

lib•er•ty (lib/ər-ty)
being liberty
from restriction or co
express oneself

justice /'dʒʌst
ness, equital
of a cause.
title; justnes
the moral

equality
[pl. equalities (e-kw
state of being equ
mity, evenness
ality.



LIBERTY | JUSTICE | EQUALITY

2008 | 2009

A N N U A L
R E P O R T

[WELCOME]

For all of us who believe passionately in civil liberties and civil rights, this has been a momentous as well as an arduous year. Excitement over the election of our nation’s first-ever African American commander in chief has given way to sober resolve: we will pressure President Obama when we must to address Bush-era mistakes and deliver on the promise of a better America. Meanwhile, the misbegotten economic policies of the last decade have culminated in the worst economic downturn in 80 years, bringing hardship to our doorstep as well as to virtually every other corner of society.

The economic crisis has challenged the ACLU of Southern California like never before. We’ve suffered staff layoffs and budget cuts on many fronts. Nevertheless, as we look over the work that our organization has accomplished in the last 12 months, we are struck by how much the ACLU/SC has accomplished in these challenging times.

Our organization continues to be one of the busiest public-interest law firms in Southern California, with 85 active cases. And we have a great responsibility to bear. As our fellow nonprofits on all sides struggle with the effects of the recession, the work of the ACLU becomes more crucial than ever.

No organization has done more to illuminate the legal transgressions and abuses of power perpetrated by the Bush administration than the ACLU. Without us, memos detailing the government’s widespread, illegal use of waterboarding and other forms of torture might never have come to light. Without us, so-called “enemy combatants” might still be facing indefinite imprisonment at Guantanamo Bay, and the government might still be citing the “state secrets privilege” in claiming blanket immunity from litigation over torture-related claims. With the case of Naji Hamdan this year, our affiliate unmasked one of the most frightening aspects of the Bush-era national security abuses – the notion of proxy rendition of a U.S. citizen by a foreign government, in this case the United Arab Emirates – and we continue to press for his release into American custody.

Closer to home, our lawsuits against the cities of Laguna Beach and Santa Barbara over their unconstitutional homeless policies, and the significant progress we made this year in gaining funding and mental-health services for foster children, show our commitment to protecting the most vulnerable residents among us. And in Berkeley and Los Angeles, challenges to school desegregation programs were rejected in decisions that showed state appeals courts side with the ACLU/SC’s strongly held position that school districts can and must take steps to desegregate schools.

The word “perseverance” also aptly characterizes many of our efforts over the past year. How else to describe our successful settlement of a 5-year-old lawsuit against the city of Ontario on behalf of Ontario police officers who were subjected to illegal surveillance while in their department’s own locker room? In Orange County alone, we brought several long-running cases to successful conclusions, including a 2-year-old lawsuit against the city of Garden Grove that ended with a Buddhist congregation able to gain city approval for building a new temple.

Meanwhile, our long-standing support of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people led us to challenge the passage of Proposition 8, which for the first time in our state’s history, permits a majority of voters in a single election to strip a fundamental constitutional right from a minority group that has historically been discriminated against. We’re deeply disappointed by the California Supreme Court’s cowardly decision to uphold Prop 8, and we’ll work diligently to overturn the measure. We also fought for LGBT rights on another front, filing a lawsuit against school officials in Orange County for sanctioning a hostile environment toward gay and female students that led to despicable death threats against one student.

As we move forward in 2009, it becomes more and more clear that the distressing legacy of the Bush era will be a lasting one. The damage – political, social, legal and economic -- will take years to undo. But we take heart when we see so many board members stepping up to keep their commitment to this organization, through donations, phone calls, letters to your representatives and more. Our spirits are lifted by the legacy of the ACLU/SC over the last 12 months, which can be summed up with terms like these: Commitment. Passion. Perseverance. Defending the vulnerable. Responding to need. Challenging the abuse of power. We’re extremely proud to say that these concepts define the ACLU/SC not only in good times, but in difficult ones, too.



RAMONA RIPSTON | Executive Director
ACLUF/ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



ALAN TOY | President
ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



JARL MOHN | Chair
ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

2008 2009		A C L U A N N U A L R E P O R T	
3	NATIONAL SECURITY	An overview of our work this year as an acknowledged leader in the effort to end some of the worst abuses of the Bush administration.	
4-5	PROTECTING THE MOST VULNERABLE	How we are fighting to improve the lives of thousands of foster children, homeless people and jail inmates.	
6	PERSEVERANCE	It took years to successfully resolve these cases dealing with religious liberty, privacy rights and other issues, but we saw them through to the end.	
7	RACIAL PROFILING	We again put the spotlight on racially biased policing in the LAPD and the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, prompting policy reviews at both agencies.	
8	LGBT	Prop. 8 was at the forefront of our civil-rights agenda, and we spared no effort to defeat it, challenge its passage and contest related issues.	
9	FIELD DEPARTMENT	Highlights of our field team’s diligent work on the streets.	
10	DESEGREGATION	How we helped protect desegregation efforts in the Los Angeles and Berkeley unified school districts.	

[NATIONAL SECURITY]

THE ACLU IS AN ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER IN THE EFFORT TO END SOME OF THE WORST ABUSES OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION. FROM SUING FOR THE RELEASE OF THE GOVERNMENT’S TORTURE MEMOS AND PRISONER-ABUSE PHOTOS, TO PRESSURING FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO END THE “PROXY DETENTION” OF U.S. CITIZEN NAJI HAMDAN BY THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, TO RESISTING GOVERNMENT OVERREACHING IN “MATERIAL SUPPORT” OF TERRORISM PROSECUTIONS, WE ARE LIGHTING THE WAY BACK TO TRUTH, TRANSPARENCY AND ETHICAL CONDUCT.

Using the banner of “national security” to justify any number of abhorrent practices, the Bush administration tortured and abused detainees, approved unjustified wiretaps, claimed a right to excessive secrecy and eliminated habeas corpus rights. These policies and others politicized the Department of Justice and undermined the impartiality of American law. In one glaring example, former Attorney General Alberto Gonzales authored a memo in the wake of 9/11 that dismissed the Geneva Conventions prohibiting torture as “quaint” and “obsolete,” and urged “flexibility” to interpret international law as the Bush administration saw fit.

The ACLU fought back on many fronts. We moved – successfully – to force the government to publicly release its torture memos. We sued the CIA’s air-services “travel agent” for transporting suspects to illegal, overseas detention sites. We’ve gone to court to defend the rights of people illegally detained abroad by the U.S. military.

The ACLU of Southern California has been a key supporter of these national efforts to maintain constitutional principles without sacrificing national security. In our last Annual Report we also detailed our successful effort to end the practice of forcibly drugging immigrants facing deportation with powerful anti-psychotic drugs. And this year our legal and field teams have worked tirelessly on behalf of Naji Hamdan, an American citizen and former Hawthorne resident detained and severely tortured in the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.). Shockingly, the evidence strongly suggests that Hamdan was detained by the U.A.E. at the behest of the U.S. government.

Hamdan is the latest victim of one of the most insidious of the Bush administration’s abuses of power – the practice of “proxy detention,” under which U.S. officials have asked foreign governments to detain terrorism suspects whom the federal government cannot itself detain and interrogate under U.S. law. By getting other countries to do our dirty work, the government believes it can avoid the constraints of the U.S. Constitution, allowing federal agents to interrogate individuals who are often tortured in secret, incommunicado detention sites, without charge or access to lawyers. Typically, the countries we partner with for proxy detention have poor human rights records and weak protections against prolonged, arbitrary detention; unfortunately, the U.A.E. fits that description well.

Our country owes better to its citizens. That’s why we asked a federal court to order the government to reveal the nature of its involvement in Hamdan’s detention, and to obtain his release from U.A.E. custody. After we filed our suit, the U.A.E. released Hamdan from secret detention, but then charged him in criminal court using statements obtained from him through torture. His trial is set for June 14. We recently sent a petition bearing more than 1,000 signatures to U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, urging her to intervene on Hamdan’s behalf to ensure that evidence obtained through torture is not used against him. If the U.S. government seeks to prosecute him, he should be tried in a U.S. court with the legal protections afforded to all Americans.

Our affiliate also has fully supported the John Adams Project, a program established by the National ACLU, in partnership with the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, to provide legal



Naji Hamdan and his son during a visit to a local amusement park. Hamdan, an American citizen and former Hawthorne resident, has been imprisoned and tortured in the United Arab Emirates; evidence strongly suggests U.S. involvement.

representation for detainees at Guantanamo Bay. ACLU/SC Executive Director Ramona Ripston wrote a powerful essay explaining why it was crucial for the ACLU to be involved, and why the military commissions are a betrayal of and an insult to the American justice system. The commissions are set up to convict people based on hearsay, confessions extracted through torture, and secret evidence that defendants cannot examine.

Our affiliate has also represented Mohammad Omidvar, one of seven people charged with providing “material support” to a designated terrorist organization known as the MEK. The MEK is a group dedicated to the overthrow of the Iranian government. The defendants are not charged with having provided guns or bombs to the MEK, but rather with having funded, among other things, humanitarian assistance to Iranian refugees and anti-Iranian media. While this alone would make the case worthy of the ACLU’s interest, what makes the case truly remarkable is that the defendants are being prosecuted even though the U.S. government has itself provided substantial assistance to the MEK – indeed, far more support than Omidvar ever provided.

Sadly, we have been forced to continue fighting cases such as Omidvar’s and Hamdan’s under the Obama administration. Recently we have seen President Obama refuse to release photos showing widespread torture by American military officials, and promise to reinstate a revised version of the Bush administration’s military commissions. Though our new president has promised change, we who defend the Constitution and the Bill of Rights know that it will take dedicated, proactive work to rescue and protect American principles sacrificed on the altar of national security during the past eight years. Ensuring due process and defending the principle that no one should be subjected to unfair trials or arbitrary treatment at the hands of the United States are vital steps in that process. With the support and courage of all ACLU/SC member activists, we can weather these difficult challenges and work to emerge from these dark times with our nation’s principles -- and our honor – intact.

[PROTECTING THE MOST

THE ACLU/SC'S WORK TOOK ON GREATER URGENCY IN THIS YEAR OF ECONOMIC HARDSHIP. DESPITE DIFFICULT TIMES, OUR WORK ON BEHALF OF HOMELESS PEOPLE, FOSTER CHILDREN AND DISABLED JAIL INMATES NEVER WAVERED, BRINGING HOPE AND TANGIBLE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE LIVES OF SOME OF THE MOST VULNERABLE AMONG US.



ACLU/SC Senior Counsel Melinda Bird, center, with key members of the Katie A. effort. Back row (l-r), attorneys Kim Lewis and Robert Newman, Western Center on Law and Poverty; front row (l-r), Patrick Gardner, deputy director, National Center for Youth Law, and Richard Saletta, federal court Special Master. Not pictured: co-counsel for both the Emily Q. and Katie A. efforts: Alison Barkoff and Ira Burnim, Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law; Maggie Roberts, Michael Stortz and Andrew Mudryk, Disability Rights California; Jim Preis, Mental Health Advocacy Services, Los Angeles.

[PROGRESS FOR FOSTER CHILDREN]

This year we achieved significant progress in two linked lawsuits seeking intensive, in-home mental health services for troubled children who are caught up in the foster-care and delinquency systems. A series of state and national reports have found that more than half of the children and youths in these systems have serious emotional disturbance and mental illness. Although research shows that these children can improve with appropriate, home-based treatment, many are instead placed in group homes or psychiatric hospitals that actually exacerbate their illness. The costs of these institutional placements is also needlessly high, often exceeding \$100,000 per year.

In one case, *Emily Q. v. Bonta*, the ACLU/SC is lead counsel in a 10-year effort to keep kids out of costly group homes and psychiatric hospitals. The ACLU/SC has won a series of federal court orders against the state Medi-Cal program, requiring it to cover the cost of one-to-one behavior “coaches” who work with both children and their parents to develop home-based behavior supports called “therapeutic Behavioral Services” (TBS). By early 2008, the TBS program had grown to serve more than 3,000 children statewide, infusing more than \$40 million in new funding into the children’s mental health system.

However, many children still were not getting the help they needed, so we went back to federal court last year, winning the appointment of a special master to oversee enforcement and bring the state into compliance with the federal court’s order. After his appointment in February 2008, Special Master Richard Saletta convened an intensive series of weekly settlement meetings in Sacramento with ACLU Senior Counsel Melinda Bird, her

co-counsel from Mental Health Advocacy Services, a clinical provider who had cared for class members, the parent of a children with mental illness, and scores of defendants representing three different state agencies and the 58 county mental health departments.

After four months of intensive meetings, Special Master Saletta and the settlement team announced that they had reached consensus on a historic, nine-point settlement plan that lifts onerous administrative requirements that had restricted access to TBS in the past, and clarifies eligibility so that more children will qualify. The plan also includes new best-practice manuals and training to ensure service quality. Most importantly, the special master and the parties have agreed to double access to TBS in the next two years, with a commitment of \$38 million in new Medi-Cal funding. A key target population for this service expansion is children with mental illness in the juvenile justice system, who currently get little help.

Another important aspect of the plan is an innovative local stakeholder process that will result in 40 local “learning conversations” in 10 select counties over the next year. At these meetings, which are starting in June 2009, judges, probation staff, foster care workers, child advocates, families and other stake-holders will work together on local county plans to increase access to TBS. ACLU Senior Counsel Melinda Bird explains: “The state’s commitment to these local meetings is very hopeful because every county is different. If we really want to help children in trouble, we need to focus on local strengths and needs, which this plan does superbly.” Other counsel in the case are: the Western Center on Law and Poverty, Disability Rights California (formerly Protection and Advocacy), Mental Health Advocacy Services of Los Angeles, and the Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law.

Another example of local strength and success is the *Katie A.* case against Los Angeles County. Filed in 2002, this case seeks comprehensive, “wraparound” mental health services for children with mental illness in the foster care system. ACLU/SC Legal Director Mark Rosenbaum was instrumental in negotiating a settlement with the county in 2003 and creating an expert advisory panel funded by the county which has issued regular reports for the last six years. Although the panel was initially critical of the county’s efforts to implement wraparound, Los Angeles’s recent efforts have been impressive. In March 2009, the Board of Supervisors approved new wraparound contracts totaling more than \$500 million.

The *Katie A.* case also has proceeded on a second track against the state of California, seeking Medi-Cal coverage for wraparound services, without which the local programs will never expand and succeed. The state part of the *Katie A.* case has faced repeated setbacks, with a decision against us in the Ninth Circuit and stubborn resistance from the state defendants. In September 2008, in a stunning reversal of its earlier position in the Ninth Circuit, the state finally agreed that the core components of wraparound are covered by Medi-Cal. But although the federal court subsequently urged the parties to negotiate a resolution, the state still failed to work cooperatively, refusing to acknowledge the need for service coordination or to require counties to provide wraparound services to children who need them.

To break the impasse, the ACLU/SC and its co-counsel proposed a process similar to the one involving Special Master Saletta in *Emily Q.* The federal court agreed and, early this year, appointed Saletta as special master in *Katie A.*, too. Special Master Saletta is now assembling the members of the new settlement team, and meetings should begin in late May 2009. “The special master did a remarkable job of forging consensus in *Emily Q.*,” said Bird. “We are hopeful that he will have the same success in *Katie A.*” Other counsel in the case are: the National Center for Youth Law, the Western Center on Law and Poverty, Disability Rights California (formerly Protection and Advocacy), and the Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law.

VULNERABLE]

[JUSTICE FOR THE HOMELESS]

This year we expanded our efforts to combat the criminalization of homelessness, filing suit against the cities of Laguna Beach and Santa Barbara to demand just treatment and improved services.

Laguna Beach's chronic homeless situation is dire. Although it's a prosperous resort community, its homeless services are so meager that there are no beds available for regular use, and the lone nonprofit rehab center downtown has such restrictive rules and limited facilities that it is, for all intents and purposes, impossible for chronically homeless to secure shelter there. Instead of seeking a humane solution, the city's approach was to utilize an anti-sleeping ordinance which criminalized homelessness for this population, granting free rein to police officers to harass, threaten and intimidate homeless persons, rouse them in the middle of the night for interrogation, stop them at will and without cause, confiscate their property, and arrest and prosecute them upon no other basis than their poverty and disability.

Many of those victimized by these harsh tactics are either mentally or physically disabled. Even though the Laguna Beach City Council had adopted recommendations of a City Council-appointed task force to support better mental health care and transitional housing services, the council did not act on these recommendations, and the city instead continued to treat homelessness as a problem for law enforcement, not a social problem.

"Essentially, the city and its law-enforcement personnel treat the chronically homeless as if they were outlaws," said Mark Rosenbaum, legal director for the ACLU/SC. "The city engages in arbitrary and unreasonable conduct that shocks the conscience and bears no reasonable relation to public health or safety."

Shortly after the ACLU of Southern California and the law firm of Irell and Manella filed suit in federal district court in December, the City Council repealed the ordinance at issue. There are ongoing talks to develop a comprehensive solution to homelessness in the community.

Santa Barbara takes a similar approach to criminalizing its chronically homeless population through the use of its anti-sleeping ordinance. Despite the fact that local officials have long been aware of the shortage of



ACLU/SC Legal Director Mark Rosenbaum speaks during the press conference announcing our suit on behalf of chronically homeless persons in Santa Barbara.

shelter for the community's chronically homeless population, they, too, have authorized police officers to cite the mentally ill homeless for sleeping in public where no alternatives exist. Recently, as alleged in our lawsuit, a transitional housing facility was compelled -- as a result of a conditional use permit -- to close out dozens of beds, though the individuals to be released would instantly become homeless. Our suit addresses these issues; already the permit was extended to maintain housing for the individuals who now stay at the facility.

Yet city officials still force the community's one emergency shelter to close eight months a year, leaving more than 100 homeless people, including many with physical and/or mental disabilities, without a safe, secure space to sleep and on the streets.

As a February report by the city-appointed Subcommittee on Homelessness and Community Relations stated, "Santa Barbara's ... strategies to address homelessness remain targeted at reducing the visibility of homeless individuals rather than reducing homelessness."

In March we filed suit against the city of Santa Barbara for intentionally violating the constitutional rights of disabled homeless people by criminalizing them under the ordinance, even as officials acknowledge a dearth of available beds and resources. A conservative estimate puts the number of chronically homeless people in Santa Barbara County at nearly 950. In the coming year we will continue our effort to find a humane solution for Santa Barbara's homeless.

[ADVOCATING FOR THE INCARCERATED]

Our role as counsel to a class of 20,000 detainees and prisoners in the Los Angeles County jail facilities kept us busy again this year, working on *Rutherford v. Baca*, a longstanding case.

Much of our effort focused on Men's Central Jail, a dangerous, inhumane facility that should have been shut down long ago. In April 2009, we released the scathing report from a national expert on correctional mental health care, who toured the jails at our request as part of our *Rutherford* monitoring. The report found that idleness and massive overcrowding at the jail leads to violence, victimization, custodial abuse and ultimately psychotic breakdown even in relatively healthy people. Upon releasing the

report, the ACLU/SC called for the closure of the facility, which is the largest jail in the United States.

To accomplish the goal of closing Men's Central Jail, the ACLU/SC has advocated for alternatives to detention for pretrial detainees, who make up nearly 90 percent of the jail population. Adopting a comprehensive pre-trial release program would reduce the extreme overcrowding in the county's jails and free up millions of dollars for increased community services, without any risk to public safety. At our insistence, in March 2009 the county commissioned a study with the Vera Institute to examine ways to effectively reduce the overcrowded and inefficient jail system

while saving taxpayers millions of dollars. We will continue to monitor the progress of this study and advocate for the implementation of its findings, as these are needed to halt the revolving door between incarceration and the street, save taxpayers money, and create a humane and safer way to treat those awaiting trial.

In addition to our work on *Rutherford*, in May 2008 we filed suit in U.S. District Court to secure proper accommodation for detainees with physical disabilities. The suit alleges widespread and pervasive violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) related to classification, housing, access to programs and services, medical care, and physical barriers in the jails.

[PERSEVERANCE]

OUR COMMITMENT TO OUR CAUSE WAS DEMONSTRATED DRAMATICALLY IN 2008-09 BY THE SUCCESS OF OUR LEGAL TEAM IN MANY LONG-RUNNING LAWSUITS, RANGING FROM EGREGIOUS ABUSES BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS TO VIOLATIONS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND THE BETRAYAL OF POLICE OFFICERS BY THEIR OWN BRASS.



Steven Trujillo, left, and Det. Scott Anderson were among Ontario Police Department officers whose rights were violated by secret, illegal videotaping conducted by their own department.

• **A bureaucratic nightmare** for a Sri Lankan Tamil farmer who escaped torture and death threats in his homeland ended after seven years of fighting detention by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement due to secret, false evidence accusing him of being a terrorist.

An immigration judge twice rejected allegations that Ahilan Nadarajah was a security risk, and ordered him to be protected under the Convention Against Torture. But the government continued to detain him for four and a half years while it appealed the judge’s decisions. Finally, a federal court granted him asylum, but even then his immigration status remained uncertain while the government appealed. He became one of far too many asylum seekers victimized by unreasonable delays and indefinite imprisonment within the nation’s immigration system.

Lawyers with the ACLU of Southern California sued to obtain Nadarajah’s release and then to win his immigration case. In October, he was finally granted refugee status, putting him on the path to obtain a green card and eventually citizenship.

• **Another lengthy suit** was settled in February on behalf of 125 Ontario Police Department officers who were secretly and illegally videotaped by their own department while in the men’s locker room, a clear violation of their Fourth Amendment right to privacy.

We secured the \$2.75 million settlement just before the case was to go to trial. The camera was first concealed in the locker room ceiling in 1996; we believe that when it

was discovered in 2003 during a move to new headquarters, the police department tried to cover up who was involved in the spying operation. Only one detective ever admitted to setting up the camera and VCR, and to date it’s unknown why the program was implemented to begin with.

• **In Los Angeles**, we won a major victory in our effort to fight criminalization of homeless people by LAPD officers in downtown’s Skid Row. In December, the City Council approved a settlement banning unconstitutional searches of Skid Row residents, including the homeless, and requiring officers to undergo training on the constitutional limits of search and detention – the police procedures most commonly abused on Skid Row. That resolved a case originally filed in 2003, challenging the aggressive tactic of unlawful searches and parole sweeps on Skid Row. Despite this settlement, we will continue to monitor issues of concern surrounding the so-called Safer Cities Initiative under which the police were targeting homeless residents. Carol Sobel and the law firm of Hadsell Stromer Keeney Richardson Renick were cocounsel on this effort.

• **In Orange County**, the city of Garden Grove agreed to allow the Quan Am Buddhist Temple to resubmit its application to replace a medical office complex it owns with a worship center, to accommodate its growing congregation. Our assistance in this long and difficult fight, which culminated in April with the city’s approval of QuanAm’s application, was essential in getting the city to recognize QuanAm’s rights to religious freedom.

Religious liberty and free expression was also at issue when members of Welcome INN (Interfaith Needs Network) were threatened with arrest by rangers at Doheny State Park in Orange County for ministering to the homeless. The congregation distributed donated food, gave away Bibles to those who asked, and offered spiritual counseling, prayer and referral to social services. When park rangers tried to use an unconstitutionally broad state law to stop this ministry, we stepped in with a lawsuit. Eventually state park officials agreed to refrain from enforcing the regulation.



ACLU/SC Orange County Director Hector Villagra, center, with Patti Church and Jim Seiler, the executive officers of Welcome INN (Interfaith Needs Network).

• **Free speech rights** showed up again in our victory on behalf of day laborers in Lake Forest, who were targeted by the city and the Orange County Sheriff’s Department with an unconstitutional ordinance prohibiting standing on the sidewalk while soliciting work. Despite the city’s repeal of the ordinance in 2007, deputies continued their harassment.

Under our August settlement, the Sheriff’s Department acknowledged the First Amendment right of all people to solicit work on public sidewalks in the city, and the right of contractors to solicit workers in public areas of the city.

• **In addition**, San Bernardino County in November settled a lawsuit we filed in 2007 by agreeing to a new policy recognizing the First Amendment right of women who wear head coverings for religious reasons to keep them on while in custody. The settlement is the first to require accommodation of religious headcover in a local jail. The case stems from the mistreatment of our client, Jameelah Medina, an American and Muslim, who was forced to remove her hijab at the West Valley Detention Center after being arrested for having an expired MetroLink pass.

Medina was never prosecuted for the arrest. The settlement also requires the county to train police officers on the head-covering policy, and appoint someone to investigate complaints as the new policy is implemented.

[RACIAL PROFILING]

IN THE AMERICA THAT ELECTED ITS FIRST BLACK PRESIDENT, BLACK AND LATINO PEOPLE IN LOS ANGELES ARE STILL MORE LIKELY THAN WHITE PEOPLE TO BE STOPPED, SEARCHED AND ARRESTED BY THE POLICE. IN 2008-09 WE AGAIN SPOTLIGHTED RACIALLY BIASED POLICING IN THE LAPD AND THE LA COUNTY SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT, PROMPTING POLICY REVIEWS AT BOTH AGENCIES.

In October, the ACLU of Southern California issued a study analyzing 810,000 field data reports completed by LAPD officers nearly every time they stopped a vehicle or pedestrian between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004. Conducted by Ian Ayres, an economist and professor at Yale Law School, the department’s own data revealed shocking truths. Among them: African Americans in Los Angeles are more than three times as likely to be stopped by LAPD officers as whites, and Latinos are twice as likely to be ordered out of their cars as whites.

Ayres’ report concluded that the racial disparities aren’t explained by differing crime rates in predominantly black or Latino neighborhoods, or the likelihood that a search of a person of color will yield evidence of a crime. In fact, the LAPD’s data shows that even though stopped whites are more often found with weapons, drugs or other contraband, police still stop African Americans and Latinos more.

And though the LAPD has received nearly 1,200 complaints alleging racial profiling since 2003, the department has failed to sustain a single one of them.

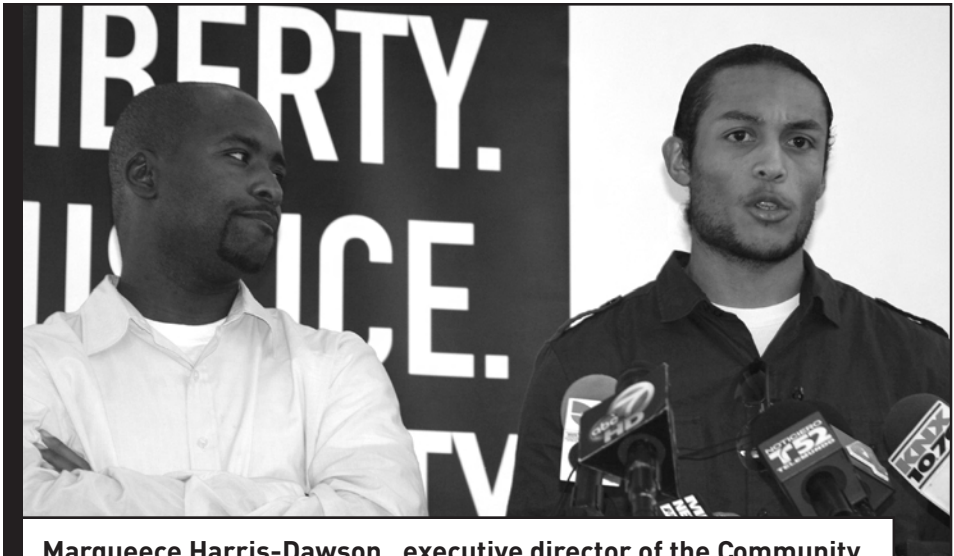
Instead of taking a dispassionate look at Ayres’ analysis of its own data, the LAPD’s response, issued months later in front of the police commission, followed a tired pattern of denial over the depth and scope of racial profiling within its ranks.

The department also rejected recommendations to require officers to take a test of latent racial bias, developed by psychologists; for the LAPD to analyze officers’ stop data on a regular basis to identify problem officers or groups (or to release the data so that third parties can analyze it); and to limit the use of consent searches, which the study found were disproportionately requested of people of color. The latter is the report’s single most important recommendation, yet the LAPD has made no meaningful effort to develop a methodology for such an analysis, and has not responded to Ayres’ offer to assemble a team of experts to design an approach.

“While over the years the LAPD has taken several significant steps to address racial bias in policing, this report shows just how much more work needs to be done,” said Ramona Ripston, ACLU/SC executive director. “Despite their response to Professor Ayers’ findings, we will continue to work with the department to institute improved training and other procedures that will keep the LAPD moving toward the goal of eliminating any bias in its work.”



ACLU/SC Staff Attorney Peter Bibring, left, with Prof. Ian Ayres of Yale University, discusses a report analyzing the frequency of racial profiling by LAPD officers.



Marqueece Harris-Dawson, executive director of the Community Coalition, left, and Glauz Diego discuss LAPD’s tendency to stop African Americans and Latinos more often than whites.

In contrast, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department’s response to our lawsuit challenging an egregious incident of racial profiling at Los Angeles Trade Technical College was more positive.

In October 2007, 14 deputies walked onto the community college campus, ostensibly in search of drug dealers. Targeting and rounding up only black students, the deputies searched the males and forced the entire group, including four women, to sit on the ground in the middle of campus with their hands behind their heads, some for more than an hour. The deputies harassed and humiliated these students, treating them like criminals in front of the faculty, administrators and fellow students. Yet the deputies refused to tell the students why they were being targeted, and when one Latino student began videotaping the incident with his cell phone, he was also detained. The deputies also ignored input from instructors at the college who vouched for the students.

Among those caught in the dragnet were academically successful members of the school’s basketball team, and The Rev. Darrin Simington, a youth minister from Alpha and Omega Missionary Baptist Church.

Although the department defended its actions at the time, an investigation by the Los Angeles Community College District, which oversees the school, concluded that the roundup constituted racial profiling.

We stepped in immediately, filing a claim on behalf of 19 students.

The settlement reached in January was significant. The department agreed to revise its anti-bias training for deputies and categorically condemn the practice of racial profiling. The revised policy states that officials will do everything within their power “to guarantee racial profiling and bias-policing are not practiced,” and the department took action to widely distribute the new policy within its ranks. The supervising deputy at the community college also agreed to meet with the wronged students to explain the new changes to the department’s policies.

“Our Constitution and laws protect the community against law-enforcement harassment based on skin color, and this settlement is one step towards ensuring that the Sheriff’s Department never allows that to happen again,” said Catherine Lhamon, racial justice director at the ACLU/SC. “This agreement brings the department into the 21st century and provides the community with important protections against racial profiling.”

PROP. 8 WAS THE MOST PROMINENT ISSUE OF THE YEAR IN THE FIGHT FOR LGBT EQUALITY.

AT THE ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WE PUT THIS OUTRAGEOUS BALLOT MEASURE AT THE FOREFRONT OF OUR CIVIL-RIGHTS AGENDA, SPARING NO EFFORT TO DEFEAT PROP. 8, CHALLENGE ITS PASSAGE AND CONTEST RELATED ISSUES.



ACLU/SC Executive Director Ramona Ripston spoke out at a press conference held moments after the California Supreme Court issued its ruling upholding Prop. 8. Here she listens as Eileen Ma and her wife, Suyapa Portillo, share their feelings with the media.

As we all know, the fight against Prop. 8 was among the most intense issues faced by the California electorate in 2008. Prior to election day, our field organizers, chapter activists and select board members conducted training sessions, organized and hosted phone banks, and actively took on speaking engagements as part of our all-out effort to convince voters to defeat Prop. 8. Once it passed – by a slim majority – staff members from all departments helped monitor protests that sprang up throughout the region. And we immediately filed suit to overturn the ballot measure. Our case, *Strauss et al. v. Horton et al.*, was consolidated with three cases filed by other plaintiffs as part of a broad coalition challenge to Prop. 8 that went to the California Supreme Court.

Our legal director, Mark Rosenbaum, helped shape the oral arguments that were heard by the Supreme Court on March 5. ACLU/SC Staff Attorney Lori Rifkin helped coordinate friend-of-the-court briefs in support of the case in the strongest showing of support for a California Supreme Court case in history. Meanwhile, our communications department launched an online toolkit to help LGBT people and their allies speak out.

We believe Prop. 8 should be invalid because the people of California have established strict safeguards that prohibit a simple majority of voters from changing the underlying principles of the California Constitution. By taking away a fundamental right – the right to marry -- only from one group, Prop. 8 violates the most basic principle of our government: that all people are entitled to equal treatment under the law.

Unfortunately, the court decided 6-1 to uphold Prop. 8, though it also unanimously ruled that the more than 18,000 marriages held between June and November 2008 remain valid and will be recognized by the state.

“Shame on California,” said Ramona Ripston, ACLU/SC executive director. “We cannot have one set of laws for some Californians, and another set of laws for others. The implication of this decision -- that our state constitutional democracy, with its elegantly designed system of checks and balances, is in fact a direct democracy in which the ‘tyranny of the majority’ has the final say on all matters -- is profoundly disturbing.”

Justice Carlos Moreno seemed to agree in his strongly-worded dissent.

“The rule the majority crafts today not only allows

same-sex couples to be stripped of the right to marry that this court recognized in the Marriage Cases, it places at risk the state constitutional rights of all disfavored minorities,” he wrote. “It weakens the status of our state Constitution as a bulwark of fundamental rights for minorities protected from the will of the majority.”

Although confronting Prop. 8 directly was a major focus of our work on LGBT rights in 2008-09, we also were called upon to defend the rights of some residents who were caught in the wake of the intolerant attitudes that helped fuel the measure, and that have flourished since its passage.

In February 2009 we reached a settlement with the Bear Valley Unified School District for its punishment of a high school student who exercised her right to free expression and political speech by wearing a homemade, anti-Prop. 8 T-shirt to school the day before the election. Sent to the office by a teacher, she was ordered to remove the shirt or remain detained in the principal’s office until she complied.

After our intervention, the district wrote a letter of apology to the student for violating her free-speech rights. It will also update its speech and dress code to acknowledge that students have constitutionally protected free-speech and expression rights. In addition, the district will provide training for teachers and students explaining these First Amendment rights and California’s nondiscrimination laws.

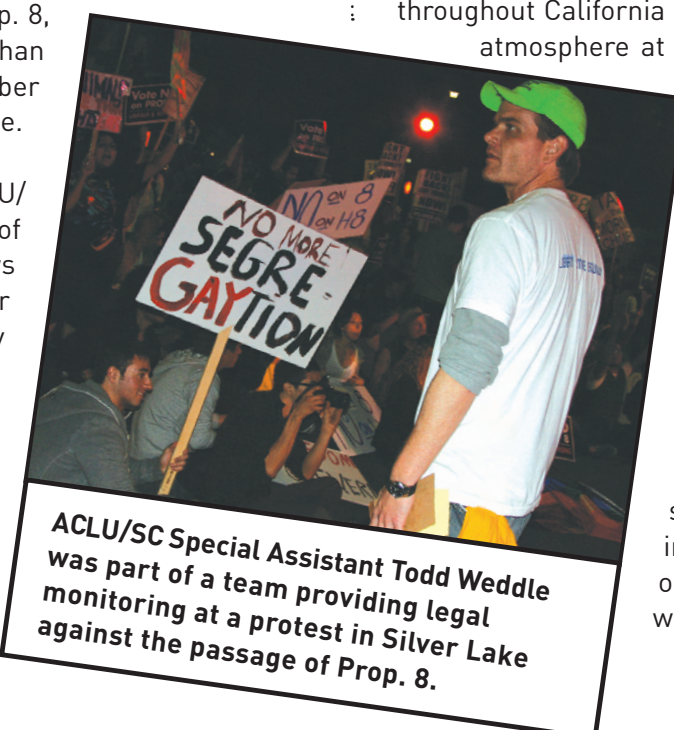
In March 2009 we filed suit against officials at Corona del Mar High School and the Newport-Mesa Unified School District for doing nothing to stop a virulently hostile environment against LGBT and female students. The situation at the Orange County high school is so bad that one female student became the target of death and rape threats.

Corona del Mar officials cancelled a production of “Rent: School Edition,” a toned down version of the wildly popular Broadway musical, based on their disapproval of its “homosexual content.” After canceling the play, administrators confiscated rainbow buttons worn by some students to show support for the musical. But after media nationwide covered the controversy, school officials reversed the decision and allowed the musical to go on.

Administrators have done nothing to stop the harassment and bullying endured by female and LGBT students at the school, however. Three members of the football team put together a Facebook video in which they made sexually explicit comments and specific threats against a female student, who was later threatened in person while on campus by a fourth male. The school’s response not only burdened the female student much more than the harassing students – she reduced her time on campus to several hours a week to avoid contact with them -- but still left her unprotected at school, where, for example, she avoided use of the bathroom when on school grounds so she could not be ambushed by them.

The homophobia and misogyny at Corona del Mar High School unfortunately typify a rise in hostility toward lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender students throughout California in the wake of the divisive campaign over Prop. 8. The atmosphere at the school became so dire that it even attracted the supportive attention of Fred Phelps, the leader of a notorious anti-gay organization known for its “God Hates Fags” slogan.

“The threats, intimidation and slurs directed toward students on the basis of gender and sexual orientation at Corona del Mar High School are part of a growing sexist and homophobic environment there that school administrators could have – and should have – stopped,” said Hector Villagra, director of the Orange County office of the ACLU/SC. “Instead, these school officials amplified the hostile atmosphere by sending the message that the harassers can act with impunity, and by telling students who were the targets of threats and bullying that they would have to find ways to avoid it.”



ACLU/SC Special Assistant Todd Weddle was part of a team providing legal monitoring at a protest in Silver Lake against the passage of Prop. 8.

[FIELD DEPARTMENT]

THE ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FIELD DEPARTMENT HAD ANOTHER BUSY YEAR. WHETHER TAKING IT TO THE STREETS IN PROTEST ACTIONS, HOSTING PHONE BANKS, OR LEADING VOTER EDUCATION FORUMS, THEIR ENERGY, PASSION AND DEDICATION BROUGHT ATTENTION TO KEY ISSUES. HERE ARE A FEW HIGHLIGHTS FROM THEIR PRODUCTIVE 2008-09 SEASON.



A



B



C



D

A ACLU/SC Executive Director Ramona Ripston, left is joined by actors Nichelle Nichols and George Takei at Outfest, the 26th Annual Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Film Festival. Nichols was presented with the Liberty and Justice Award from the ACLU of Southern California Foundation at the event, in recognition of her longtime contributions to the fight for civil rights and social justice. Nichols recently starred in 2008’s “Tru Loved,” a film produced by ACLU/SC board member Antonio Brown, about a closeted high-school football player.

B ACLU/SC member activists and coalition partners picket a local car wash as part of our long-running involvement in the Clean Car Wash Campaign, an effort to secure safe working conditions and fair wages for the city’s laborers in that industry.

C The ACLU/SC was a key participant in Hollywood to the Docks, a three-day action that drew thousands on a march from Hollywood to San Pedro in support of workers’ rights and economic justice.

D ACLU/SC Policy Manager Clarissa Woo leads a phone bank volunteer training at our downtown headquarters. In the weeks before the November election, we hosted several phone banks and other voter-education and outreach efforts centered on specific ballot measures, most notably Props. 4 and 8.

[DEFENDING DIVERSITY]

IN VICTORIES FOR ALL CALIFORNIANS WHO VALUE DIVERSITY, THE COURTS AGREED WITH US THAT SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN LOS ANGELES AND BERKELEY CAN – AND CONSTITUTIONALLY MUST – TAKE STEPS TO OFFER DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS. THE RULINGS WERE ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR WARD CONNERLY’S MISGUIDED EFFORT TO EXPAND THE IMPACT OF PROP. 209.

In December an appellate court ruled that the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) must continue to run two critical desegregation programs -- its popular magnet program and a voluntary busing program -- as currently constituted, affirming the ACLU of Southern California’s position that these key programs should stand.

The decision by the 2nd District Court of Appeal was another victory in our fight against American Civil Rights Foundation v. LAUSD, a 2005 lawsuit challenging the district’s desegregation programs. The Los Angeles County Superior Court had already reached the same conclusion in this suit, brought by the American Civil Rights Foundation, a group founded by Ward Connerly.

Connerly’s group insisted the LAUSD’s transportation and magnet school programs violate Prop. 209, the 1996 ballot measure which prevents public institutions from discriminating or granting preferences based on race unless those provisions are in court-ordered programs. We entered the case as an intervenor representing students and their parents.

LAUSD operates its desegregation programs under a 1981 court order – which the ACLU/SC secured – providing for use of magnet and voluntary busing programs as part of desegregation efforts. Transportation is provided free to qualified program participants. Given the court order, the appellate court ruled that the programs “fall beyond the reach” of Prop. 209 because they were in place and remained in effect at the time the initiative passed.

“The court rebuffed the misguided agenda of an isolated group that tries to stop desegregation efforts by hiding behind an overreaching misinterpretation of Proposition 209,” said Catherine

Lhamon, ACLU/SC Assistant Legal Director. “California families can take comfort in the court’s decision protecting all our rights to educational opportunity.”

Many of the LAUSD’s magnet schools are among its highest achieving, and have been a hopeful sign for a district that has long struggled with low graduation rates and racially and economically divided schools.

The ACLU/SC was one of two community groups that were allowed to intervene in the case.

A few months later, the 1st District Court of Appeal handed down another blow to Connerly’s efforts, ruling that Berkeley Unified School District’s plan to voluntarily desegregate its schools does not violate Prop. 209. The judges decided Prop. 209 does not prohibit the use or consideration of race in voluntary desegregation plans, so long as those plans do not grant preferences to or discriminate against individuals or groups based on race. School districts can take into account the racial demographics of a neighborhood in which a student lives in assigning that student to a particular school, the judges ruled.

Berkeley uses several factors when making assignments. These include the demographics of the neighborhood where a student lives; the average household income in the neighborhood; the average education level of adults residing in the neighborhood; and the racial composition of the neighborhood as a whole. The approach is considered a model by education experts.

The ACLU/SC represented parents in the Berkeley case, together with the ACLU of Northern California, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.



On his last day as chair of the ACLU Foundation of Southern California, Jarl Mohn was presented with an award and heartfelt praise from ACLU/SC Executive Director Ramona Ripston. Throughout his 15-year tenure, Jarl has been a tireless and visionary leader whose keen insight has been crucial to raising the funds needed for our work defending civil rights and civil liberties. We are deeply thankful for his service. The foundation is now chaired by attorney Stephen Rhode, who has likewise helped shape decisions and strategy at the ACLU/SC for many years.

[WHAT WE DO & 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 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 law and to due process of law.

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 such as loss of employment, exclusion from school, denial of housing, cutoff 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.

(HOW YOU CAN HELP)

The ACLU of Southern California needs 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, unified in their commitment to civil rights and civil liberties.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS YOU CAN SUPPORT THE ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:

Become an ACLU member. Add your voice to the more than 50,000 members in Southern California and 500,000 ACLU members across the nation! Annual memberships cost \$20 (\$30 for a joint or family membership) and connect you to one of the largest activist networks in Southern California. Call **213.977.5216** 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 cases and public policy campaigns it supports each year. The ACLU Foundation of Southern California is a 501(c)(3) organization, making your contributions tax deductible. Your contributions can be made in cash, by check or credit

card, in stock or bonds, and can be made in honor of someone else through a ‘tribute gift.’

CALL 213.977.5222 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.

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 213.977.5222.

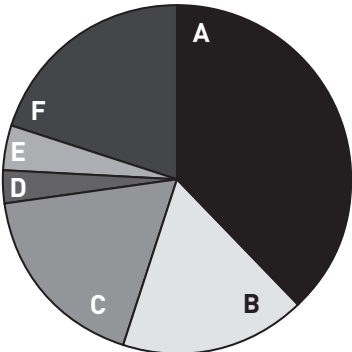
Your contributions make twice the impact. All Foundation contributions (unless otherwise designated) are shared with the National ACLU in support of smaller ACLU affiliates in states where there is little support for defending civil liberties and civil rights.

[STAFF 2008-2009]

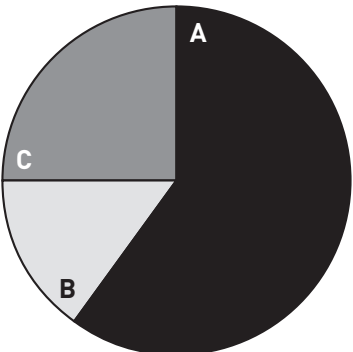
Brooks M. Allen Staff Attorney | **Vernon Andrews** Building Security | **Ahilan Arulanantham** Director of Immigrants’ Rights & National Security | **Zarmine Balasanyan** Assistant Controller | **Peter Bibring** Staff Attorney | **Melinda Bird** Senior Counsel
Patrick Brown Development Manager | **Oscar Carpinteyro** Building Security | **Heather Carrigan** Chief Operating Officer
Glen Eichenblatt Director of Information Systems | **Peter Eliasberg** Managing Attorney and Manheim Family Attorney for First Amendment Rights | **Jennifer Fahey** Executive Assistant | **Jennifer Gibbs** Paralegal | **Sandy Graham-Jones** Associate Development Director
Eric Greene Senior Policy Advisor | **Mario Guzman** Building Manager | **Sheila Harmon** Receptionist | **Sandra Ho** Finance Director
Aran Johnson Consultant | **Carol Kaye** Administrative Assistant | **Sterling Kerr** Gift Planning Director | **Jason Köhler** Database Manager
Christian Lebano Paralegal | **Catherine Lhamon** Assistant Legal Director & Racial Justice Director | **Maricela Lopez-Krulak** Paralegal
Brenda Maull Chief Financial Officer | **Elvia Meza** Field Manager | **Ranjana Natarajan** Legal Consultant | **Scott Nguyen** T Associate | **Pam Noles** Senior Communications Specialist | **Meegan Lee Ochs** Special Events Coordinator | **Marisol Orihuela Lihman** Fellow
Samuel L. Parker Sr. Intake Coordinator | **Jennie Pasquarella** Staff Attorney | **Clare Pastore** Of Counsel | **Tracy Rice** Development Director | **Lori Rifkin** Staff Attorney | **Ramona Ripston** Chief Executive Officer | **Mark D. Rosenbaum** Legal Director | **Brenda Smith** Legal Librarian | **Gordon Smith** Communications Director | **Lisa Suppanade** Controller | **Mary Tiedeman** Jails Project Coordinator
Rachel Uranga Communications Specialist | **Teresa VirgenTorres** Racial Justice Organizer | **Todd Weddle** Special Assistant
Clarissa Woo Policy Manager | **ORANGE COUNTY OFFICE:** **Linda Dominic-Ashe** Paralegal | **Belinda Escobosa Helzer** Staff Attorney
Hector Villagra Director, Orange County Office | **SACRAMENTO OFFICE:** **Francisco Lobaco** Legislative Director | **Tiffany Mok** Legislative Advocate | **Amanda Sheldon** Legislative Assistant | **Valerie Small Navarro** Senior Legislative Lobbyist | **THANK YOU TO DEPARTED STAFF FOR SERVICE IN 2007-2008:** Sarah Brown | Miguel Angel Cruz Angeles | Lisa Davidowitz | Celeste Durant | Anabela de Sequeira Ennes Alice Flanjak | Candace Lopez | Meera Manek | Lindsay Rachelefsky | Paula Rogers | Susanne Savage | Elizabeth Schroeder | Geneva Tien

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

ACLU FOUNDATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



SUPPORT & REVENUE



EXPENSES

SUPPORT & REVENUE	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Individual Contributions	2,710,278	38%
B. Bequests*	1,214,507	17%
C. Court Awarded Fees	1,303,432	18%
D. Restricted Foundation Grants	229,300	3%
E. Interest & Other**	308,777	4%
F. Budgeted Transfers	1,470,456	20%

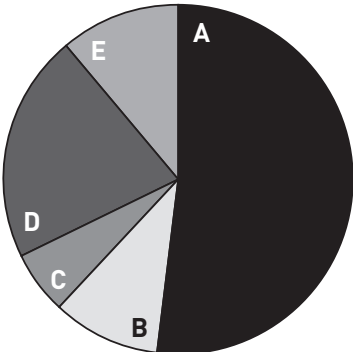
EXPENSES	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Program Services	3,395,562	60%
B. Fundraising	842,681	15%
C. Management & Gen. Operations	1,457,715	25%

The ACLU Fdn of SC transferred \$279,212 from the Litigation Fund to general operations for legal related expenses. *National ACLU Foundation’s revenue share of bequests totals \$637,941. Budgeted transfers include \$62,500 transferred from general operations to ACLUSC for the 501(h) election. **Includes distribution of \$44,524 from the Permanent Endowment. Grants awarded to ACLU Foundation are restricted and earmarked for specific projects. ACLU Foundation received \$664,308 in donations for Campaign for the Future.

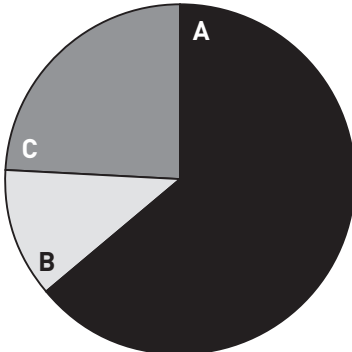
The ACLU of Southern California is comprised of three separate corporate entities – the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, the ACLU Foundation of Southern California, and the ACLU Foundation of Southern California, LLC. All are part of the same overall organization, but it is necessary that the ACLU of Southern California have three separate organizations in order to do a broad range of work in protecting civil liberties. This annual report collectively refers to the three organizations under the names “ACLU of Southern California” and “ACLU/SC.” Real estate owned by the ACLU/SC operates under the third corporate entity, the ACLU Foundation of Southern California, LLC.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



SUPPORT & REVENUE



EXPENSES

SUPPORT & REVENUE	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Membership	699,906	52%
B. Bequests*	140,224	10%
C. Interest & Other**	78,001	6%
D. Events	276,884	21%
E. Budgeted Transfers	143,000	11%

EXPENSES	TOTAL	PERCENT
A. Program Services	674,529	64%
B. Fundraising	126,038	12%
C. Management & Gen. Operations	255,225	24%

*National ACLU revenue share of bequests totals \$70,236. **Represents net of sharing with the National ACLU of dues, cost factor and contributions.

Although there is some overlap in the work done by each organization, certain activities the ACLU of Southern California does to protect civil liberties must be done by one organization and not the other. This is primarily in the area of lobbying. As an organization that is eligible to receive contributions that are tax-deductible by the contributor, federal law limits the extent to which the ACLU Foundation of Southern California may engage in lobbying activities. Therefore, much of the lobbying activity done by the ACLU of Southern California and discussed in this annual report is done by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California. By contrast, most of the ACLU of Southern California’s litigation and public education efforts described in this annual report are done by the ACLU Foundation of Southern California.

All figures provided are unaudited at time of publication. Complete, audited financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2009 by Sanders Kalvin McMillan Carter, LLP, may be obtained by writing to the ACLU/SC at 1313 W. 8th Street., Los Angeles, Ca. 90017.

THE ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WOULD LIKE TO THANK THESE ATTORNEYS FOR HELPING US TO BE A MORE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OVER THE YEARS BY PERFORMING PRO-BONO WORK IN A VARIETY OF CAPACITIES - SERVING AS CO-COUNSEL, REPRESENTING THE ACLU IN BOTH LITIGATION AND TRANSACTIONAL MATTERS, PERFORMING RESEARCH, OR PROVIDING VALUABLE LEGAL OPINIONS AND ADVICE:

Eileen M. Ahren
Miles Alexander
Steven D. Allison
Steven Archer
Farhad Amid
Lucy Avedissian
Michael Azelrad
Della Bahan
Richard W. Baker
Arnold Barba
Allison Barkoff
Michael Bazyler
Benjamin Beach
Hannah Bentley
Robert Berke
Steve Berzon
W. Toliver Besson
Anurima Bhargava
James Bianco
Donna Black
Catherine Blakemore
Gary Blasi
Cherilyn Blatter
Victor Bolden
Steve Bomse
Gary Bostwick
Theodore Boutrous
Jeff Bowen
Leo Branton, Jr.
Robert Broadbelt
Jamie Broder
James J. Brosnahan
Peter Buhung
Heather A. Burgess
Ira Burnim
Linda M. Burrow
Miguel Caballero
Christopher Caldwell
Evan Caminker
Christopher Campbell
Frances M. Campbell
Hannah Cannom
Romeo Capulong
Alan Castillo
Michael Chamberlin
Michael Chait
Lori Chang
William Charron
Erwin Chemerinsky
Stephanie S. Christensen
Mary Chu
Christa Chun-Pak
Darryl W. Cluster
Steve Cochran
David C. Codell
Louis Cohen
David Cole
Mark R. Conrad
Karen Corman
Sally Cotrel
David Crotchetiere
David Cruz
Jennifer Cummings
Dennis Curtis
Valerie Curtis-Diop
James G. Damon, III
Lisa J. Danetz
Howard Davis
Alycia A. Degen
Joshua Del Castillo
Karin DeMasi
Michael Diamond
David C. Dinielli

Nicole P. Dogwill
Tasneem Dohadwala
James R. Dole
Skye Donald
Deborah A. Dorfman
Peter Drobac
Patrick Dunlevy
Lisa Dunsky
B. Kwaku Duren
Armando Duron
Frank W. Dworak
Camilo Echavarria
Steven A. Ellis
Andrew Esbenshade
Millie Escobedo
Dilan Esper
David Etezadi
Laura Faer
Beth Feinberg
Barry Fisher
Yvonne Flores
Joe Freeman
Jay M. Fujitani
Paul Freese
Niels Frenzen
Michelle T. Friedland
Laci Frisbie
Pat Fukushima
Mary Ellen Gale
Hector Gallegos
Bonifacio Garcia
Patrick Gardner
Terri Garland
Gilbert Gaynor
William Genego
James W. Gilliam
Amanda Gilman
Ben Gipson
Barry Glasser
Tai Glenn
Jeffrey Goldman
Rebecca K. Goldstein
Michael Goltermann
Jorge Gonzalez
Annabelle Gonzalves
Samantha Goodman
Jeffrey Gordon
Roger A. Grable
Karen Green
Michael Greene
Richard Green
Ellen Greenstone
Allen Grodsky
Karen Growdon
Dan Grunfeld
Isabelle Gunning
Lara Gurevitch
Fahad A. Habib
Mark Haddad
Marnie Hammond
Jin Han
Stuart Hanlon
Thomas E. Haroldson
James M. Harris
Sarah Kate Heilbrun
Mark Helm
Francesca Herrera
David Henri
Marielena Hincapie
Y-Chin Ho
Paul Hoffman
Susan Hoffman
Butch Hollowell

Susan K. Hori
Stacy Horth-Neubert
Ed Howard
Audrey M. Huang
Annette L. Hurst
Allan Ides
Chijioke Ikonte
Ben Ikuta
Hyun Im
Bruce Iwasaki
Michael A. Jacobs
Collie F. James IV
Jean-Paul Jassy
Linton Joaquin
Brian Kang
Ann Kappler
Michael Katz
Virginia Keeny
Kristen Kelbt
Becki F. Kieffer
Kevin Kieffer
Paul Kiesel
Deanna Kitamura
Brenda Kleidosty
Steve Kristovich
Jennifer Koss
Matthew I. Kreeger
Jacob S. Kreilkamp
Stephen Kristovich
Therese Kurkowski
Jordan Kushner
Peter Labrador
E. Richard Larson
David Lash
Michael A. Lawson
David M. Law
Jon Leader
Peter Lee
Maurice A. Leiter
Robert Lemoine
Mel Levine
Wendy Marantz Levine
Seth Levy
Kim Lewis
David Lipschutz
Barry Litt
Christine Littleton
Jack W. Londen
Laurel Lucey
Geoffrey Lyons
Sidney Machtinger
Michael Maddigan
Kevin Malcolm
Karl Manheim
Robert Mann
Haleh Mansouri
Dan Marmalefsky
Greg Martin
Vilma Martinez
Jennifer Mathis
Sean Matsler
Aaron May
Shawn McDonald
Dave McDowell
Robert McDuff
Terrence McInnis
Robin Meadow
Christopher Mears
Matt Menzie
Eleanor K. Mercado
Sonia Mercado
Mark Merva
Brian Michel

Jilana L. Miller
Kyndra Miller
Paul Mills
Beth Minsky
Douglas E. Mirell
Lika C. Miyake
Jesse Moorman
Angelica Morales
David Moring
Brian Moskal
Walter Mosley
Michael Murphy
Robert Myers
Erin Natter
Mark Neubauer
Mary Newcombe
Michael Newman
Robert Newman
Samuel A. Newman
Drew Norman
Faith Nouri
Richard Novak
David Ogden
Robert Ornstein
Michael Ortiz
Ron Olson
Keli N. Osaki
John O'Toole
Sharon Oxborough
Anna Park
Yungsuhn Park
Shawna Parks
Sanjukta Paul
R. Samuel Paz
Paula Pearlman
Deborah Pearlstein
Linda Peterson
Ronald C. Peterson
Brad Phillips
Gregory D. Phillips
Patricia Phillips
Rodrigo Pintos-Lopez
Johanna Pirko
Mitchell Poole
Jim Preis
Anthony Press
Owais Qazi
Patty Quilizapa
Robert Racine
Fadia Rafeedie-Khoury
David Raizman
Michael Rapkin
Nitin Reddy
Judith Resnik
Anne Richardson
Jessica Richman
Stephen F. Rohde
Glenn Rothner
Maggie Roberts
Ann S. Robinson
Sharon Robinson
Antonio Rodriguez
Jeremy Ross
Richard Rothschild
Alan Rubin
William Rubenstein
David Rudovsky
Jason Russell
Thomas A. Saenz
S. Shane Sagheb
Ed Sands
Craig Schultz
Bob Seeman

Brad Seligman
Jay Shapiro
Nancy Shea
Seanna Shiffrin
Wesley T. Shih
B. Scott Silverman
Yvonne Simon
Jesse Sisgold
Michael Small
Anastasia Smith
Katherine V. A. Smith
Stephen Zak Smith
William Snyder
Carol Sobel
Jenece Solomon
Allyson Sonenshine
Jayashri Srikantiah
Michael Stein
Ralph Steinhardt
Christopher Stoll
Dan Stormer
Michael Stortz
Julie Su
Kathleen Sullivan
Nancy Sussman
Ryan Tacorda
Derrick Talerico
Lauren Tang
Connie Tcheng
A.J. Thomas
Stacy Tolchin
James M. Toma
Marina Torres
Paul Torres
Theresa Traber
K. Luan Tran
William Tran
Laurence Tribe
Karen Tumlin
Michael Tyler
John Ulin
Bardis Vakili
Cynthia Valenzuela
Valerie Vanaman
Marc Van Der Hout
Jonathan Varat
Moises Vasquez
Hernan Vera
Delilah Vinzon
Christine Von Wrangel
Bert Voorhees
Dov Waisman
Brian Washington
Carol Watson
Shauna J. Weeks
Jonathan Weissglass
Leonard Weinglass
Charles Weisselberg
Leecia Welch
Meir Westreich
John White
Gary Williams
Douglas A. Winthrop
Brenda Wright
Mia F. Yamamoto
Mark Yoshida
Matt Yu
Isaac Zaur
Cristin Zeisler

FREEDOM OF SPEECH | RELIGIOUS LIBERTY | RACIAL AND ETHNIC EQUALITY
EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY | PRIVACY RIGHTS | DISABILITY RIGHTS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE | IMMIGRANT RIGHTS | DEATH PENALTY ABOLITION
WOMEN’S EQUALITY | LGBT EQUALITY | REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS
STUDENT RIGHTS | VOTING RIGHTS | WORKPLACE RIGHTS
CHILDREN’S RIGHTS | ECONOMIC JUSTICE



LIBERTY | JUSTICE | EQUALITY

