

# 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

## *Celebrate*



*years of protecting liberty, justice and equality*

ACLU of Southern California



It is far  
easier  
to celebrate  
civil liberties  
than to  
defend them.

Hector O. Villagra

Executive Director

ACLU of Southern California

## Welcome

On May 15, 1923, angered by the LAPD's brutal treatment and imprisonment of striking longshoremen, renowned journalist and novelist Upton Sinclair appeared at a rally in San Pedro. The police had banned all public meetings by the unionized strikers, so the rally was held, with the owner's written permission, on private property prophetically named "Liberty Hill." Sinclair began by reading the First Amendment to the Constitution. Barely able to finish three lines, Sinclair was arrested by the police, who had warned him to "cut out that Constitution stuff." When others took up where Sinclair left off, they too were arrested.

The police held Sinclair incommunicado for eighteen hours. On his release, Sinclair wrote a public letter to the police chief: "I intend to do what little one man can do to awake the public conscience....I am not a giant physically....But I have a conscience and a religious faith, and I know that our liberties were not won without suffering, and may be lost again through our cowardice. I intend to do my duty to my country."

A member of the newly-founded national ACLU, Sinclair spoke at several crowded meetings of free speech advocates. Ultimately, all charges against Sinclair and others were dropped, but from those gatherings, the first local branch of the ACLU was formed.

For 90 years, the ACLU of Southern California (ACLU SoCal) has remained true to Sinclair's spirit. In the twenties and thirties, we defended the right of workers to organize, strike, and picket, and in the forties we stood up for the rights of persons of Japanese descent. We led the opposition to the loyalty oath enacted during the McCarthy era. We worked to advance civil rights in the sixties and joined the long effort to desegregate Los Angeles public schools. We struck down a statute preventing a woman, with the advice of her doctor, from having an abortion, and we opposed the Briggs initiative which would have banned gays and lesbians from working in public schools.

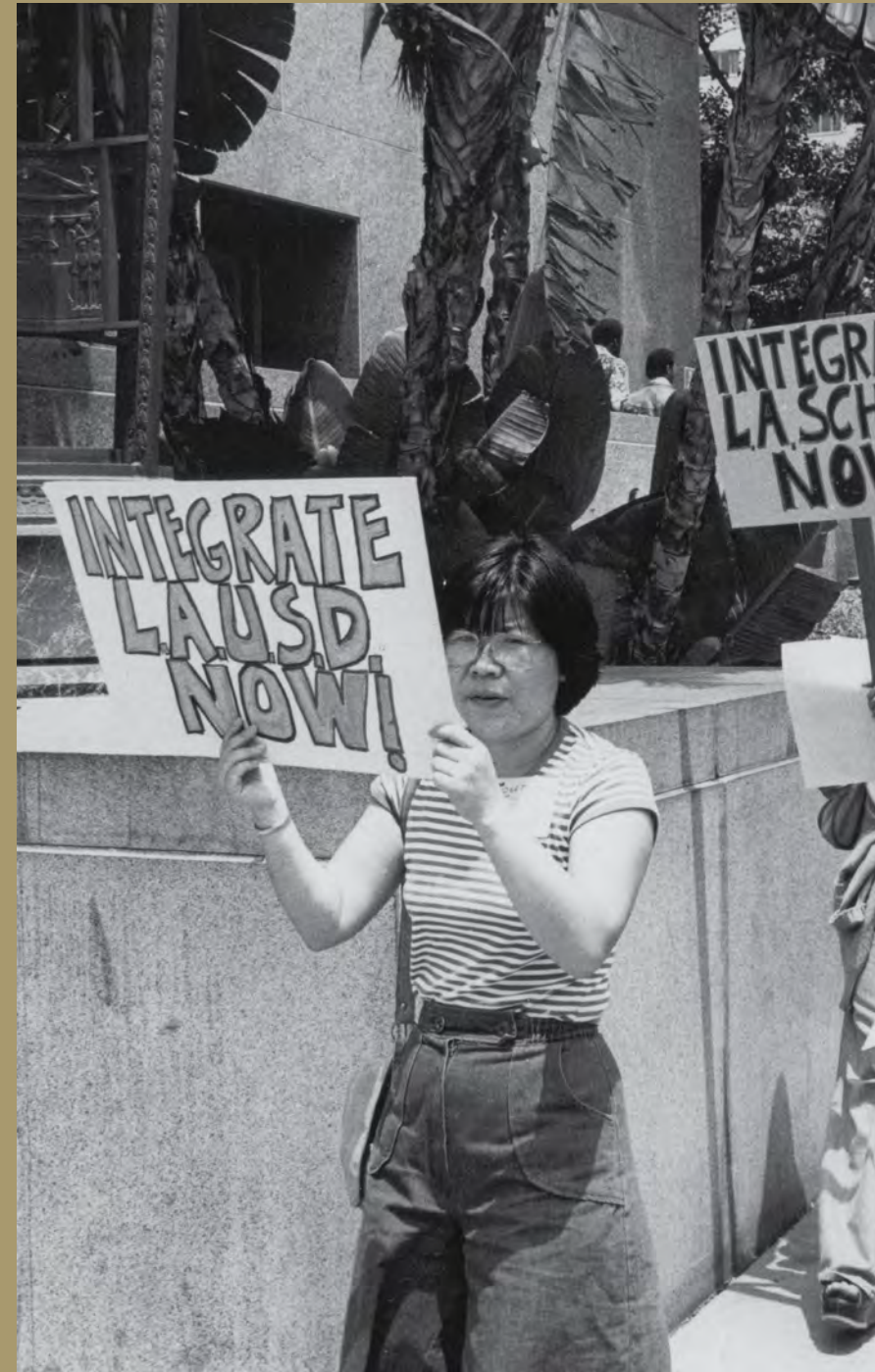
Today, we are at the forefront of efforts to ensure basic equity to all public school students in California, reform our local jails and criminal justice system, provide basic fairness for immigrants, and oppose discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender or sexual orientation.

Nationally, the ACLU is a leader in securing the right to vote, protecting privacy, defending reproductive freedom, and advancing the freedom to marry.

Our issues, and the individuals or groups in need of legal protection and advocacy, may change, but our mission remains constant. We believe the Constitution and the Bill of Rights establish the framework for maintaining individual freedom, and the constitutional principles of liberty, fairness and equality are our touchstone. Accordingly, we constantly look to and strive to achieve those fundamental principles to create a more perfect union.

The ACLU's mission remains vitally necessary, because our most precious rights are not self-executing. They only acquire substance and meaning when individuals stand up for them. Today, when courageous people take on the California Department of Education, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, or the Department of Homeland Security, the ACLU makes sure they have all the backing they need. That's necessary in a constitutional democracy committed to liberty and justice for all.

## RACIAL PROFILING



Friday, September 24, 2010 started off as a normal day for Ashley Flores, a student at Hoover High School in Glendale. Like any teenager, she was glad it was Friday. But during lunch that same day, she and 55 other Latino students were targeted by the administration and police officials. School administrators, working with police and school-based probation officers, rounded up the Latino students during their lunch, herded them into classrooms, interrogated them, and forced them to pose for mock mug shots. When some students protested that they had done nothing wrong, officers ordered them to "sit down and shut up," and threatened to go to their homes at 6 a.m. to collect the information if they did not cooperate.

The students were targeted even though the police had no evidence that they were violating any laws or breaking any school rules. "I was shocked and scared when I saw the police, especially because I knew I hadn't done anything wrong," said 16-year-old Flores, an A student and one of the plaintiffs in the lawsuit. On October 11, 2011, the ACLU SoCal sued the City of Glendale and the County of Los Angeles and individual officers from the Glendale Police Department (GPD), the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), the Los Angeles County Probation Department, and administrators at Hoover High School for racial profiling and unlawful search and seizure.

**It was clear that the only reason  
these kids were detained was because  
of the color of their skin.**

*K.L. v. City of Glendale*, was partially settled this year on February 6, 2013. The GPD agreed to train all of its officers on department policies related to interactions with students on campus and to revise its policies regarding racial profiling. "I'm happy that what happened to us won't happen to anyone else," said Flores. While the city of Glendale and GPD are no longer involved in the suit, claims against the LAPD and the Los Angeles Probation Department remain pending for their involvement in planning and executing the roundup.

# EDUCATION



We remain vigilant  
to ensure that  
California fulfills  
its duty to provide  
all students a  
free and equal  
education.

Imagine a high school student sitting at a desk, unable to concentrate on the day's lesson plan for fear that a ceiling tile could fall on his head. Or consider the student who eagerly enrolls in math class only to learn that a lack of textbooks prevents the teacher from assigning homework.

Those are the hurdles that Cindy Diego, a student at Fremont High School in Los Angeles, and thousands of other students across the state faced daily. Those students were deprived of the most basic tools needed to obtain a quality education.

In 2000, the ACLU SoCal, along with other civil rights groups, filed *Williams v. California*, a class action lawsuit that sought to ensure that Diego and others had the basics: books to study, access to qualified teachers, and clean, safe and functional classrooms.

In 2004, state officials settled the lawsuit and nine years later *Williams* continues to yield vast improvements in education. Fewer schools lack adequate textbooks, and significantly more students now have access to appropriately certified teachers.

And as a result of the landmark litigation, there is now a monitoring process in place to ensure equity in education.

California's Constitution guarantees students a free K-12 education. Yet despite that clear mandate, dozens of school districts across the state were charging students fees for basic supplies, or requiring students to pay to enroll in classes.

Those who were unable to pay were not only denied an education but often humiliated by school officials. For example, one student in Irvine reported that her teacher wrote the student's name on a whiteboard because her family couldn't afford to pay for required textbooks. Another was forced to attend his chemistry class without the necessary books because his family couldn't afford to pay the fees charged by the school.

When the ACLU SoCal learned that students were essentially forced to pay to learn, we took action, filing a lawsuit against the state to put an end to the illegal fees.

In response, the legislature passed AB 1575, a bill that created a formal complaint process for parents whose children were charged fees illegally. As of March, all school districts are now required to investigate and respond to each complaint, and if valid, eliminate the fee and provide a full reimbursement to those families who were billed.



# IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS

Now immigration  
detainees will have  
the hope and  
opportunity to  
be fairly represented  
and reunited with  
their loved ones.

"I grabbed him and held him. I told him you are with me now, my son. Thanks be to God," said Maria Franco when she first saw her son, Jose, upon his release after languishing for nearly five years in a federal immigration facility.

Mr. Franco has a cognitive disability and was forced to represent himself at immigration hearings even though a psychiatrist determined that he had no basic understanding of the proceedings and did not know how to defend himself. In 2010, the ACLU SoCal challenged the government with the class action suit *Franco v. Holder* to correct a flawed system and to provide legal counsel to individuals with mental disabilities.

Three years later in April 2013, a U.S. federal district judge ordered the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Attorney General, and the Executive Office of Immigration Review to provide legal representation to immigrant detainees with mental disabilities who are facing deportation and who are unable to adequately represent themselves in immigration hearings. In the historic ruling, Judge Dolly M. Gee determined that appointed counsel "is the only means by which they may defend themselves." She ordered that these detainees be provided with qualified representatives at government expense and a bond hearing to avoid prolonged detention.

The decision applies to detainees in California, Arizona and Washington. Everyday there are about 34,000 immigrants detained and government estimates indicate that more than 1,000 of them have mental disabilities of some kind. Prior to the decision in April, none of these individuals were guaranteed legal representation even though they would have great difficulty trying to represent themselves in the complicated legal proceedings against them. The federal government has promised to extend this ruling nationally.

The sleepless nights Mrs. Franco spent while her son was held in an immigration facility are now over. Jose is living with her, by her side. "Though I have many children, I love them all, but because Jose is special, I'm grateful he is with me."



Jose Franco and his mother Maria

# IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS

Immigration detainees  
will no longer waste  
years of their lives  
waiting indefinitely  
to know their fate.

If you were arrested for driving under the influence and put in jail, you would receive a bond hearing within 48 hours. However, before a landmark ACLU SoCal victory in August 2013, arrested immigrants languished in detention facilities for years without ever receiving a hearing that would give them an opportunity to be released on bond.

In 2010 the ACLU SoCal filed *Rodriguez v. Hayes*, a class-action lawsuit, on behalf of immigrants whom the government has imprisoned for more than six months in the Los Angeles area while their deportation cases were being decided. Plaintiffs in the suit included men from Somalia, Mexico and El Salvador. In the Los Angeles area alone, more than 300 immigrants sit in detention centers. The lawsuit sought the most basic procedural right for detained immigrants – a right to a hearing where they can argue for their release on bond.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that immigrants who have experienced prolonged detention have a right to a bond hearing to determine whether or not they should continue to be detained.

The road to this victory began with the detention of Alejandro Rodriguez. Mr. Rodriguez was brought to the United States before his first birthday. The U.S. is the only country he has ever called home but the government tried to deport him based on minor theft offenses. He was detained for nearly three years, while he fought to win his case. He did win, but he will never recover those years.

# VOTING RIGHTS



The Constitution  
grants every citizen  
the right to vote.  
One vote. One voice.

Change may finally come to the city of Anaheim. Jose Moreno and other residents decided the city council had to reflect the diversity of the 10th largest city in California. ACLU SoCal sued Anaheim officials to change the at-large voting system that kept communities of color from holding office and helping shape the future of their city.

City officials and ACLU SoCal successfully negotiated an agreement without going to court. Residents will vote on a ballot measure that if enacted, will change the system allowing people to elect city council members by district, providing for a more accurate reflection of the city's population.

Anaheim's case promises to protect the right to vote. Unfortunately, since the Supreme Court of the United States gutted the Voting Rights Act, voter suppression laws to discourage or prevent communities of color from casting votes for candidates of their choice burgeoned in several states throughout the country.

Nationally, the ACLU is litigating voter suppression and minority vote dilution cases in over a dozen states. The ACLU is challenging these laws because voting is the cornerstone of our democracy – it is the fundamental right upon which all of our civil liberties rest.

# PRIVACY

Americans believe that inventors should be able to patent their ideas when they come up with something new and unique, but should companies be able to patent human genes? Would you want a corporation to have a patent on your genes?

The ACLU took this question up to the United States Supreme Court in the landmark case *Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.* This case revolves around the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, which are human genes that everyone has, but have also been linked to breast cancer and ovarian cancer. When working correctly, these two genes prevent and suppress the growth of cancer cells, but when they are mutated, people who have the mutated genes are at a higher risk of getting breast cancer, ovarian cancer and/or prostate cancer. Now imagine that you'd like to know whether you have a mutation of this gene. Because Myriad Genetics patented the two genes, no other company could do any research or test that involved the two genes. Myriad Genetics, the company we sued, had patented these two human genes—not the test that discovered the genes.

We decided to sue because gene patents undermine the free exchange of information and scientific freedom, bodily integrity, and women's health. Patents last for 20 years and by granting exclusive rights to gene patent holders, the U.S. government in essence gave those patent holders complete control over those human genes and the information contained within them. This interferes with your right to know about your genetic makeup and scientists' rights to study the human genome and develop new genetic tests. Granting a monopoly on fundamental pieces of knowledge infringes on First Amendment rights, which protect the freedom of scientific inquiry and the free exchange of knowledge and ideas.

On June 13, 2013, the United States Supreme Court delivered its ruling and said that Myriad could not patent human genes because human genes are “products of nature” whether they are within the body or extracted from the body and are not inventions.

Protect the  
freedom of  
scientific  
inquiry and  
the free  
exchange of  
knowledge  
and ideas.



# USA FREEDOM ACT

When whistleblower Edward Snowden revealed that the National Security Agency (NSA) was engaged in the illegal and unconstitutional dragnet of ordinary citizens' private conversations and exchanges, most of the country reacted with disbelief and outrage.

Recent disclosures have shown that the government is regularly tracking all the calls of almost every person in the United States and spying on a vast but unknown number of Americans' international calls, text messages, and emails. The government's interest in tracking those who may pose a terrorist risk to the United States does not require them to subject every American to permanent surveillance.

The ACLU has been at the forefront of the struggle to rein in the surveillance superstructure. We challenged the government's collection of our phone records under the Patriot Act just days after the program was revealed in June 2013. This past summer, we filed litigation to compel the disclosure of legal opinions written by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. In response, the government released the legal opinion that provided the basis for the NSA's dragnet collection of Internet metadata and also the opinion that documented the NSA's repeated violation of court-imposed limitations on the acquisition and use of sensitive data.

We are also representing Edward Snowden because we believe that when the Constitution is properly interpreted, it precludes the government from prosecuting whistleblowers as if they were spies. Snowden divulged evidence of government misconduct and revealed a program that the government's own oversight board has concluded is illegal, ineffective, presents a serious threat to civil liberties and should end.

President Obama announced reforms to the information-gathering system of the NSA, though those reforms unfortunately do not go far enough and fail to stop all forms of bulk collection of ordinary citizens' data. The ACLU is working to pass the USA Freedom Act to end the secret and unchecked government surveillance programs that present a threat to democratic freedoms.



Edward Snowden

“I will not be  
the one to ignore  
criminality for the  
sake of political  
comfort. I would  
rather be without  
a state than  
without a voice.”

# REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE

We have been unwavering  
in our support of  
a woman's right  
to choose whether  
and when to  
have a child.

Few issues in American life are more volatile or divisive than the right of a woman to control her own body, and the ACLU has been unwavering in its support of a woman's right to choose whether and when to have a child. On the 40th Anniversary of the landmark *Roe v. Wade* decision that affirmed a woman's right to abortion, the ACLU SoCal joined state leaders and women's health and rights groups to support AB 154, a bill that improved access to family planning by expanding the types of health professionals who can provide early abortions. Prior to this, fifty percent of counties lacked access. Signed by Governor Brown on October 9, 2013, the law ensures that women will be able to get reproductive care from local providers.

In Bakersfield, we successfully blocked the Bakersfield City Council's effort to pass a personhood law. The law would have effectively banned contraception, fertility treatments, abortion, miscarriage management care, and life-saving care for pregnant women in the city of Bakersfield. Instead, the committee passed a non-binding, non-enforceable resolution commending organizations that provide alternatives to abortion.

Across the nation, anti-choice extremists are waging an all-out war, passing appalling laws that restrict access to abortion and birth control and threaten women's health. The ACLU is fighting back. In the past year, we blocked over 40 bills restricting reproductive health care. And we have filed lawsuits around the country to stop harmful laws from going into effect and keeping health centers open that would have otherwise been forced to shut down. We led the fight to expose the military's ban on abortion coverage, even in the case of rape or incest. In a tremendous victory, President Obama signed the National Defense Authorization Act in January 2013, which provides servicewomen and military dependents with abortion coverage in cases of rape or incest. In the coming years, the ACLU will continue to stand strong in the face of vicious attempts to roll back reproductive rights, doing everything we can to ensure that women get the health care they need.



Governor Brown signing AB154

# DISABILITY RIGHTS

**Los Angeles is  
the nation's  
capitol of  
homeless veterans,  
with 6,300  
homeless veterans.**

Gregory Valentini is an Iraqi war veteran. After risking his life abroad, he suffers from severe Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, lacks a safe, stable place to call home and struggles to survive on the streets of Los Angeles. Los Angeles is the nation's capitol of homeless veterans, with 6,300 homeless veterans, despite a 400-acre Veterans Affairs (VA) campus in West Los Angeles, which was deeded by private individuals to establish a permanent home for disabled soldiers.

Instead of housing and caring for veterans, the VA leased vast portions of its property to local businesses such as Sodexho Marriott Laundry Service, the Westside Breakers Soccer Club, Twentieth Century Fox Television, Brentwood School, and the Jackie Robinson Baseball Field used by University of California Los Angeles (UCLA).

On June 8, 2011, the ACLU SoCal sued the Department of Veterans Affairs on behalf of Greg Valentini and other homeless veterans for wrongful use of the land. On August 29, 2013, federal Judge S. James Otero agreed with the ACLU SoCal and ruled that the Department of Veterans Affairs violated the law when it leased the portions of its land to businesses and organizations that did not provide medical care and treatment to homeless and disabled veterans.

On October 21, 2013, UCLA appealed Judge Otero's ruling to keep its baseball stadium on the VA Campus, but the court denied their request. Unfortunately, the VA appealed Judge Otero's ruling, spending money fighting the lawsuit rather than using the VA campus in West Los Angeles for the treatment of homeless and disabled veterans like Gregory Valentini.



Photograph by Melinda Lerner

# JAILS PROJECT



Two years after  
we called for  
Sheriff Lee Baca  
to resign, he is  
stepping down.

It is said that one measure of a society is the state of its prisons and jails. In Los Angeles County, the conditions of the nation's largest jail system have fallen far short of what is legal or humane.

For years, inmates have complained of horrific beatings by aggressive deputy cliques. We have been there to document and expose the abuse. Since we issued a scathing 2011 Jails Report that drew public attention to the violence, much has changed.

As a result of our report, and heightened media scrutiny, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors created a blue-ribbon commission to investigate problems in the jails. That panel confirmed and cited many of the ACLU SoCal's findings, and called on Sheriff Lee Baca to implement sweeping reforms. This year, many of those much needed changes were put in place.

At the same time, we continue to push forward with *Rosas v. Baca*, a class-action lawsuit filed in 2012 against the sheriff's department for failing to address and stop the brutality carried about by deputies in the jails.

Our work has also forced federal officials to pay attention. In September, the U.S. Department of Justice announced it was opening a civil rights investigation into abuse in the jails and the treatment of mentally ill inmates. Two months earlier, a separate probe concluded that sheriff's deputies in the Antelope Valley engaged in racial profiling, illegal stops and seizures, and excessive force.

And a third investigation led to the indictment of 18 deputies in December. Among those arrested were jailers accused of illegal beatings of detainees, and the wrongful arrests of visitors, including an Austrian consul general attempting to perform her diplomatic duties.

The federal inquiries, which focus on many of the same problems we first identified, are far from over. As U.S. Attorney Andre Birotte Jr. said in December, the incidents uncovered as part of the jail investigation "did not take place in a vacuum," and in fact, "demonstrated behavior that had become institutionalized."

And finally, two years after the ACLU SoCal called for Sheriff Lee Baca to resign, in the wake of a cascade of scandals in the jails, he is stepping down. His departure now clears the way for a new sheriff, who can bring much needed changes to a department that has become a national embarrassment.



# POLICE PRACTICES

Manuel Vasquez is not a gang member and neither are many other individuals who were falsely accused of being in a gang. Yet Orange County District Attorney Tony Rackaukas falsely accused them and many others of belonging to a gang, and then sought to restrict their legal activities without due process.

The injunction placed upon them prohibited affected individuals from ordinary activities such as going out in public after 10 p.m. or being in public in the presence of others suspected of being gang members, including family members.

In 2009, the ACLU SoCal stepped in and filed a class-action lawsuit, Vasquez v. Rackaukas.

Four years after the case was filed, Vasquez and others whose fourth amendment rights were violated received justice in November 2013. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that police and prosecutors violated the Constitution by enforcing a gang injunction against residents of Orange County before giving them a meaningful opportunity to contest the allegation that they were gang members.

The ruling highlights the complexity of identifying active gang members and underscores the need for an independent decision maker.

As Erwin Chemerinsky, Dean of the University of California, Irvine School of Law concluded, the case is an important step to applying the constitution to gang injunctions, a step that was “long overdue.”

**Law enforcement agencies can no longer  
go behind closed doors and unilaterally  
decide who is a gang member.**



Manuel Vasquez in front of a mural in the City of Orange

# LGBT RIGHTS

Like all seniors at Sultana High School, Levi Johnson was excited for prom on April 13, 2013. He had carefully selected his outfit, which included a pair of pumps and a tuxedo. When he and another student, Kyle Bodda, president of the Sultana Gay Straight Alliance (GSA), found out that Sultana High School was enforcing a gender-specific dress code for prom, they knew that their school had broken the law and decided to contact the ACLU SoCal. From them, we found out that staff and administrators at the school were harassing members of the GSA club and censoring its activities. Levi and Kyle also told us that teachers and administrators were discriminating against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning (LGBTQ) students and gender non-conforming students (GNC) at the school.

LGBTQ and GNC students at Sultana High School reported numerous occasions in which they were verbally harassed by teachers, who, rather than serve as role models, set a terrible example to the rest of the students in class. On March 18, 2013 we sent a strongly worded letter to the superintendent of Hesperia Unified School District (HUSD) that expressed our concerns about Sultana High School administrators' persistent censorship of the GSA's speech and activities, and the systemic and pervasive discrimination against these students. We informed them that the district and the school had broken federal and state laws by censoring the GSA's club activities, discriminating against LGBTQ and GNC students, and imposing gender stereotypes with its dress code for prom.

By the end of the school year, the district had allowed students to wear gender non-conforming clothes to prom; the GSA was finally allowed to host a screening of the film "Prayers for Bobby," participate in the annual Day of Silence, and start an educational poster campaign about the harms anti-gay slurs cause; and the school board adopted stronger discrimination, harassment, bullying, and complaint process policies. Levi Johnson, who graduated this year said, "I feel proud that, by taking a stand, our GSA changed things for the better for current and future LGBTQ students at Sultana." We are very pleased with the progress Hesperia Unified School District has made and will continue to work with the school district to ensure that the district is keeping its promises.

**The school board adopted stronger discrimination, harassment, bullying, and complaint process policies.**



GSA members at Sultana High School and ACLU SoCal staff at L.A. Pride

# LGBT RIGHTS

When Edie Windsor and Thea Spyer met in the sixties, each knew she had met the love of her life.

The two women spent the next 44 years together, marrying in Canada before Spyer’s death in 2009. But while Edie — 83 years old by that time — was mourning the loss of her wife, what happened next made things even worse. She received a \$363,000 estate tax bill because the inheritance she received from her wife Thea was treated like a gift between strangers. That’s because the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) — a federal law that defined marriage as a union between one man and one woman—required the federal government to ignore the marriages of same-sex couples.

Now, married, same-sex couples have access to the more than 1,100 federal benefits that have long been available to other married couples.

But Edie refused to be treated this way. The ACLU sued on her behalf, arguing that DOMA violated the equal protection guarantee of the United States Constitution. In June, the United States Supreme Court agreed, striking down the portion of DOMA that forced the federal government to treat loving, committed same-sex couples as legal strangers.



Edie Windsor

# DESILVER SOCIETY

By providing for the ACLU through their estate plans, members of the DeSilver Society help to ensure that the ACLU will have the means to keep advancing freedom well into the 21st century. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity and foresight of these very special individuals.

Anonymous (49)	Aaron Caplan	Richard Fisch	Brenda & Dean Hargrove
Gay Abarbanell	Jill Carlton-Payne	Vasanti Ferrando & Joel R. Fithian	Brice & Carolyn Harris
Amelia Orr Ackerman	Ken Carmichael	Charles Frazier	Paul A. Harris
Susan Adelman & Claudio Llanos	Kim Carney	Dennee Frey McClung	Diane Hart
Jean G. Adloff	Tom Carruth	Sherry & Leo Frumkin	Sarah Hearon
Hans Agneessens	Susan Caughey	Mary Ellen Gale	Robert S. Helfman
Sandra Joy Aguilar	H. P. & Trucilla Chin	Warren Garfield	Donald M. Herman
Robert Aiello	Samuel & Darlene Chirman	Eva Garnet	Stacey Herzing
Jean M. Allgeyer	Charles Ciali & George Jonofsky	Richard Gayer	Bryan Hiestand
Edna R. S. Alvarez	Robert Clark, Jr.	Samuel Gendelman	Margery Hinds
Aris Anagnos	Morris Coropoff	Vita Germain	Richard Hudson
Regina & James Barnes	Lonny Cothran	Jack Gilman	Robin Hyerstay
Terry A. Bass	John Roland Dearhart	Ghita D. Ginberg	Mark Jacobs
Norman B. Beal	In memory of Audrey June Dempsey	Judith Glass	John J. Jeffries
Cindy Bendat	Bill Denneen	Robert L. Glasser	Joan Johnson
E. Kenneth Bennett & Richard P. Wagner	Charles Dillingham & Susan Clines	Marvin & Sherna Gluck	Jack A. Jones
Judah Bierman	Joel Dorfman	Harold Goldwasser	Doris C. DeHardt
Jonilyn M. Blandy	Gloria M. Drexler	Claude Goodrich	Lucas Kamp
Eric H. Boehm	Jay S. Dunitz & Carol Dunitz	Glenn Goodwin & Rose Ash	Aleck G. Karis
Eldon T. & Dorothy Boothe	Beth Edwards	Ron Gordon	Sidney & Helen Katz
Tom Borcher	Ruth L. Eliel & William N. Cooney	Herbert L. Gore	Edward L. Keenan
Philip S. Borden	Hector Elizondo	William & Jacqueline Gould	Edward M. Keiderling
Daniel Bradford	Joan Engelhaupt	Herb & Barbara Grade	Geri M. Kenyon
G. C. Brafford	Renee Epstein	Nancy Greenstein	Stephen Kern
Wolf Breiman & Debbie Diamond	H. Allen Evans	Al Grenier	Ruth A. Kissane
Tom Breslin	Garold L. Faber, M.D., M.P.H. & Joyce	Billie Grewar Warner	Diane Kravif
Helen D. Brown	Faber, LCSW	Diana Grilli	Gerson Kumin
Sarah Bruch	Larry Fechter & Thomas Stansbury	Harold Gunn & Kelly Strader	Sherrill Kushner
Ellen Butler	Warren Felt & Dolores Arond	Robert Hahn	Iona Kusmiak
Paul S. Camhi	Edwin Ficken	Vincent Hamon	Nick Labedz, Jr.
Bernice A. Canutt	Mona Field	James & Rita Harbert	Murray Lamishaw

DESILVER SOCIETY

Dennis Lavinthal & Ellen Schneiderman  
Deborah C. Lawlor  
Steve & Vera Lawrence  
Lyn & Norman Lear  
Roni S. Lebauer  
Jacqueline Lee  
Mary Lehman  
Shari Leinwand  
Suzanne L. Lerner  
Donna Leslie-Dennis  
Sherrill A. Lewis  
Lisa Lichtenstein  
Alvin A. Lindenauer  
Roger Lowenstein & Barbara Corday  
Jess Lyons  
Sidney & Paula Machtinger  
Anne MacMurray  
Natalie & Victor Magistrale  
Michael Maher  
Roz Mandelcorn  
George Manet  
Sylvia Manheim  
Sarojam Mankau  
Konrad Mascarenhas  
John S. & Dinah L. Mason  
Laureen McCoy  
Sheila G. McCoy  
Stephen McGrath & Sanda Sigurdson  
Herbert & Karin Meiselman  
Isa-Kae Meksin  
Sara Meric  
Richard Miles & Errol Jacobs  
Faye Miller

Jeanette Miller  
Barbara Milliken & Jack Prichett  
Andrea & Wendy Horwatt-Mitchell  
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Janet Mostafa  
William Mulholland  
Pam Munter  
Darrell & Sherrie Neft  
Earl Pete Nelson & Patrick McEntee  
Stan Nugit  
Jeffery Alan Nunes  
Mimi Okrand  
Bob Ornstein  
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David W. Rintels & Victoria Riskin  
Ramona Ripston  
George Roberts  
William & Dinah Roe  
Stephen Rohde & Wendy Herzog  
Judge David L. Rosen  
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Mike J. Rozsa  
Hilda Rush  
Marvin Schachter  
Dr. Robert Schwartz & Mr. Herluf Kanstrup  
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Betty & Stanley Sheinbaum  
Drury Sherrod & Arden Reed  
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Minton-Spidell Charitable Remainder Trust  
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Carol Tavris

Teresa Thompson  
Kurt Topik  
Alan Toy & Theresa Karanik  
Elizabeth Trebow  
Howard G. Tucker  
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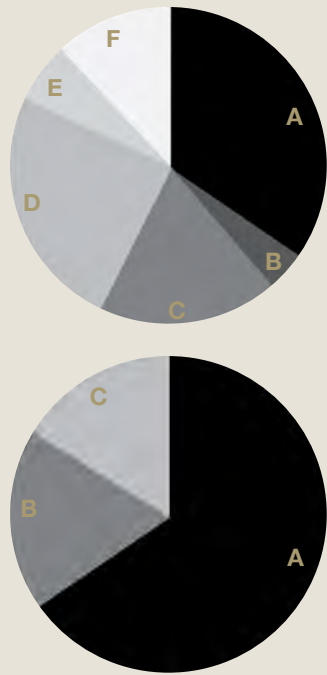
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FINANCIAL OVERVIEW  
ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

SUPPORT & REVENUE	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Individual Contributions/Events	2,058,447	37%
B. Budgeted Transfers	325,000	6%
C. Court Awarded Fees	781,460	14%
D. Restricted Foundation Grants	1,172,462	21%
E. Interest & Other**	504,969	9%
F. Bequests*	701,608	13%

EXPENSES	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Program Services	3,476,894	72%
B. Management & General Operations	786,155	16%
C. Fundraising	596,010	12%

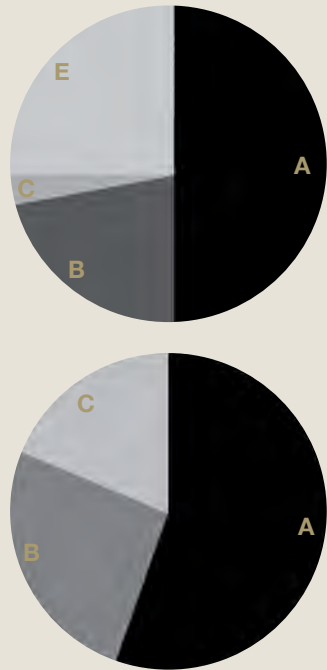
All figures provided are unaudited at time of publication. Complete, audited financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2013 by Sanders Kalvin McMillan Carter, LLP, may be obtained by writing to the ACLU of SoCal at 1313 W. 8th Street., Los Angeles, CA 90017.

FOOTNOTE:  
National ACLU Foundation's revenue share of incentive income totals \$793,063.

\*National ACLU Foundation's revenue share of bequests totals \$482,787.

\*\*Includes distribution of \$44,980 from the Watson Endowment, \$27,934 from Trust for the Bill of Rights.

Grants awarded to the ACLU Foundation are restricted and earmarked for specific projects. The ACLU Foundation transferred \$170,000 in donations from Campaign for the Future Reserves to operational expenses.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW  
ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

SUPPORT & REVENUE	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Membership*	640,808	50%
B. Events	277,027	21%
C. Budgeted Transfers	56,229	4%
D. Interest & Other	823	0%
F. Bequests**	328,727	25%

EXPENSES	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Program Services	739,511	56%
B. Fundraising	296,265	23%
C. Management & General Operations	269,513	21%

FOOTNOTE:  
\*Represents net of sharing with National ACLU of dues and contributions

\*\*National ACLU's revenue share of bequests totals \$88,000.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

We need your help in protecting the civil rights and civil liberties of all Southern Californians. This important work is made possible by thousands of members and supporters across the region. These generous individuals comprise an unparalleled force of advocates and philanthropists, unified in their commitment to advancing freedom, justice, and equality.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS YOU CAN SUPPORT THE ACLU:

**BECOME A MEMBER.** Add your voice to the more than 30,000 members in Southern California and the 500,000 ACLU members and supporters across the nation! Annual membership costs \$35 (\$50 for a joint or family membership) and connects you to one of the largest advocate networks in Southern California, allowing you to support our lobbying work. Call 213.977.5267 or join via our website: [www.aclusocal.org](http://www.aclusocal.org).

**BECOME A DONOR.** The ACLU Foundation of Southern California depends on contributions, of any size, to fund the dozens of legal cases and public policy campaigns it is engaged in each year. The ACLU Foundation of Southern California is a 501(c) (3) organization, making your contributions tax deductible. For more information, call 213.977.5267.

**MAKE A “TRIBUTE GIFT.”** Your contributions can be made in cash, by check or credit card, in stocks or bonds, and can be made in honor or memory of someone else. Call 213.977.5267 for more information.

**DONATE YOUR CAR.** With one phone call, your car can be picked up and auctioned off, with the proceeds benefiting the ACLU of Southern California. Call 213.977.5267 for more information.

**DESIGNATE THE ACLU FOUNDATION AS A BENEFICIARY IN YOUR WILL.** Join other members of the ACLU DeSilver Society in providing for the ACLU of Southern California in your estate plans.

- Designate the ACLU Foundation as the beneficiary for part or all of your estate.
- Name the ACLU Foundation as a beneficiary on your insurance.
- Start an annuity plan that pays you income in exchange for your gift of \$10,000 or more.

For more information on charitable estate planning, please call 213.977.5282.

Your donations make twice the impact! Your support (unless otherwise designated) is shared with the smaller ACLU affiliates in states where there is little support for defending civil liberties and civil rights. Thank you!

# WHAT WE DO AND HOW WE DO IT

The government of the United States is built on two basic principles: (1) majority rule through democratic elections; and (2) protection of individuals from any attempts by the majority to curtail individual liberties and rights, as spelled out in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The Constitution and Bill of Rights set the ground rules for individual liberty, which include the freedoms of speech, association and religion, freedom of the press, and the right to privacy, to equal protection of the laws and to due process of law.

The ACLU was founded to defend and secure these rights and to extend them to people who have been excluded from their protection.

## OUR WORK CAN BE CATEGORIZED AS FOLLOWS:

### FIRST AMENDMENT

The rights of free speech, free association, and assembly, freedom of the press and religious freedom, including the strict separation of church and state.

### EQUAL PROTECTION

The right not to be discriminated against on the basis of certain classifications, such as race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, age, disability, etc.

### DUE PROCESS

The right to be treated fairly, including fair procedures when facing accusations of criminal conduct or other serious accusations that can lead to results like loss of employment, exclusion from school, denial of housing, cut-off of certain benefits or various punitive measures taken by the government.

### PRIVACY

The right to a zone of personal privacy and autonomy.

### GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS THAT CONTINUE TO STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

The extension of all the rights described above to those who are still fighting for the full protections of the Bill of Rights, including women, immigrants, the poor, people of color, transgender people, members of minority religions, people with disabilities, lesbian, gay, or bisexual people, the homeless, prisoners, and children in the custody of the state.

WE ACCOMPLISH THE ABOVE BY LOBBYING, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND LITIGATION.