 to the U.S. Treasury, and pay \$1.125 million to establish a new Tennessee Environmental Endowment.
- 1995** TLPJ's *amicus* brief in *U.S. Bancorp. Mortgage Co.* helps persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to unanimously overturn the federal courts' practice of routine vacatur — wiping out lower court decisions when they are appealed and the case then settles. The practice allowed wealthy, repeat litigants to control the development of the law by effectively buying and destroying judicial decisions.
- 1995** TLPJ's Federal Rules Project discovers, exposes, and stops a last-minute attempt to change the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to authorize judges to order secrecy whenever the parties agreed to it, whether there is "good cause" for secrecy or not. The project continues to monitor proposed rule changes.
- 1995** TLPJ wins another key Clean Water Act citizen suit settlement in Tennessee. Harmon Automotive agrees to comply with the law, pay \$112,500 in penalties to the state, and pay \$112,500 to the new Tennessee Environmental Endowment.
- 1995** TLPJ helps win a unanimous U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Freightliner Corp. v. Myrick* that injured crash victims can sue truck manufacturers for failing to install anti-lock brakes. TLPJ is Counsel of Record for the plaintiff before the Court.



- 1995** TLPJ launches the Class Action Abuse Prevention Project to preserve the integrity of class actions and prevent corporations from improperly using class actions to limit their liability and eliminate their victims' rights. The project especially focuses on attempts to create "no-opt-out" damage class actions and eliminate future victims' rights.
- 1995** TLPJ wins a unanimous New Hampshire Supreme Court decision in *Tebbetts v. Ford Motor Company* that crash victims injured because their cars lack airbags can hold the auto manufacturers accountable. It is the first state high court decision rejecting the companies' federal preemption argument.
- 1996** TLPJ wins the largest Clean Water Act citizen suit settlement in Puerto Rico's history. The Starkist and Bumble Bee Tuna canneries and a water treatment company agree to comply with the law, pay \$500,000 in penalties to Puerto Rico, and pay \$500,000 for studies to revive polluted Mayaguez Bay.
- 1996** TLPJ joins *Guzman v. Amvac Chemical Corporation*, a lawsuit against the manufacturer of Phosdrin, a pesticide banned by the EPA in 1994, for poisoning three farmworkers. The suit shows Amvac knew of Phosdrin's dangers long before it was banned, makes new Washington law protecting consumers, and wins a settlement for all three farmworkers.
- 1996** TLPJ wins a Montana Supreme Court ruling in *Kleinhesselink v. Stillwater Mining Company* that workers can sue their employers for job-related emotional injuries, since the state's workers' compensation system provides no compensation for them. As trial then approaches, the company compensates Kleinhesselink.

Public Justice Foundation is a family of like-minded folks who are committed to having a positive impact on the various causes of public interest law. To paraphrase disc jockey Tom Joyner, "The Public Justice Foundation it is one of the hardest working organizations in public interest law."

SANDRA H. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT OF THE
PUBLIC JUSTICE FOUNDATION, 2007-08

- 1995** TLPJ wins an environmental citizen suit settlement forcing Michigan's Bradford-White Corporation to comply with the Clean Water Act and pay for violating it. The settlement funds are used to clean up the Thornapple River.

1997 TLPJ joins *Bartkowiak v. Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Michigan*, charging the health insurers with improperly terminating payments for in-home health services to a severely disabled child. The court enters an order requiring the company to continue paying and the company then compensates Bartkowiak.

1997 TLPJ files *Cureton v. National Collegiate Athletic Association*, charging that the minimum test score requirement of the NCAA's freshman eligibility rule illegally deprives academically qualified African-American student-athletes of opportunities to receive athletic scholarships and participate in intercollegiate athletics. TLPJ wins on the merits in the trial court, the appeals court reverses on technical, jurisdictional grounds, and TLPJ's position prevails — the NCAA drops the minimum test score requirement.

1997 TLPJ files *Texans United v. Crown Central Petroleum*, the first federal Clean Air Act citizen suit in Texas, charging the company with over 15,000 hours of illegal sulfur dioxide emissions. Four years later, the suit yields a landmark settlement, with the company paying \$1.6 million to the county, state, and U.S. Treasury, and agreeing to pay even more if continuous monitoring shows further violations.

1997 TLPJ's *amicus* brief in *Anchem Products, Inc. v. Windsor* helps persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to strike down an unprecedented class action settlement binding all present and future asbestos victims. The decision creates important safeguards against the use of class actions to cap corporate liability and limit victims' rights.

1997 TLPJ stops and improves the proposed Bank of America national consumer class action settlement in *Graham v. Security Pacific Housing Services, Inc.*, which would have paid the class \$2 million, class counsel \$5.4 million, and barred some class members from opting out. The revised settlement pays the class \$7.9 million, class counsel \$1.92 million, and allows all class members to opt out.

1997 TLPJ defeats a cigarette manufacturer's attempt in *Walker v. Liggett Group, Inc.* to stop all tobacco-related litigation against it based on a proposed national no-opt-out class action settlement binding all present and future victims. As the litigation proceeds, TLPJ convinces courts in West Virginia and Alabama that the proposed settlement is illegal and cannot be approved.

1997 TLPJ wins dismissal of *State Industries, Inc. v. Fandey*, a water heater manufacturer's defamation lawsuit against a former U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission manager who voiced his safety concerns on ABC-TV's "Primetime Live." The case is a SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation) suit.

Most people just don't have the resources. It's so important that there are people to fight these kinds of battles.

SHARON GOLDENBERG, PUBLIC JUSTICE CLIENT IN SUCCESSFUL CHALLENGE OF CREDIT CARD INTEREST RATES

1997 TLPJ stops and improves the proposed First USA Bank consumer class action settlement in *Kalhammer v. First USA*, which would have provided rebate certificates to credit cardholders, required no minimum payment from First USA, and kept the total settlement award and attorneys' fees secret. The revised settlement provides automatic payments to most class members, requires First USA to pay a minimum of \$6 million, and eliminates the secrecy.

1997 TLPJ stops and defeats Tower Loan of Mississippi's proposed no-opt-out consumer class action settlement with class counsel who had already moved to dismiss the case because it would not settle. The proposed settlement would have paid no money to most class members, but paid class counsel up to \$100,000 if the settlement was approved and up to \$50,000 if the settlement was rejected.

1998 TLPJ wins the largest Clean Air Act citizen suit settlement in New Jersey history. The New Jersey Steel Corporation spends millions on plant improvements to comply with the law and pays a \$1.3 million civil penalty for its past violations.



1998 TLPJ helps stop and improve the proposed no-opt-out class action settlement of all claims against the University of Cincinnati, the U.S. government, and others for conducting human radiation experiments on hospital patients. The settlement is changed to let class members opt out.

1999 TLPJ files *Wells v. Chevy Chase Bank, FSB*, a national class action on behalf of credit cardholders, after the bank breaks its promise to “never” charge more than 24% interest. After a seven-year battle and two TLPJ victories in Maryland’s highest court, Chevy Chase agrees to pay \$16.1 million and correct the consumers’ credit reports.

1999 TLPJ stops and defeats a proposed class action settlement in *Cash v. Farmland Industries* that would force the class members to sell their homes to the defendant and release all of their present and future personal injury clauses against the company. Farmland Industries abandons the proposed class action and deals with homeowners individually.

1999 TLPJ and Disability Rights Advocates file *Advocates for Special Kids v. Oregon State Board of Education*, challenging the state’s new high school assessment tests that discriminate against learning disabled students. Within two years, Oregon agrees to make extensive changes to fully accommodate learning disabled students.

1999 TLPJ’s *amicus* brief in *Ortiz v. Fibreboard Corporation* helps persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to strike down a no-opt-out class action settlement binding all present and future asbestos victims. The decision creates new safeguards against the use of no-opt-out class actions to cap corporate liability and limit victims’ rights.

1999 TLPJ stops the largest proposed mountaintop removal mine in West Virginia from opening. On the eve of trial in *Bragg v. Robertson*, the U.S. government rescinds the approval permit it issued because there is “virtually no chance” the court will find it legal.



True to its mission throughout, Public Justice has uniquely represented the public interest in fighting against powerful interests. Public Justice has been a champion for justice in America.

DAVID STERN, EQUAL JUSTICE WORKS

1998 TLPJ wins a New York high court ruling in *Drattel v. Toyota Motor Corp.* that crash victims injured because their cars lack airbags can hold the auto manufacturers accountable. The case later settles, with the crash victims winning compensation.

1998 TLPJ wins a multi-media environmental citizen suit settlement forcing the El Dorado Chemical Company to comply with federal air, water, hazardous waste, and right to know laws. The company also pays \$165,000 for an environmental audit, a \$50,000 penalty to the U.S. Treasury, and compensation to nearby residents.

1998 TLPJ’s threatened sex discrimination lawsuit prompts the U.S. Military Academy at West Point to admit 14-year-old female wrestler Jennifer Radzik to its summer wrestling camp. Radzik had successfully competed on her school’s otherwise all-male wrestling team for the past two years.

1998 TLPJ files *Bragg v. Robertson*, the first of its lawsuits to stop the coal companies’ illegal mountaintop removal mining practices in West Virginia. Within months, the federal government agrees to alter its entire regulatory approach to the practice, giving greatly enhanced protection to the environment.

1999 TLPJ launches the Mandatory Arbitration Abuse Prevention Project to protect all Americans’ right to their day in court. The project quickly makes TLPJ the national leader in the battle to protect consumers, employees, and health care recipients from unfair mandatory arbitration clauses slipped into corporate form agreements.

1999 TLPJ seeks and later wins public access to the court file and documents in *Foltz v. State Farm*, a case charging the insurer with cheating its policyholders that settled and was then erased from the public record. The file and documents are unsealed and opened to the public.

1999 TLPJ wins a settlement requiring the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection to abandon its rubber-stamp approval of all mountaintop removal mining applications. The Division agrees to implement several steps and new regulations to protect the environment and properly evaluate applications.

1999 TLPJ files a sex discrimination lawsuit against Macalester College in Minnesota for firing its women's softball coach, Joel Kaden, for reporting Title IX violations and gender inequities in the school's intercollegiate athletics program. The school settles with Kaden.

2000 TLPJ's *amici* brief in *Friends of the Earth v. Laidlaw* helps win a U.S. Supreme Court ruling upholding the right of citizens to bring suits and enforce civil penalties against companies that violate the Clean Water Act. Several environmental groups joined in TLPJ's brief.

2000 TLPJ wins a Maryland high court ruling in *Riemer v. Columbia Medical Plan* that Maryland HMOs have been illegally double-billing their members by billing them a second time if the members receive compensation from others for their injuries. TLPJ then files a group of class actions for HMO members to recover the double-billing.

2000 TLPJ's threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts the University of Wisconsin to allow Jennifer Wong to participate in its previously all-male intercollegiate athletic wrestling program. A freshman and world-class wrestler, Wong had enrolled at the school based on the promise that she would be allowed to participate.

2000 TLPJ sues the City of Seattle for unconstitutionally arresting and imprisoning hundreds of peaceful protesters after declaring most of downtown a "no-protest zone" during the 1999 World Trade Organization (WTO) conference. After a four-year battle, the city agrees to pay \$250,000 to nearly 200 protesters arrested outside of the "no-protest zone," but the class action continues on behalf of those arrested inside the "no-protest zone."

2001 TLPJ argues and wins a mixed decision from the U.S. Supreme Court in *Geier v. Honda Motor Company, Inc.*, on whether federal law preempts and bars damage claims against the auto manufacturers by drivers and passengers injured because their cars lack airbags. The court rules unanimously that no claims are expressly preempted, but holds 5 to 4 that most claims involving cars manufactured after 1987 are barred.

2001 TLPJ joins *Singleton v. Regents of the University of California*, a gender discrimination class action charging Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory with depriving over 3,000 women employees of equal pay and promotions. Three years later, the Lab agrees to dramatically change its procedures, revamp the performance management and human resource systems, and pay over \$10.6 million to the class members.

2001 TLPJ files *Ting v. AT&T*, a consumer class action charging the company with trying to eliminate its long distance customers' rights by amending its form consumer agreement to require mandatory arbitration, ban class actions, and bar punitive damages. TLPJ tries and proves its case, barring enforcement of the provisions and making new law that benefits consumers nationwide.

I was stuck in a situation I didn't ask for. I was approached by the FBI to go ahead and file suit myself, so I did. I did the best I could. It got accepted. But I didn't know which way to turn; I was overwhelmed. So when I got a call that Public Justice was interested in the case, that just blew me away.

KEITH DILLON, PLAINTIFF IN ABUSE CASE AGAINST PRISON OFFICIALS IN LOUISIANA

2001 TLPJ stops and improves a proposed Bank of America class action settlement that would provide almost no relief to the class and pay nearly \$1.5 million to five hand-picked "charities" including the Bank's own Consumer Education Fund. The revised settlement pays over \$3.1 million to the class and eliminates the "charitable" payments.





2001 TLPJ wins a federal court ruling that West Virginia's system for obtaining coal company bonds to repair the environmental harm done by mountaintop removal mines is "totally inadequate" and violates U.S. law. The state later changes its rules to comply with the law and increases funding for the system by over \$60 million.

2002 TLPJ challenges and overturns an injunction in *In re Metropolitan Life Insurance Company* stopping 392 MetLife policyholders who opted out of a class action against the company from pursuing their individual claims. The court that issued the injunction responds to TLPJ's arguments by writing, "Wisdom so often never comes that she ought not to be spurned just for coming late."

2002 A threatened sex discrimination lawsuit by TLPJ, Planned Parenthood, and the National Women's Law Center prompts George Washington University to revise its student health plan to add insurance coverage for prescription contraceptives. The plan previously provided comprehensive health care coverage to men, but not women.

2002 TLPJ joins *Ryan v. Koehler International, Inc.*, a lawsuit against Smith & Wesson on behalf of an 8-year old shot and brain-injured by another boy playing with a gun he thought was unloaded. The suit results in the first settlement by a gun manufacturer for defectively designing and failing to child-proof a gun.

2002 TLPJ's threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts the University of Northern Iowa to reinstate its women's tennis and swimming/diving teams. One month earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating both teams.

2002 TLPJ wins a unanimous U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Spietsma v. Mercury Marine* that people injured because boat engines lack propeller guards can hold boat engine manufacturers accountable. The court rejects the manufacturers' claim that the suit is pre-empted and barred by federal law.

2002 TLPJ's *amici* brief in *WLF v. LFW* helps persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to reject a constitutional challenge to IOLTA (Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts) programs that fund legal services for the poor. The attacks on legal services for the poor continue.

2002 TLPJ and Mountain State Justice win a mandatory arbitration victory before the Supreme Court of West Virginia in *Toppings v. Meritech Mortgage*. The Court bars arbitration before arbitrators who are dependant for their income on cases sent by creditors in large, repeat volume.

2003 TLPJ files a sex discrimination suit against the Fraternal Order of Eagles, a national civic organization, for refusing to admit women as full members in Massachusetts. Within two years, the organization changes its rules and admits women as full members.

2003 TLPJ's strategic assistance helps a boy left paralyzed in an accidental shooting win a \$50.9 million jury verdict against a "Saturday Night Special" gun manufacturer in *Maxfield v. Bryco Arms*. The jury finds the gun defectively designed because its safety has to be disengaged before it can be unloaded.

2003 TLPJ wins a class action settlement expanding opportunities for minority workers in *Maxey v. Alcoa, Inc.* The settlement requires the aluminum manufacturer to revamp its method for selecting trade apprentices and increase opportunities for African-Americans and Hispanic workers nationwide.

Public Justice plays an important role in litigation that protects the rights of consumers and injured persons. It is an important ally in the fight to protect and defend the civil justice system so that deserving individuals can get justice and wrongdoers are held accountable.

JOHN HABER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF JUSTICE

2002 TLPJ wins a Maryland high court decision in *Harvey v. Kaiser Foundation* overturning a Maryland statute, passed in response to TLPJ's 2000 victory in *Riemer*, retroactively authorizing the HMO's unlawful double-billing of their members. The court holds the statute unconstitutional because it tries to retroactively void consumers' rights.

2003 TLPJ files a Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit against West Chester University in Pennsylvania for eliminating and refusing to reinstate its women's gymnastics team. The court finds the school in violation of Title IX and orders the immediate reinstatement of the team.

2003 TLPJ's *amicus* brief in *Stephenson v. Dow Chemical* helps win a U.S. Supreme Court decision preserving Agent Orange victims' rights and preventing class action abuse. Vietnam veterans who suffer Agent Orange-related illnesses after 1994 are free to sue the manufacturer since the 1984 class action settlement provided no relief for these future victims.

2003 TLPJ stops and improves the proposed class action settlement in *Dotson v. Bell Atlantic/Verizon*, which would release claims for over \$25 million in illegal late fees by paying class members \$156,000 and class counsel \$18 million. After a three year battle, the revised settlement pays the class \$16.8 million and class counsel a fair fee.

2003 TLPJ wins a federal court decision overturning the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's approval of West Virginia's stream protection policy. The court holds that the state's "anti-degradation" rules do not provide the minimum protection necessary under the federal Clean Water Act.

2003 TLPJ helps a coalition of American Indian activists and environmental advocates save a sacred Zuni salt lake from destruction by a proposed strip mine. TLPJ's new legal strategy prompts the mining company to abandon its proposal.

2003 TLPJ wins the Supreme Court of Mississippi's decision in *Sanderson Farms, Inc. v. Gatlin* that a huge poultry producer cannot force farmers out of court and into arbitration. The company must answer in court because it broke its promise to pay half of the arbitration costs.

2004 TLPJ's *amici* briefs with a wide-ranging coalition in *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld* and *Rasul v. Bush* help win U.S. Supreme Court decisions protecting the Constitution, the rule of law, and access to justice during the war on terrorism. The Court rejects the Bush Administration's claim that the President has unlimited, unreviewable power to designate U.S. and foreign citizens "enemy combatants" and hold them indefinitely without any hearing or court review.

2004 TLPJ sues the nation's largest electric utility, American Electric Power, for spewing up to 32 tons per day of sulfuric acid mist from its coal-fired power plant in Cheshire, Ohio. Within two years, the company agrees to cut its emissions and file new detailed, publicly available reports.

The Public Justice attorneys are the heroes when it comes to righting the wrongs and protecting ordinary people. And our case is a fight worth taking on.

JOHN CARDEGNA, PLAINTIFF IN CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT AGAINST ILLEGAL PAYDAY LOANS

2004 TLPJ and Disability Rights Advocates file a class action against a U.S. military housing contractor for discriminating against military families with disabled family members — including families sending soldiers to Iraq. The suit yields a model settlement making the housing and surrounding communities fully accessible to disabled residents.

2004 TLPJ wins settlements requiring two Maryland HMOs — Columbia Medical Plan and Kaiser Foundation — to pay nearly \$4 million combined to members they had illegally double-billed. Suits against other HMOs continue.

2004 TLPJ launches the Access to Justice Campaign to expose, fight and defeat the frontal assault taking place on the right to a day in court. The campaign battles to keep America's courthouse doors open to all, fighting federal preemption, unfair mandatory arbitration, class action bans and abuses, outrageous court secrecy, attacks on the right to counsel and jury trial, and unconstitutional legislation.



2004 TLPJ and a team of consumer groups and advocates file class actions against three payday lenders in North Carolina — Advance America, Check Into Cash, and Check N’ Go — for exploiting the poor and charging up to 500% interest. Within a year, the state Attorney General opens an investigation and the largest payday lender stops operating in the state.

2005 TLPJ’s threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts Assumption College of Worcester, Massachusetts to reinstate its women’s track and field teams. Months earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating both teams.

2005 TLPJ’s *amicus* brief in *Bates v. Dow Agrosciences, LLC* helps win a U.S. Supreme Court decision rejecting the pesticide manufacturers’ argument that federal law preempts and bars all lawsuits for damages caused by pesticides. The Court calls the Bush Administration’s arguments for preemption “particularly dubious.”

2005 TLPJ’s *amici* brief with the National Employment Lawyers Association in *Smith v. City of Jackson* helps win a U.S. Supreme Court decision broadening workers’ protection against age discrimination. The Court rules that federal law bars unjustified employers’ actions that have a discriminatory impact without requiring proof of the employers’ intent.

2005 TLPJ wins the Supreme Court of California’s decision in *Discover Bank v. Boehr*, preserving consumer class actions when small amounts per person are involved. Corporations cannot use class action bans in standardized consumer contracts to bar their customers from holding them accountable in California.

2005 TLPJ wins a mandatory arbitration and class action preservation victory in *Tamayo v. Brainstorm USA*. The Ninth Circuit holds that Provident Bank cannot use a mandatory arbitration clause in its form agreement to bar low-income, mostly Spanish-speaking consumers from court or to ban class actions challenging a door-to-door home computer sales scam.

2005 TLPJ wins a precedent-setting preemption victory in *Sweeney v. Savings First Mortgage, LLC*. Maryland’s high court holds that federal law does not exempt mortgage brokers from liability under state law, so they can be held accountable for charging excessive, illegal fees.

2005 TLPJ’s threatened Title IX sex discrimination lawsuit prompts Florida A&M University to reinstate its women’s swimming and diving teams. One month earlier, the school announced that it was eliminating the teams.

A level playing field, a fair fight, righting a wrong – to me, that is Public Justice. Achieving these simple things will require eternal vigilance, effort and understanding.

ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC JUSTICE FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2004 TLPJ wins *Brailsford v. Nissan Motor Company*, the nation’s first ruling that crash victims injured because their cars lack rear center seat shoulder harnesses can hold the manufacturers accountable. The court rejects Nissan’s federal preemption defense and Nissan pays compensation.

2004 TLPJ helps defeat Fort Worth’s plan to demolish the asbestos-laden Cowtown Inn by using an illegal, experimental “wet method” of asbestos removal — spraying the building with a fire hose and knocking it down with a bulldozer. The plan would have endangered public health and violated federal law.

2005 TLPJ wins the Florida Supreme Court’s decision in *Raymond James v. Saldukas* that corporations cannot start litigating in court and then demand arbitration only after they start to lose. Once the corporation goes to court, it waives arbitration.

2005 TLPJ sues St. Louis and its International Airport for endangering the public and workers by demolishing over 300 buildings using the illegal “wet method” of asbestos removal — spraying the buildings with a fire hose and knocking them down with a bulldozer. The demolitions were discovered when TLPJ stopped Fort Worth’s proposal to do the same thing.



2005 TLPJ challenges a secrecy order and unseals a 36-page sanctions decision in *Davis v. Honda* that found Honda and its expert witness, Robert Gratzinger, tried to destroy evidence and “win by cheating.” The decision is used nationwide to expose Honda’s and its expert’s improper conduct.

2005 TLPJ argues *Buckeye Check Cashing, Inc. v. Cardegna* before the U.S. Supreme Court, its third oral argument in five years. The Court holds that, if an arbitration clause is included in a contract challenged as illegal, the arbitrator and not the court must decide whether the contract as a whole is illegal.

2006 TLPJ launches the Class Action Preservation Project to fight corporate and government efforts to eliminate many Americans’ access to justice by banning, limiting and abusing class actions. Companies are using these tactics against consumers and employees nationwide.

2006 TLPJ stops and improves a proposed nationwide Netflix class action settlement that would have automatically charged class members’ credit cards and left Netflix better off — and its customers worse off — than if no suit had ever been filed. The revised settlement drops the automatic charges and pays class members millions more in relief.

2006 TLPJ’s *amici* brief with a wide-ranging coalition in *Hamden v. Rumsfeld* helps win a U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidating the military commission President Bush established to try “enemy combatants” held in Guantánamo Bay. The Court holds that the commissions violate the right to a fair trial under U.S. law and the Geneva Convention.

2006 TLPJ wins a ruling in *West Virginia Rivers Coalition v. McClung* requiring the top mercury polluter of America’s water to dramatically cut its discharges into the Ohio River. The new limits PPG must meet are 76 times lower.

2006 TLPJ wins the Supreme Court of New Jersey’s decision in *Muhammad v. County Bank*, preserving consumer class actions in the state. The Court holds a payday lender’s class action ban “unconscionable and unenforceable.”

2006 TLPJ and the Center for Constitutional Litigation win their first challenge to federal preemption of damage claims against a preemption drug manufacturer. *Perry v. Novartis* holds that the FDA’s approval of a drug label does not immunize drug manufacturers for failing to warn consumers of the drug’s dangers.

2006 TLPJ and a team of consumer attorneys win a nationwide class action settlement in *Watson v. Dell, Inc.* requiring the company to fix its sales practices and refund overcharges to computer buyers. The settlement stops Dell’s classic “bait and switch” tactics.

2006 TLPJ wins a unanimous Colorado Supreme Court decision in *Jessee v. Farmers Insurance* unsealing previously public documents showing the insurer based adjusters’ compensation on the payouts they limited. The Court rules protective orders cannot restrict the disclosure of information publicly obtained.

2006 TLPJ wins the *en banc* Ninth Circuit ruling in *Nagrampa v. MailCoups, Inc.* that courts, not arbitrators, must decide our challenge to the arbitration clause. The Court deems “unconscionable” an arbitration clause requiring a California franchisee to travel to Boston to assert her claims.

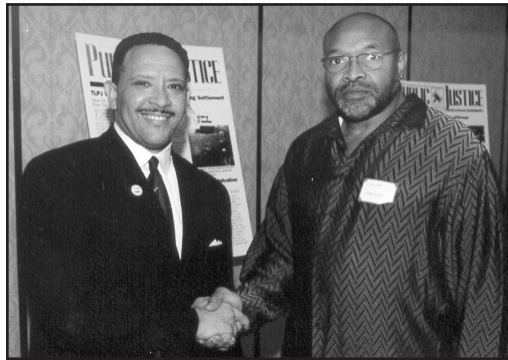
2006 TLPJ wins a Florida decision in *Reuter v. Check N’ Go* striking down a payday lender’s class action ban. The payday lender can be held accountable for charging up to 650% interest.

Public Justice does what we would all like to do when we “grow up” – work for the public good without competing concerns about making a living.

JACK OLENDER, HONORARY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC JUSTICE FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2007 TLPJ wins a jury verdict that Seattle violated the U.S. Constitution when it arrested anti-WTO peaceful protestors inside the “no-protest zone” it created during the 1999 WTO conference. Within months, the city agrees to seal and expunge the arrest records, use the federal court decisions we won to train its police, and pay \$1 million to the protesters.





JANUARY 31, 2007

TLPJ celebrates its 25th Anniversary and becomes Public Justice to pursue the expanded, inspiring vision it has already started to fulfill— building America’s public interest law firm.

2007 Public Justice and the Center for Constitutional Litigation win their second challenge to federal pre-emption of damage claims against a preemption drug manufacturer. *Kelly v. Wyeth* holds that the FDA’s approval of a generic prescription drug’s label does not immunize the manufacturer for failing to warn consumers of the drug’s dangers.

2007 Public Justice and Disability Rights Advocates sue hotels.com for discriminating against people with disabilities by refusing to guarantee reservations for wheelchair-accessible rooms. The lead plaintiff is the AXIS Dance Company, a traveling dance troupe with both disabled and non-disabled dancers.

2007 Public Justice wins another victory against mandatory arbitration abuse in *Lewallen v. Green Tree Servicing, L.L.C.* The Eight Circuit holds that a sub-prime lender cannot bar a consumer from court and force her into arbitration after litigating the case in court for 16 months.

For lawyers to be volunteering and supporting Public Justice is a sign of the great health of the American legal system. The work Public Justice has done in the environmental field has also been path-breaking – clean air, clean water, the Exxon Valdez and now the effort to rid the country of the most destructive practice of coal mining: blowing up mountains and dumping the waste in streams below. What an organization.

JOHN H. ADAMS, FOUNDING DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

2007 Public Justice’s *amici* brief in *Watson v. Phillip Morris* helps win a U.S. Supreme Court decision preventing corporate defendants from eliminating most state court cases against them by removing them to federal court. The Court holds that a company sued in state court cannot remove the case to federal court just because a federal agency “directs, supervises, and monitors [the] company’s activities in considerable detail.”

Public Justice has always been there to fight for justice in all its forms – access to the courts, class action abuse, the environment and consumer rights. Public Justice has always been there to fight against injustice wherever it raises its ugly head and has been and continues to be the moral compass for our legal profession.

TED LEOPOLD, MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC JUSTICE
FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

It was and is the ornament of my professional life to be associated with what I think are the best lawyers in the country. The concentrated mental horsepower at any given Board meeting is simply amazing.

KIERON F. QUINN, LONG-TIME MEMBER OF THE
PUBLIC JUSTICE FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

It was refreshing to see attorneys fighting not only for a legitimate environmental cause, but stepping up to do it even when the citizens didn’t have the resources to do it.

SEAN DONNELLY, PUBLIC JUSTICE CLIENT IN CASE AGAINST
ILLEGAL WET-METHOD ASBESTOS REMOVAL



WORKING TOGETHER FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE

We thank and honor the public interest groups and associations we have represented, served as co-counsel with, and joined in *amicus* briefs with during our first 25 years:

1000 Friends of Florida, Inc.	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO), Ayunda, Inc.	California Women Lawyers
9to5, National Association of Working Women	American Federation of Teachers	California Women's Law Center
AARP	American Friends Service Committee	Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids
AARP Foundation Litigation	American Jewish Committee	Center for Advancement of Public Policy
Alliance Against Intoxicated Motorists	American Jewish Committee American Cancer Society, Inc.	Center for Auto Safety
Alliance for Justice	American Jewish Congress	Center for Children's Law and Policy
Alliance for Native American Rights	American Medical Student Association	Center for Constitutional Rights
Alliance for the Rights of Children	American Psychiatric Association	Center for Law in the Public Interest
Alliance of Healthcare and Professional Employees, NUAHCE, AFSCME, AFL-CIO	American Public Health Association	Center for Responsible Lending
Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning	Amnesty International	Center for Science in the Public Interest
American Association for Justice (formerly Association of Trial Lawyers of America)	Anti-Defamation League	Center for Science in the Public Interest
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy	Arkansas Wildlife Federation	Center for Women Policy Studies
American Association of Active Lifestyles and Fitness	Asbestos Victims of America	Center for Women Studies
American Association of Retired Persons	Asian Law Caucus	Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
American Association of School Administrators	Asian Pacific American Legal Center	Central Conference of American Rabbis
American Association of University Women	Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California	Christic Institute
American Association of University Women Legal Advocacy Fund	Association for Women in Psychology	Citizens Against Pollution
American Civil Liberties Union	Association of Legal Aid Attorneys	Citizens for Environmental Compliance
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Colorado	Association of Sexual Abuse Prevention Professionals	Citizens Legal Clinic
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Rhode Island	Association of the Bar of the City of New York	Citizens Legal Committee
American Civil Liberties Union National Prison Project	Atlantic States Legal Foundation	Civil Liberties Monitoring Project
American Civil Liberties Union of Florida	Attorneys Information Exchange Group	Clearinghouse on Women's Issues
American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan	Baltimore Physicians for Social Responsibility	Coal River Mountain Watch
American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, Inc.	Bancard Holders of America, Inc	Coalition of Labor Union Women
American Civil Liberties Union of San Diego and Imperial Counties	Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs	Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers
American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California	Bar Association of San Francisco	Colorado Association for Sex Therapy
American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia Foundation	Believe the Children	Colorado Center on Law and Policy
American Civil Liberties Union Women's Rights Project	Bet Tzedek—The House of Justice	Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault
American Corporate Counsel Association	Biodiversity Legal Foundation	Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition
	Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence	Colorado District Attorneys Council
	California Consumer Health Care Council	Colorado Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights
	California Employment Lawyers Association	Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance
	California League for Environmental Enforcement Now	Colorado Wildlife Federation
	California Public Interest Research Group	Columbia Legal Services (formerly Evergreen Legal Services)
	California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	Committee for Justice for Women of North Carolina
		Communities for a Better Environment
		Community Legal Services of Philadelphia
		Concerned Citizens for the Protection of Abused Children

- Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund, Inc.
 Consumer Action
 Consumer Attorneys of California
 Consumer Federation of America
 Consumers for Auto Reliability and Safety
 Consumers Union of the United States, Inc.
 Council of the Great City Schools
 Council on Alcohol Policy
 Criminal Defense Lawyers
 D.C. Rape Crisis Center
 Defenders of Wildlife
 Denver Victim Assistance and Law Enforcement Board
 Disability Rights Advocates
 Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
 Disability Rights Legal Center
 Don't Waste Arizona, Inc.
 Earthjustice
 Eastern Ecological Coalition
 Ecology Center of Ann Arbor
 Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence
 Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
 Ending Violence Effectively, Inc.
 Environmental Action
 Equal Rights Advocates
 Families for Asbestos Compliance, Testing and Safety
 Farmworker Association of Florida, Inc.
 Federally Employed Women, Inc.
 Federation of Organizations For Professional Women
 Federation of Physicians and Dentists/ Alliance of Healthcare and Professional Employees, NUHHCE, AFSCME, AFL-CIO
 Feminist Majority Foundation
 Financial Protection Law Center
 First Amendment Foundation
 First Amendment Project
 Florida AFL-CIO
 Florida Consumer Action Network, Inc.
 Florida Education Association
 Florida League of Conservation Voters, Inc.
 Florida National Organization for Women, Inc.
 Florida Public Employees Council 79, AFSCME, AFL-CIO
 Florida State Conference of Branches National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
 Florida Wildlife Federation
 Florida Women's Consortium
 Floridians for Alternatives to the Death Penalty
 Freedom Socialist Party
 Friends of the Earth
 Gateway Legal Services, Inc.
 Georgetown University Law Center
 Giarretto Institute
 Girls Incorporated
 Government Accountability Project
 Hadassah
 Hastings Civil Justice Clinic
 Heart of America Northwest
 Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, Inc.
 Human Issues, Inc.
 Human Rights Campaign Fund
 Human Rights Watch
 Illinois Trial Lawyers Association
 Impact Fund
 Indiana National Organization for Women
 Innocence Project
 Institute for Women's Policy Research
 Insurance Company Accountability Network, a Project of Texas Watch
 International Brotherhood of Teamsters on Behalf of its Florida Local Unions – 173 (Bradenton), 512 and 947 (Jacksonville), 390 and 769 (Miami), 385 (Orlando), and 79 (Tampa)
 Islamic Circle of North America
 Jacksonville Legal Aid
 Jewish Alliance for Law and Social Action
 Jewish Council for Public Affairs
 Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law
 Katherine and George Alexander Community Law Center
 Kentuckians for the Commonwealth
 Kentucky Riverkeeper
 Kentucky Waterways Alliance
 La Raza Centro Legal, Inc.
 Law Society of England and Wales
 Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area
 Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
 Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
 Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles
 Legal Aid Society—Employment Law Center
 Legal Aid Society of San Francisco—Employment Law Center
 Legal Center for People with Disabilities and Older People
 Maryland Consumer Rights Coalition
 Maryland Disability Law Center
 Maryland Trial Lawyers Association
 Marylanders Against Handgun Abuse
 Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Mayaguezanos por la Salud y el Ambiente
 Men's Anti-Rape Resource Center
 Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund
 Mexican American Women's National Association
 Michigan Protection & Advocacy Service
 Michigan State Conference of the NAACP
 Mission Industrial de Puerto Rico
 Mountain State Justice
 NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund
 National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
 National Association Consumer Advocates
 National Association for Girls and Women in Sport
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 National Association for Women in Education
 National Association of Commissions for Women
 National Association of Consumer Advocates
 National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
 National Association of Female Executives
 National Association of Female Executives
 National Association of Girls and Women in Sport
 National Association of Social Workers, Inc.
 National Association of Social Workers, Legal Defense Fund
 National Center for Lesbian Rights
 National Center for Youth Law
 National Center on Women and Family Law

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
 National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides
 National Coalition for Sex Equity in Education
 National Coalition to Protect Political Freedom
 National Consumer Law Center
 National Consumers League
 National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.
 National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
 National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
 National Council on Alcoholism, Inc.
 National Disability Rights Network
 National Education Association
 National Employment Lawyers Association
 National Environmental Law Center
 National Federation of Parents for Drug-free Youth
 National Gay Rights Advocates
 National Hook-up of Black Women, Inc.
 National Hospice Organization
 National Immigration Project
 National Lawyers Guild
 National Lawyers Guild/Maurice & Jane Sugar Law Center for Economic & Social Justice
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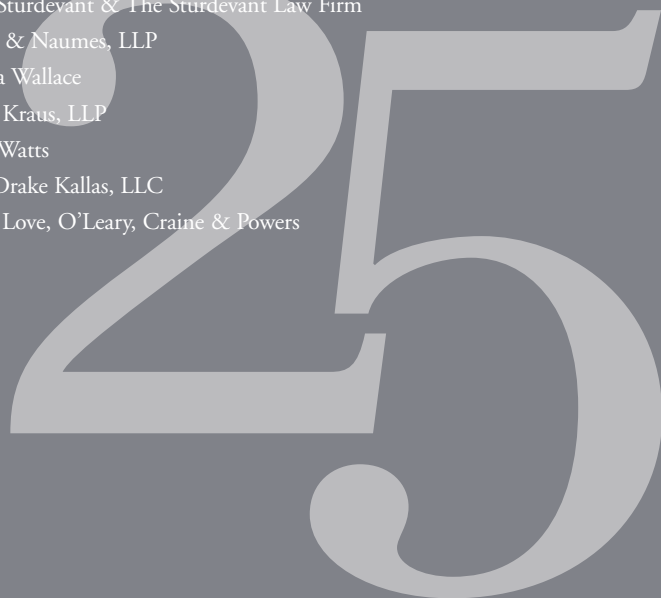
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