There are years that ask questions and years that answer.
Novelist Zora Neale Hurston wrote, “There are years that ask questions and years that answer.” One of this year’s more prominent questions appeared on the cover of TIME magazine: Is the Constitution still relevant? You don’t need to consult an expert to answer this question; the people we advocated for this past year can tell you how much constitutional rights still do matter.

There’s Jane Doe, a 16-year-old startled by a tap on the shoulder during an advanced placement exam. An administrator wanted to let her know she had not paid the $86 fee for the exam - a requirement for completion of the course. And her name was written on the chalkboard for weeks because her family could not afford required Spanish workbooks. We upheld her right to a free education, so that education remains a right for all, not a commodity for sale.

There’s Robert Rosebrock, a 68-year-old Army veteran who, while protesting the misuse of the Veterans Administration’s West Los Angeles campus, was cited and arrested when he hung the U.S. flag upside down to express his outrage at the administration’s failure to provide military veterans with the housing and care to which they are entitled. We upheld his right to free speech to prevent the government from discriminating against those who disagree with it.

There’s Sharail Reed, a 13-year-old dreaming of becoming the first in her family to attend college. She found herself enrolled in a U.S. history class without a
permanent teacher, taught by a string of substitute teachers with no lesson plan, and still learning about the Articles of Confederation midway through the school year. We upheld her right to an equal education by preventing state budget cuts from being disproportionately felt by low-income students of color.

There’s Jose Antonio Franco Gonzalez, a 30-year old immigration detainee with cognitive disabilities who languished in detention for five years because he is incompetent to represent himself and the government refused to get him legal help. We upheld his right to due process by requiring the federal government to find him a lawyer to ensure that he receives a fair hearing.

There’s Manuel Vasquez, a 20-year-old working two jobs, seven days a week to support his family. Law enforcement subjected him to arrest for walking down the street at night. We upheld his right to due process, preventing the government from binding individuals to a gang injunction without providing a hearing and proving their gang involvement.

Try telling these individuals, and countless others like them, that constitutional rights have no meaning in their lives. But these successes don’t just show the continuing significance of the Constitution. They remind us that our rights matter only if we remain committed to securing them.

So join us not only in celebrating our rights, but in doing the hard work of converting them into reality. Join us in finishing the work we’ve started this year. Join us in ensuring that immigrant workers receive a fair day’s wage for a fair day’s work. Join us in preventing state budget cuts from decimating education, health care, and social services. Join us in ensuring that schools protect students from unlawful harassment and bullying. Join us in preventing immigration enforcement from encouraging racial profiling and undermining public safety. Join us in ensuring that the federal government provides for its homeless veterans. Join us in ending the death penalty. Join us in promoting liberty, equality, and justice for all.

Hector O. Villagra
Executive Director,
ACLU of Southern California
Markham Middle School eighth-grader Sharail Reed wants to be the first in her family to graduate from college. She knew she’d face obstacles; she just didn’t expect to find them at school. She found herself in classes staffed by as many as 10 different substitute teachers in a single semester. Half the teachers in her school had been laid off – the same as at many other so-called “hard-to-staff” schools where teachers tend to have the least seniority.

The settlement in our case Reed v. California was announced in October 2010. It sought to protect students in hard-to-staff schools in the Los Angeles Unified School District who are hardest hit when districts order budget-driven cuts and layoffs – to ensure they don’t take the brunt of cuts that leave them without teachers and education.

When we filed the case in February 2010, along with Public Counsel and Morrison & Foerster LLP, Sharail said, “I’m standing up for what I believe and what I know is right. I don’t want this to happen to somebody else.” She stood up, and she made a difference: No teachers at Markham were laid off for budgetary reasons in 2010 or 2011 and the settlement, which was approved in January 2011, will protect students at 45 schools across the district.

Sharail and students like her, struggling for equal educational opportunity, lay at the heart of three ground-breaking education cases we brought this past year.
In November 2010, we and our co-counsel, Public Counsel, the Disability Rights Legal Center, and the ACLU National office, settled a lawsuit filed in January against the Los Angeles County Probation Department and the Superintendent of the County Office of Education and administrators at Challenger Memorial Youth Center. Challenger is the largest juvenile probation facility in the country, and it failed to provide basic education for incarcerated youth to prepare them to reenter society as productive citizens. It routinely turned out students who are illiterate, unable to fill out job applications, read newspapers or vote in elections. One of our clients graduated from Challenger but could not read his diploma.

The settlement in *Casey A. v. Gundry* includes four years of monitoring and assistance by a team of national experts to overhaul educational and rehabilitative services. The settlement also includes intensive reading remediation services for current and former students at Challenger.

Our clients “Jane Doe” and “Jason Roe” took a stand for students across California when they sued the State for failing to ensure that public school districts do not require students to pay fees for their courses. The California Constitution guarantees a free education. Yet schools forced students like Jane and Jason to buy required texts and workbooks for English and foreign language classes, pay lab fees for science classes, and purchase materials for fine arts classes, or go without required materials and suffer the indignity of being singled out for not being able to pay. Now, thanks to *Doe v. California*, brought by the ACLU of California and Morrison & Foerster, a bill is working its way through the Legislature to ensure that school districts do not require students to pay to participate in educational activities.

We continue to ensure implementation of our 2004 *Williams v. California* settlement, which requires all students receive sufficient instructional materials, safe school facilities, and qualified teachers, and we are taking the steps needed to ensure our more recent lawsuits deliver the promised results for students.

We are working to ensure all students receive the basic necessities of educational opportunity. There is literally not a single public school in California that is not touched by our work.
Osfel Andrade has extraordinary courage. His employer, Fullerton-based Terra Universal, makes millions from federal contracts. For Andrade and other immigrant workers, Terra is far from an ideal place to work. The company sent employees injured on the job home without pay. It forced employees to work as many as 14 hours a day without overtime. And Terra created an elaborate two-tier system of workplace rights: one system for workers believed to be undocumented and another system for everyone else.

Following an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raid on Terra – in which ICE agents arrested 43 workers and questioned them about their immigration status but ignored information about discrimination and wage and hour violations, Andrade, who was not arrested in the raid, decided to speak out. He knew that if he did, he too might attract the attention of immigration authorities. But he spoke out anyway and we filed suit on behalf of him and other workers and against Terra in August of 2010.

After we filed suit, the Department of Labor investigated the company and found egregious wage and hour violations. We dismissed the lawsuit after the federal government stepped in and promised to pay employees their back wages.

But abuse of immigrants isn’t limited to the workplace. Maksim Zhalezny came to the United States legally from Belarus as a teenager. Soon after arriving in the U.S., he began to develop symptoms of schizophrenia.

Although Maksim has a green card, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) began removal proceedings against him 14 months ago for what Maksim describes as stealing a bottle of beer and throwing it on the floor. Since then,
DHS has kept Maksim locked in a detention facility, where he is isolated for over 22 hours a day. Though a forensic psychiatrist and immigration judge have determined that Maksim is not mentally competent, he has been forced to represent himself in his immigration proceedings.

In the criminal justice system, Maksim would have a right to appointed counsel and clear policies and procedures to safeguard his fundamental rights, particularly if there was even a doubt about his mental competency. None of these safeguards exist in the immigration system. As a result, Maksim has endured months of unnecessary detention and faces possible deportation without understanding that he is even in removal proceedings.

In May of 2011, a federal court in Los Angeles ordered DHS to find legal representation – whether paid or pro bono – for Maksim because of his serious mental disability. The court also ruled that immigration detainees with such mental disabilities have a right to a release hearing once they have been detained for more than six months.

Unfortunately, Maksim Zhalezny’s case is not unique. In March of 2010, we, along with the ACLU of San Diego & Imperial Counties, Public Counsel in Los Angeles and the Casa Cornelia Law Center in San Diego first filed suits on behalf of Jose Antonio Franco Gonzalez and Guillermo Gomez Sanchez. Because of their profound mental disabilities, both men had spent approximately five years in immigration detention without legal assistance to fight their cases. The government released them just days after we filed the suit.

In November of 2010, we amended the suit to make it a class action on behalf of all unrepresented individuals with serious mental disabilities in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security in California, Arizona and Washington. A month later, a federal judge issued a decision requiring the government to afford representation to two detained individuals with serious mental disabilities in their immigration proceedings.
“No mother should ever have to lose her child to intolerance and anti-gay harassment, especially when it occurs in a place that should be providing them with an education and putting them on a path to a promising future,”

Wendy Walsh, Seth’s mother
One afternoon last September, 13-year-old Seth Walsh came home, took a shower, asked his mom to borrow a pen, and told her he was going out to play with his dogs in the backyard of their home in Tehachapi, a quiet mountain town about an hour and a half north of Los Angeles. Not long after, his mother, Wendy, found him hanging from a large tree. He died in the hospital eight days later.

His mother later told the press that Seth “spent a lot of his life frightened.” In spite of his young age, he had already endured years of bullying and harassment – and names like “fag,” “sissy,” and “queer” – due to his sexual orientation, often with the knowledge of educators. Seth had just been transferred into an independent study program from Jacobsen Middle School, but the harassment continued off school grounds. Like four other teens who took their lives following anti-gay bullying last fall, Seth had had enough. In December, we sent a letter to school district officials reminding them of their duty to protect students under California and federal law, and outlining a number of concrete steps the district should take next.

Unfortunately, far too many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) teens spend their lives frightened. That’s why, in June, with support from the David Bohnett Foundation, we launched the Seth Walsh Students’ Rights Project and hired the Project’s first students’ rights advocate. Attorneys, community organizers, and policy advocates will investigate incidents of harassment and discrimination, educate administrators and teachers of their responsibilities under both state and federal law to make sure all students have a safe learning environment, and work closely with LGBTQ students and their parents to ensure they have the same educational opportunities as their peers. Our Seth Walsh Project will also work with other civil rights organizations in California to conduct community education events about pending legislation aimed at curbing anti-gay harassment and discrimination, including the Student Non-Discrimination Act and Seth’s Law.

Earlier in the year, we participated with the national ACLU in the “Don’t Filter Me” campaign, aimed at schools that illegally block students from accessing LGBT-themed content using school computers. Not only is that information potentially life-saving to bullied teens; blocking violates students’ right to free speech. Schools are also required to provide equal access to facilities to all campus groups, including gay-straight alliances and LGBT support groups. In May, we warned Rowland Unified School District that its screening software was preventing students from accessing vital LGBT-related information.

Wendy Walsh and Seth’s younger brother, Shawn, joined us at our 17th annual Law Luncheon, also in June. Columnist Dan Savage was one of this year’s honorees for his groundbreaking work in founding the It Gets Better Project, a series of viral videos aimed at LGBT teens who, like Seth, may be at risk of suicide. Chaz Bono, who courageously and openly chronicled his journey from Chastity, daughter of Cher and Sonny Bono, to a transgender man, presented 2011’s Social Media Advocacy Award to Savage. The Seth Walsh Students’ Rights Project was announced the same day.

“No mother should ever have to lose her child to intolerance and anti-gay harassment, especially when it occurs in a place that should be providing them with an education and putting them on a path to a promising future,” said Seth’s mother, Wendy Walsh. “I am so proud and think it is phenomenal that the ACLU of Southern California has chosen to name their students’ rights project after my beautiful, loving son, Seth.”
On any given day, you don’t have to search for long to spot the homeless people sleeping in the bushes or on the sidewalks outside the massive Veterans’ Administration (VA) facility in West Los Angeles. What’s surprising is that many of them are veterans themselves, shut out of the very property that was deeded to the federal government in 1888 to provide them a home. If you visit the facility, you’ll find athletic fields leased to a private school, a dog park, a golf course, a rental car lot, and a hotel laundry facility. What you won’t find is permanent housing for the neediest U.S. veterans, those suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and other severe mental disabilities.

This deeply offended Vietnam vet Robert Rosebrock. Beginning in 2008, he spent 66 Sundays protesting outside the gates of the facility. Then he began displaying an upside-down flag – a symbol of distress – on the VA fence. VA police demanded he remove the flag – even though they said nothing when he fixed it to the fence right-side-up – and cited him when he refused. We sued the VA on his behalf, and although the charges against Rosebrock were eventually dismissed, a federal court declared in May that the VA violated Rosebrock’s right to free speech and in fact discriminated against him because it disagreed with the message he was trying to express.

“The Flag Code allows for the flag to be displayed upside-down in a situation of danger,” said Rosebrock. “It’s clear to us that this property is in danger, and has been for a long time. Instead of using the land to care for and to shelter veterans in need, particularly homeless veterans, the VA has entered into land use deals that allow more than 100 acres of the campus to be used
for things that have nothing to do with helping vets. Meanwhile homeless veterans can be seen sleeping on the streets right outside the VA’s campus.”

As many as 8,000 homeless vets live on the streets of Los Angeles, more than in any other U.S. city. In June, we filed suit on behalf of four of them against Department of Veterans Affairs Secretary Eric Shinseki, as well as the director of the VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System.

A prominent land-grant family originally donated the land with the express purpose of providing a permanent “soldiers home” for disabled vets on the 387 acre parcel – something the government began dismantling in the 1960s and ‘70s.

The lawsuit demands that the Department of Veterans Affairs live up to its end of the bargain. Following the announcement of the filing, the VA hurriedly released a finalized master plan for the campus that was virtually identical to one released nearly four years prior. “The VA is doing nothing to relieve homelessness of severely mentally disabled veterans, and makes no commitment to adding permanent supportive housing on the campus,” said our Chief Counsel Mark Rosenbaum and co-counsel in a press statement issued in response. “It remains merely a plan, with no firm commitments to any project. Indeed, the only progress the VA made in four years is to change the stamp on the paper plan from ‘draft’ to ‘final.’”

In addition to the lawsuit, we are calling for a congressional investigation into the land-use practices of the Veterans Administration.
She didn’t step up to the podium. In fact, she didn’t even give her name, as she chatted with members of our Community Education and Policy Advocacy team preparing for a downtown news conference with community partners. The woman was just one of millions hurting from California’s economic downturn; a single mom depending on help from CalWorks – the state welfare-to-work program - to feed her family while she puts herself through Cal State Los Angeles. But for her, the dream is deferred: state budget cuts have decimated CalWorks just as tuition at Cal State campuses has jumped by a third. For now, the immediate needs of paying the rent and feeding her children mean that a better life for her family will have to wait.

California is in the midst of the worst budget crisis in its history, and you don’t have to look far to find people suffering. That message was driven home for us at the various rallies we’ve participated in over the past year around Los Angeles, calling on state leaders to extend temporary fees and tax increases rather than cutting vital services. We were joined by representatives of other community organizations – but more importantly, by dozens of the very people affected by California’s budget crisis: the jobless; seniors or the disabled who avoid life in a nursing home thanks to state-provided help with cooking, shopping, transportation and hygiene; students, and anyone else who depends on job training, child care, adult day care and other lifelines offered through the state’s health care and social services infrastructure.

Over the past year, as the legislature and governor approved more than $15 billion in cuts to vital services, we mobilized our activists and community partners to hold public events and news conferences to draw attention to California’s values and choices when balancing its budget. We continued our decades-long work fighting for health care reform and stepped up to the plate to improve housing and working conditions for the state’s most vulnerable populations. We lobbied state and federal legislators to find fair and more balanced budget solutions, like passing smart and safe criminal justice reforms. We built partnerships to strengthen Southern California’s collective voice and to correct California’s structural budget problems, like super-majority budget requirements. We were on the front lines in passing the historic Affordable Care Act in 2010, which will move the United States toward a more secure and accessible health care system. And we fought to preserve programs such as assistance to low-income seniors and the disabled, health care for low-income Californians and their children, and CalWORKS.

Unemployment is expected to remain above ten percent through 2012, one in four Californians has no access to health insurance, and an estimated 90,000 people sleep homeless every night on the streets of Los Angeles County. We’re working to make sure no one loses sight of the fact that behind the figures lie real lives hit hard by decisions made in Sacramento.
Our Death Penalty Repeal Campaign has gained tremendous momentum over the past year. In 2009, Los Angeles County had the most new death sentences of any county in the nation, and in 2010 it had the second most. We have worked to reduce that trend through the L.A. County Coalition for Death Penalty Alternatives, managed by our death penalty repeal organizer James Clark, which has worked to educate elected officials and residents about the realities of capital punishment and to advocate for a reduction in death sentences.

Our media outreach has secured editorials opposing the death penalty from the L.A. Times, San Gabriel Valley Newspaper Group, the Long Beach Press Telegram, and the traditionally conservative LA Daily News, and our organizing efforts have led over 25 community organizations to pass a resolution calling on the district attorney to reduce death sentences. As a result of our education and organizing efforts, the first half of 2011 is on track to have the fewest new death sentences since 1978.

We have also seen progress in our statewide campaign to replace the death penalty with life without parole. Since Governor Brown took office, we have organized a massive grassroots effort calling on him to convert California’s 700+ death sentences to life without parole. We’ve worked to gain the support of the California Democratic Party by organizing activists at the state convention, where more than 600 delegates pledged their support, culminating in the party’s recent decision to pass a resolution calling on the Governor to cut the death penalty. We have also worked with our statewide partners to pass SB 490, a new bill in the California legislature that would put death penalty repeal on the November 2012 ballot, giving the people their first chance in over 30 years to vote on the state’s dysfunctional system of capital punishment.

Because the death penalty disproportionately affects communities of color, our death penalty repeal campaign has worked to organize and mobilize those communities most impacted by the issue. By creating multi-lingual educational materials, working closely with diverse coalition partners, collaborating with historically African American churches, and building networks of engaged leaders in L.A.’s communities of color, we have led a diverse range of groups and individuals to join the campaign and use their perspectives to advocate for an end to the death penalty in California.
Isaura Garcia is a petite 20-year-old. But her quick smile hides a story of both abuse and strength.

In February of 2011, she decided she had suffered enough beatings at the hands of her boyfriend, Ricardo. Isaura called 911 after he threw her violently out of their apartment, but when officers arrived, she was shocked when they began to question her about her immigration status, asking her for immigration papers. When she attempted to answer their questions in Spanish, one of the officers demanded that she speak English. In broken English, Isaura tried to explain what happened with Ricardo. But Ricardo, who spoke better English than she, convinced them that it was she who had attacked him.

Isaura was arrested and Ricardo released. As the officers placed Isaura in handcuffs, she fainted. She was treated for bruises at a hospital and then booked on felony domestic violence charges. After two days in jail, she was transferred to an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facility and placed in deportation proceedings. ICE targeted Isaura through a program called Secure Communities, or “S-Comm.” S-Comm requires local law enforcement to share the fingerprints of anyone booked into custody with ICE for checks against immigration databases. At the time Isaura was booked into LAPD custody, the sharing of her fingerprints triggered a hit because ICE had information about Isaura from her prior apprehension at the border.

When she was eventually released, Isaura took matters into her own hands. She sought our help and spoke out about what had happened to her. She was determined to make sure that other women in her situation would not have to fear speaking out and fighting back against domestic violence. With our help, her deportation proceedings were dropped.

S-Comm has failed people like Isaura. Instead of capturing violent criminals, innocent people like her have been caught up in a system that is broken and does not keep the rest of us safe. Isaura is a reminder that programs like Secure Communities require scrutiny and vigilance in order to protect the innocent.
KEEP OUT

CITY OF MARICOPA
POLICE IMPOUND YARD
POLICE PERSONNEL
ONLY
There is need for vigilance in local communities as well. In Maricopa, near Bakersfield, police have been targeting and impounding the cars of drivers who look Latino or like a farm worker. The Department of Justice has stepped in to investigate.

Our Community Engagement and Policy Advocacy team travelled to Maricopa to distribute brochures informing local Latinos and farm workers of their rights under the law, so they feel safe speaking up. Our attorneys have made presentations recommending changes to impound policies at city council meetings. We are there to protect the most vulnerable in our society from those who prey on them.

In Los Angeles, Felipe, who asked that we not use his last name, has washed cars at the Crenshaw Imperial Carwash in Inglewood since 1980. For 31 years, his only income has come from tips he is able to collect and the measly 10 cents per car he earns through his employer.

Felipe’s story is a common one. It’s why we’re part of the CLEAN Carwash Campaign to provide fair pay and working conditions to workers in the industry. Over the past year, we’ve hosted planning meetings and fundraisers for displaced carwash workers. Recently, thanks to the CLEAN Carwash Campaign, Felipe was able to settle a labor violation claim for $10,000 and is also pursuing a wage claim. Still, conditions for most carwash workers have not changed. As long as these types of conditions exist in this industry, we will continue to fight for a fair day’s wage for a fair day’s work.
Manuel Vasquez in front of a mural in the City of Orange.
Manuel Vasquez, a soft-spoken twenty-year-old, lives in the City of Orange with his parents and three brothers. He’s lived in the same home and shared the same bedroom his entire life. He works three jobs, seven days and sixty hours a week, to help support his family. He has worked at a fast-food restaurant since he was 15, and left college after a short time to help support his father’s gardening service.

In February 2009, Orange police officers served him with more than 500 pages of legal documents naming him as part of a criminal street gang. He was shocked; he had never been part of a gang.

The gang injunction effectively prohibited him from being in a large part of his hometown. He could be arrested for, among other things, being seen in public with any individual the police believed to be in a gang, walking out of his home after 10 p.m., or even wearing the color orange.

So Manuel stopped going to the high school to play handball, stopped going to the library, and stopped going to the local mall to shop, eat or see a movie – all for fear of being seen with or even near someone the police thought was a gang member.

He couldn’t afford a lawyer, so he tried to represent himself as best he could. In April 2009, the District Attorney dismissed Manuel and sixty other individuals who tried to defend themselves, but served them a month later with a permanent injunction, one to which they were bound for the rest of their lives.

We filed suit on their behalf in September of 2009, together with the law firm of Munger, Tolles & Olson, LLP. In May, 2011, we scored a major victory in Vasquez v. Rackauckas when a federal judge ruled that Rackauckas had indeed denied Manuel and the others their rights to due process guaranteed them by the Constitution. Manuel got his freedom back and the assurance that it could not be taken away from him again unless and until a judge determined the prosecution could prove its case against him.
The inmate on the ground took taser shots to the leg and back and lay as motionless as a mannequin, but the sheriff’s deputies continued to knee and punch him for what seemed several minutes. They shouted “stop resisting” and “stop fighting” again and again as if they were reading from a script, yet the inmate made no sort of movement and showed no signs of life.

Esther Lim, our Jails Project Coordinator and a social worker, witnessed the beating of an inmate, who she later learned was named James Parker, during a routine visit to the Twin Towers Correctional Facility in Downtown Los Angeles. While we have heard countless stories of violence and brutality by deputies towards inmates at the facility, we never expected a staff member to witness it. In fact, it was the first time that any ACLU jails monitor anywhere in the country witnessed such a beating. The Sheriff’s Department later attempted to call into question Lim’s integrity and impartiality as a witness.

“It is odd, and indeed troubling, when a law enforcement spokesperson publicly disparages the credibility of a potential prosecution witness,” says Daniel Richman, a professor at Columbia University’s School of Law and former Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. “Such comments can undermine the appearance of impartiality critical to maintaining public trust in the criminal justice system. Moreover, if a prosecutor ends up bringing charges, the defense may try to use the comments to undermine the credibility of that witness, a problem that no prosecutor wants to deal with.”

We have received thousands of complaints over the past two years detailing assaults similar to that witnessed by Lim. The sheriff’s department has claimed to have mounted investigations of dozens of those cases, but in each instance has found the complaints to be false, without producing any evidence of a real inquiry. The FBI has now confirmed that it is investigating the incident.

The summer of 2011 marked the largest-ever expansion of our Jails Project – bringing in a total of 14 interns, externs and volunteers. They worked in three teams, helping to answer correspondence from inmates and their family members, processing as many as 300 complaints each month, monitoring the conditions of confinement and taking declarations from inmates who have been subjected to horrific acts of violence and retaliation from the Los Angeles Sheriff Department’s deputies and staff – acts we are working to expose and bring to an end.
## Financial Overview - ACLU Foundation of Southern California

### Support & Revenue

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Percent</th>
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<tr>
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<td>B. Budgeted Transfers</td>
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<td>C. Court Awarded Fees</td>
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<td>D. Restricted Foundation Grants</td>
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<td>E. Interest &amp; Other**</td>
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<td>F. Bequests*</td>
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### Expenses

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<tr>
<td>A. Program Services</td>
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<td>B. Management &amp; General Operations</td>
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<td>C. Fundraising</td>
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All figures provided are unaudited at time of publication. Complete, audited financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2011 by Sanders Kalvin McMillan Carter, LLP, may be obtained by writing to the ACLU/SC at 1313 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90017.

## Financial Overview - ACLU of Southern California

### Support & Revenue

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Membership*</td>
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<td>D. Budgeted Transfers</td>
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### Expenses

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<td>C. Fundraising</td>
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FOOTNOTE:
The ACLU Foundation of Southern California transferred $108,354 from the Litigation Fund to general operations for legal related expenses.
National ACLU Foundation’s revenue share of incentive income totals $745,994.

*National ACLU Foundation’s revenue share of bequests totals $111,708.

**Includes distribution of $44,032 from the Watson Endowment and $26,988 from the Trust for the Bill of Rights. Grants awarded to the ACLU Foundation are restricted and earmarked for specific projects. The ACLU Foundation transferred $647,000 in donations from Campaign for the Future Reserves to operational expenses.

**Represents net of sharing with National ACLU of dues and contributions.

**ACLU gross bequests revenue totals $400,681 less National ACLU bequests revenue shares totaled $204,615 and grant revenue totals $1,200.
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 defending freedom well into the 21st century. We are pleased to acknowledge the generosity and foresight of these very special women and men.

Anonymous (50)
Gay Abarbanell
Amelia Orr Ackerman
Susan Adelman & Claudio Llanos
Jean G. Adloff
Hans Agneessens
Robert Aiello
Jean M. Allgeyer
Edna R. S. Alvarez
Aris Anagnos
Charles Bader
Terry A. Bass
Norman B. Beal
Cindy Bendat
E. Kenneth Bennett & Richard P. Wagner
Alvin B. Berglund
Lillian Berland
Judah Bierman
Jonilyn M. Blandy
Eric H. Boehm
Elden T. and Dorothy Boothe
Tom Borcher
Philip S. Borden
Daniel Bradford
G. C. Bratford
Howard Brandwein
Wolf Breiman & Debbie Diamond
Tom Breslin
Sanford & Jane Brickner
James E. Brodhead
Helen D. & Clayton M. Brown
Julie Brown
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We joined the fight for gay rights in 1965 as a natural extension of our commitment to speak for all those denied equal treatment under the law. Five decades later, we remain the foremost advocate for the rights of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, and transgender people, and those living with HIV/AIDS. We are deeply grateful to our PRIDE PARTNERS whose generosity enables us to advance this historic civil rights struggle.

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<td>Legal Director and Manheim Family Attorney for First Amendment Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Esquivel</td>
<td>Paralegal, Orange County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennifer Fahey</td>
<td>Executive Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Flowers</td>
<td>Deputy Development Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vicki Fox</td>
<td>Director of Strategic Partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Gilliam</td>
<td>Deputy Executive Director</td>
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<td>Sandy Graham-Jones</td>
<td>Development Director</td>
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<td>Hal Gunn</td>
<td>Director of Gift Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mario Guzman</td>
<td>Building Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheila Harmon</td>
<td>Receptionist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belinda Escobosa Helzer</td>
<td>Director, Orange County Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandra Ho</td>
<td>Finance Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Kaufman</td>
<td>Attorney and PILF Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carol Kaye</td>
<td>Administrative Assistant to CFO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jason Köhler</td>
<td>Director of Database Operations &amp; Membership Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian Lebano</td>
<td>Paralegal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esther Lim</td>
<td>Jails Project Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maricela Lopez-Krulak</td>
<td>Paralegal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brenda Maull</td>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elvia Meza</td>
<td>Director of Community Engagement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Nguyen</td>
<td>Information Systems Associate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meegan Lee Ochs</td>
<td>Special Events Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Parker</td>
<td>Intake Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennie Pasquarella</td>
<td>Staff Attorney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jessica Price</td>
<td>Staff Attorney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramona Ripston</td>
<td>Executive Director Emeritus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Rosenbaum</td>
<td>Chief Counsel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diana Rubio</td>
<td>Media Relations Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Sapp</td>
<td>Staff Attorney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phyllis Silverberg</td>
<td>Senior Development Manager</td>
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<td>Brenda Smith</td>
<td>Legal Librarian</td>
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<td>Jennifer Stark</td>
<td>Equal Justice Works Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lisa Suppanade</td>
<td>Controller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva Tien</td>
<td>Paralegal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hector Villagra</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarissa Woo</td>
<td>Director of Policy Advocacy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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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 activists and philanthropists, unified in their commitment to civil rights and civil liberties.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS YOU CAN SUPPORT US:

BECOME AN ACLU 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 $25 ($50 for a joint or family membership) and connects you to one of the largest activist networks in Southern California, allowing you to support our lobbying work. Call 213.977.5222 or join via our website: www.aclu-sc.org.

BECOME AN ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUPPORTER. The ACLU Foundation of Southern California depends on contributions, both large and small, 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 213.977.5289.

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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 213.977.5289 for more information.

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YOU CAN:
• Name the ACLU as a beneficiary on your insurance.
• Designate the ACLU as the beneficiary for part or all of your estate.
• 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 contributions make twice the impact! All Foundation contributions (unless otherwise designated) are shared with the National ACLU in support of smaller ACLU affiliates in states where there is little support for defending civil liberties and civil rights.
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, 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.