



ACLU

OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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COVER PHOTOS: TOP ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: ACLU plaintiff Major Mary Hegar (PHOTO BY GIGI PANDIAN); Chapter activists at Conference & Lobby Day (PHOTO BY MARTY MCREYNOLDS); Board Chair Michelle Welsh at Bill of Rights Day (PHOTO BY GIGI PANDIAN). BOTTOM ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: Activists protest immigration policies (PHOTO BY MIKE RHODES); ACLU-NC planned giving donor Beverly Tucker (PHOTO BY EMERY JONES).

Focusing on the Central Valley

The expanse of the ACLU of Northern California's work reaches across a number of civil liberties and civil rights issues. That work also stretches across another expanse: California's Central Valley. The Central Valley is a strategic priority for our work for two major reasons:

- **Great Need:** The region is home to some of the poorest counties in the country, making many of its residents vulnerable to other rights violations. The Central Valley faces great civil liberties challenges and disparities, including high rates of unintended teen pregnancy, immigrant detentions and incarceration.
- **Limited Resources:** The region also has far fewer public interest legal resources than other parts of California. That means it is even more important for the ACLU to support the courageous individuals willing to step forward to defend their rights.



Abdi Soltani and Michelle Welsh. PHOTO BY GIGI PANDIAN.

Over the past several years, the ACLU of Northern California has built on our legacy of work in this region.

We opened an office in Fresno with two staff community organizers. They advance civil liberties by building the capacity of local youth and adult community leaders to advocate for civil rights. They also partner with ACLU attorneys on legal and advocacy projects.

ACLU-NC projects in the Central Valley span issues and communities. We filed a lawsuit on sex education in Clovis. We are working on alternatives to incarceration in Fresno and Merced and tackling the school-to-prison pipeline in Stockton. And we are advocating for farmworkers to live free from racial profiling in the small town of Caruthers.

The impact of your generous support touches lives not only in the Central Valley but throughout California and the country. Your support allows ACLU advocates in Sacramento and Washington, D.C. to impact hundreds of important bills each year. Your support allows the ACLU in states like Arizona and Arkansas to speak up for everyone's rights, from an immigrant pursuing a better life to a woman seeking to make her own health care decisions. Your support allows the ACLU to challenge our nation's most powerful institutions, when technology companies violate our right to privacy or when our military denies equal status to women.

Thank you for standing with the ACLU. Thank you for standing for freedom and equality.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Abdi Soltani".

Abdi Soltani, Executive Director

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michelle C. Welsh".

Michelle Welsh, Board Chair



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Young Leaders Rising Together

Students and young adults across the state—at UC and CSU campuses and as part of community groups—are active on any number of civil liberties issues, from LGBT rights to reproductive justice, from immigrant rights to prison reform. But these young leaders may feel isolated in their own campuses or communities, and they may not know the ways in which the ACLU's work could help support their activism.

That's why in 2012 we formed the Campus Network, our statewide program connecting these young activists to each other, and to the ACLU. We held two retreats in 2012, at which students and other young adults—including many of the powerful immigrant youth leaders of the DREAM movement—gathered to strategize and build community in preparation for advocacy on statewide issues. In the summer, students planned and carried out a week of action on immigrant rights legislation, with activities on each of their campuses, Facebook campaigns, and opportunities for public education. Gov. Brown vetoed the bill they were supporting, but these young leaders are already back.

One State, Many Voices, One ACLU

Another first in 2012 was the ACLU of California's inaugural Statewide Conference & Lobby Day, bringing together more than 250 activists, chapter members and young leaders for three days of workshops, skill-building and visits to legislators.

Holding true to a commitment to diversity, the ACLU-NC provided scholarships for roughly half the participants. And it paid off, in the palpable energy and excitement as activists younger and older strategized and planned together to leverage power as a statewide organization.

Particularly moving were the group of Dreamers who made their first-ever trip to Sacramento to lobby their legislators to pass immigrant rights legislation.



*AT LEFT: The ACLU of Northern California's Organizing and Community Engagement staff.
PHOTO BY GIGI PANDIAN.*



TOP PHOTO: ACLU-CA Campus Network 2012 Summer Retreat at the Marin Headlands. PHOTO BY SHAYNA GELENDER.

LOWER PHOTO: Staff and activists at the start of the Estamos Unidos tour. See further details on page 16. 3

REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE

Sex Ed that Doesn't Mention Condoms?

Teens need complete, accurate sexual health information. That's what an ACLU-sponsored California law requires from sexual health education in public schools. But the program in Clovis Unified School District does not mention condoms. Instead, it teaches that all people should avoid sexual activity until they are married and compares an unmarried woman who is not a virgin to a dirty shoe.

This is especially concerning when the stakes are so high in the Central Valley, where teens have some of the highest rates of sexually-transmitted infections and unintended pregnancy in the state.

That's why the ACLU sued the district, charging that this curriculum puts teens' health at risk and violates state law. This is the first lawsuit of its kind under California's comprehensive sex ed law.

Shackled No More

California has finally stopped shackling pregnant women in prisons and jails. This dangerous practice can cause women to fall and increases the risk of complications that can result in miscarriage. Thanks to the ACLU's leadership and collaboration with a wide range of racial justice, prisoners' rights and women's rights groups, Gov. Brown signed into law AB 2530, banning this practice.



Ensuring Access to Abortion

The ACLU-NC has been a long-time leader in ensuring reproductive rights for women in California. Now we're working to overturn the barriers women still face in access to abortion care in rural and urban areas of our state. Women in 52 percent of California counties don't have an accessible abortion provider. To address this, the ACLU sponsored a bill to increase the types of trained health professionals who can provide early abortions. We are continuing to work to pass this important legislation. In 2012 we also helped ensure that abortion is covered in California under health care reform.

We've Got You Covered

The ACLU-NC is working to ensure that women have the tools and information they need to make timely decisions about their reproductive and sexual health. We teamed up with a coalition partner to create Your Health Your Rights, a Know Your Rights guide and companion website that helps women in California understand their reproductive health rights and how they can get help paying for care.

Sex education that teaches abstinence only until marriage denies teens the ACCURATE HEALTH INFORMATION they need and deserve.



Youth from ACT for Women and Girls of Tulare County gather in San Francisco for a sex education advocacy training, with ACLU-NC Reproductive Justice Policy Director Phyllida Burlingame, at left.

REPLACING THE DEATH PENALTY

Sometimes a narrow defeat can be a victory. In the fall of 2012, 48 percent of California voters said “yes” to Proposition 34, which would have replaced the death penalty with life in prison without the possibility of parole. The ACLU took a lead role in all facets of this historic campaign.


While Prop. 34—the Savings, Accountability and Full Enforcement for California (SAFE California) Act—did not pass, the good news is that this 48 percent of the vote represents a truly extraordinary and groundbreaking shift in public opinion.

In 1978, the Briggs Death Penalty Initiative garnered 71 percent of the vote. After the first fact-based conversation on the issue in a generation, voters are split. Millions said they prefer the sentence of life in prison without possibility of parole to a wasteful and risky death penalty that is all cost with no benefit.

The vote on Prop. 34 made one thing clear: The movement to replace the death penalty has never been stronger. California will continue its forward progress.

Among the dedicated volunteers on the Yes on 34 Campaign was the ACLU’s first-ever cohort of Field Fellows. These seven young adults applied for a field placement with the campaign and then volunteered for at least five hours per week, running phone banks, organizing outreach and tabling on campuses and in their communities, seeking endorsements, submitting letters to the editor and coordinating local Get Out the Vote activities. They also received training and support from ACLU Organizing Staff. Congratulations and thank you to: Tess Ahmad, Jackie Kennedy, Nikita Koraddi, Shayon Lashgar, Jose Luis Nava, Miles Prince and Kimberley Soiero.

Keeping California SAFE


A close-up portrait of Jeanne Woodford, a woman with short dark hair and a serious expression, wearing a dark top and a thin necklace. The background is a blurred brick wall.

**“The death penalty
in California has
become an illusion,
and we need to end
the fiction—the
sooner the better.**

The state's death penalty is an outdated, flawed and expensive system of punishment that needs to be replaced with a rock-solid sentence of life imprisonment with no chance of parole.”

—September 12, 2012 *Sacramento Bee*
editorial in support of Prop. 34, reversing
a 150 year position of the newspaper on
the death penalty.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE 

A close-up portrait of Frankie Carrillo, a man with dark hair and a serious expression, wearing a light blue plaid shirt. The background is a blurred brick wall.

ABOVE: Jeanne Woodford, the former warden of San Quentin and director of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, highlighted the fact that the death penalty is broken and costly.

AT RIGHT: Frankie Carrillo, wrongly convicted for a murder he did not commit, spoke about the risk of executing an innocent person.

LGBT RIGHTS

Marriage Equality Goes to the Supreme Court

In 2012, the nation arrived at what could be called a “marriage moment.” Voters in Maine, Maryland and Washington approved ballot measures allowing same-sex couples to wed. And in December, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to review the constitutionality of the Defense of Marriage Act and Proposition 8.

The DOMA case, *Windsor v. United States*, was brought by the ACLU on behalf of Edie Windsor, an 83-year-old New York City resident who was forced to pay exorbitant federal estate taxes after the death of her spouse, Thea Spyer, because their marriage was not recognized under federal law. Windsor and Spyer had been in a committed relationship for 44 years and finally married in 2007. Two years later, Spyer passed away. If Spyer had married a man instead of a woman, no estate tax would have been owed. Windsor argues that by excluding her from this protection, DOMA is discriminatory and unconstitutional.

The Proposition 8 case, *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, centers on two same-sex California couples who argue that Prop. 8 violates the U.S. Constitution’s guarantee of equal protection and that the backers of Prop. 8 did not have the proper legal standing to defend it in court. The ACLU’s advocacy and amicus briefs in support of the *Perry* litigation have helped make the case for marriage equality in California.

All eyes are now on the U.S. Supreme Court, which will likely decide both cases in June 2013. It is clear that a marriage moment is upon us, and momentum is on our side. The ACLU is planning next steps to secure marriage rights coast to coast.

We’re Here, We’re Proud

The ACLU of Northern California has a proud, decades-long history of advocating for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. In honor of this work, ACLU-NC was named the Community Organization Grand Marshal for San Francisco Pride 2012.

The ACLU stepped in when police were raiding gay bars in the 1950s and 60s; helped stop the Briggs Initiative in 1978; brought the first sweeping challenge to “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” in 1994. Today the ACLU’s docket of LGBT rights cases and advocacy initiatives is one of the most robust in the nation.



ABOVE: The ACLU of Northern California was named the Community Organization Grand Marshal for San Francisco Pride 2012. PHOTO BY ADRIAN MENDOZA.

AT RIGHT: Edie Windsor. PHOTO COURTESY OF THE NYCLU.

The ACLU of Northern California has advocating for lesbian, gay



is a proud, decades-long history of
, bisexual and transgender people.

**"I want the university to understand
that what they did was wrong.
For weeks after the incident
I was afraid to speak out."
—Plaintiff Ian Lee**



First Amendment

FREE SPEECH

After the Pepper Spray

If the First Amendment means anything, it's that students should be able to demonstrate on their own campus without fear of police violence. On Nov. 18, 2011, UC Davis violated this fundamental right. In the now notorious—and still shocking—incident, campus police repeatedly doused seated, non-violent student demonstrators with military-grade pepper spray at close range.

In the fall of 2012, UC Davis students and recent alumni—represented by the ACLU of Northern California in a class-action lawsuit—reached a \$1 million settlement with the university over this violation of their constitutional rights. As part of the settlement, the Chancellor issued a written apology to each of the plaintiffs.

The ACLU will also work with UC Davis and the UC system as a whole to develop new policies on student demonstrations and use of force.

AT LEFT: Plaintiff Ian Lee with ACLU-NC staff attorney Michael Risher. PHOTO BY REBECCA FARMER.

Small-Town Sheriffs Can Speak Out, Too

Mark Potts, a deputy sheriff in the Trinity County Sheriff's Department, likes to write letters to the editor—including ones on topics such as drug legalization and gun control. His views have not always followed Sheriff's Department policy, and for that, Potts was disciplined. In 2012, the ACLU of Northern California sued to protect his free speech rights. The federal court issued a preliminary, and then a permanent injunction, preventing the Sheriff's Department from censoring Potts or other employees for speaking out about civic issues in their capacity as private citizens.

Free speech means that the government cannot promote one side of the debate while silencing another. In issuing this ruling, the court recognized that law enforcement officers have just as much right to express their opinions on public policy issues as other employees.

Protecting the endment

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Seizing the Realignment Moment

California's prison realignment law—enacted on the heels of the Supreme Court's 2011 ruling that the state's prison system was unconstitutionally overcrowded—has presented California with an historic choice.

Will counties, now responsible for many low-level, non-violent offenders, invest in rehabilitation, education, and job training programs proven to help people successfully re-enter society? Or will they replicate the state's failed policies by wasting taxpayer dollars on new and bigger jails and locking up people who don't need to be behind bars?

In an effort to ensure California makes the right choice, the ACLU launched a statewide campaign aimed at enacting smart criminal justice reforms that make our communities safer and create a system that is both fair and cost-effective.

For the ACLU, our core principles of due process and equal treatment under the law are at stake. People of color make up the vast majority of the state's incarcerated population. We will not tolerate a system that treats people unfairly because of the color of their skin or the size of their bank account.

The ACLU and our community partners put the brakes on jail expansion plans and pressed for alternatives to incarceration in counties throughout the state: from Contra Costa to Fresno, from San Mateo to San Diego. These efforts targeted the twenty-five largest counties, including Los Angeles, home of the largest and most troubled county jail system of them all. Our advocacy in these counties continues.

In 2012 we published *California at a Crossroads*, the first comprehensive assessment of realignment implementation in the state. The report helped focus the public policy debate on the criminal justice reform work ahead.

Rethinking Prison Spending

Public opinion is on our side: polling commissioned by the ACLU revealed that 75 percent of state voters favor investing more resources in crime prevention and alternatives to jail for non-violent offenders instead of spending money to build new jails and prisons.

The ACLU developed an interactive online game, Think Outside the Box, which lays bare the enormous amounts of money spent every year in California on incarceration at the expense of education. The game puts users in the driver's seat of the state's budget to see what could happen if the state shifted its priorities. Every dollar spent on incarceration is money that is not spent on more effective public safety solutions, education or social services.




ABOVE: ACLU-NC staff member David Moss, who was incarcerated 14 times for being under the influence of a narcotic before being offered help for his addiction, now gives inspirational presentations. PHOTO BY GIGI PANDIAN.



75%

**of state voters favor
investing more resources
in crime prevention and
alternatives to jail for
non-violent offenders.**



**Schools need to
be safe and clean.
And they need to
provide students
with teaching
materials they
need to succeed.**

EDUCATION EQUITY

Equal Opportunity for English Learners

"Children learn to read because they want to know what happens to the pig in *Charlotte's Web*," an elementary school teacher in Dinuba told the ACLU. This teacher and her colleagues contacted the ACLU because not only were young English learners in this Central Valley school district not being exposed to books like *Charlotte's Web*—they were not being taught to read.

The ACLU sued the Dinuba School District and the State of California to stop the district from denying basic instruction in reading to first and second grade English learners and from using a flawed method of teaching English. In a swift victory, the ACLU reached a settlement with the district, ensuring that young English learners will have equal educational opportunity. One quarter of all California students are English learners, so improving their education is a key priority for the ACLU.

A Rotting School Is Not An Equal School

The ACLU filed suit against the West Contra Costa School District citing badly deteriorated conditions at the district's Community Day School Program, which serves some of the most vulnerable students. The students have been subjected to a school environment that at times has had no electricity, no heat, leaky ceilings, insufficient desks and chairs, rat and feral cat feces, and rotting floors. The suit charges that the district is failing to meet its obligation to provide an equal education to its students.

Harsh Discipline ≠ School Safety

Across California, public school students are being suspended and expelled at alarming rates—often for minor misbehavior that used to mean a trip to the principal's office or a talk with a school counselor.

It's a disturbing trend—and it doesn't work. Severe discipline does nothing to make schools safer or to improve graduation rates. Each year in California, more students are suspended than graduate high school. And students of color are more likely to be suspended or expelled for the same behavior as white students.

The ACLU's efforts helped the state's leaders take note. In 2012, Gov. Brown signed five important bills to address the problem. One of these bills, AB 1729, encourages school leaders to seek effective—and proven—policies that get at the core issues behind a student's behavior and create a better environment for all kids rather than suspending and expelling them.

IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS

Estamos Unidos: Stop Discriminatory Laws

As Arizona's SB 1070 has made clear, what happens in one state affects us all. For better, and for worse. Since SB 1070 became law, a wave of anti-immigrant legislation has swept the U.S.—but a wave of organizing and advocacy for the rights of immigrants has swept the country, too.

It was in this spirit that the ACLU-NC set off on a month-long, 9,000-mile “Estamos Unidos” (“We Are United”) tour across America, from California to South Carolina to Illinois and back. As the Supreme Court heard arguments regarding the constitutionality of SB 1070's “Show Me Your Papers” provision, ACLU activists and staff visited 17 states to hold Know Your Rights workshops, collect signatures on a petition to President Obama and mobilize community organizers to fight against state-based anti-immigration laws. At the same time, the ACLU-NC launched **www.miacclu.org**, a website for a growing constituency of Spanish speakers.

AT RIGHT: Dulce Juarez, with the Estamos Unidos tour in Chicago. PHOTO BY KIRA STACKHOUSE.

Rebuilding Trust

Juana Reyes was arrested, chained and held in immigration detention for two weeks—because she was selling tamales in front of a Sacramento Walmart. Even though he is a U.S. citizen, Antonio Montejano was jailed for five days by local police for supposed immigration violations. Juan Chavez was arrested after a driver rear-ended his car, damaging it and injuring him.

All three were caught up in the deeply flawed federal program called “Secure Communities” (S-Comm), which has resulted in the deportation of over 90,000 Californians—more than any other state. It has torn families apart, and by associating local police with immigration, made entire communities afraid of reporting crime to the police and threatened public safety.

In 2012, the ACLU sponsored the TRUST Act, a bill designed to restore trust and transparency between communities and local police. This bill would have limited local jails from holding people on immigration-based detention requests when they pose no risk to public safety.

The TRUST Act passed both houses of the legislature but was vetoed by Gov. Brown. The ACLU's strong advocacy for fair treatment of immigrants continues, from Comprehensive Immigration Reform (CIR) to reintroducing the TRUST Act.

We Are



United

TECHNOLOGY & PRIVACY

Can You See Me Now?

Location-based services in mobile devices can help us reach our destination or find the nearest pastry shop, but they can also reveal a wealth of personal information: where we go, including trips to a psychiatrist, abortion clinic, mosque, or political meeting, and with whom we spend our time.

Unfortunately, state and federal laws have not kept pace with technological advances in location tracking, leaving open the threat of warrantless surveillance. That's why the ACLU cosponsored the California Location Privacy Act (SB 1434) to create clear and robust safeguards for location information. This important bill passed the state Senate and Assembly with bipartisan support but was disappointingly vetoed by Gov. Brown.

We also took our work on location privacy to court. In 2012, we filed a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit against the United States Department of Justice to shed light on the new technologies and methods the government is using to track Americans' locations.

We also filed an amicus brief in *United States v. Rigmaiden*, which will likely be the first case in the country to address the constitutional implications of law enforcement using "stingrays," a little known device that can track one person's location and collect information about all nearby users on the same cellular network. Law enforcement is using these devices without a warrant to track people. The ACLU brief argued that if the government wants to use invasive new surveillance technology, it must tell the court how it will use the technology and get court approval before proceeding.

Tweets are Private, Too

Government surveillance of what we say—even if it's in a public setting like Twitter—can have a chilling effect on free speech. And when the government engages in a fishing expedition to haul in any information it can find on topics unrelated to the issue at hand, that's a privacy violation. In 2012, the San Francisco District Attorney's office issued overbroad subpoenas to

Twitter for tweets by and about two political protesters. After we filed our brief in support of the protesters, the DA's office agreed to withdraw its subpoenas.

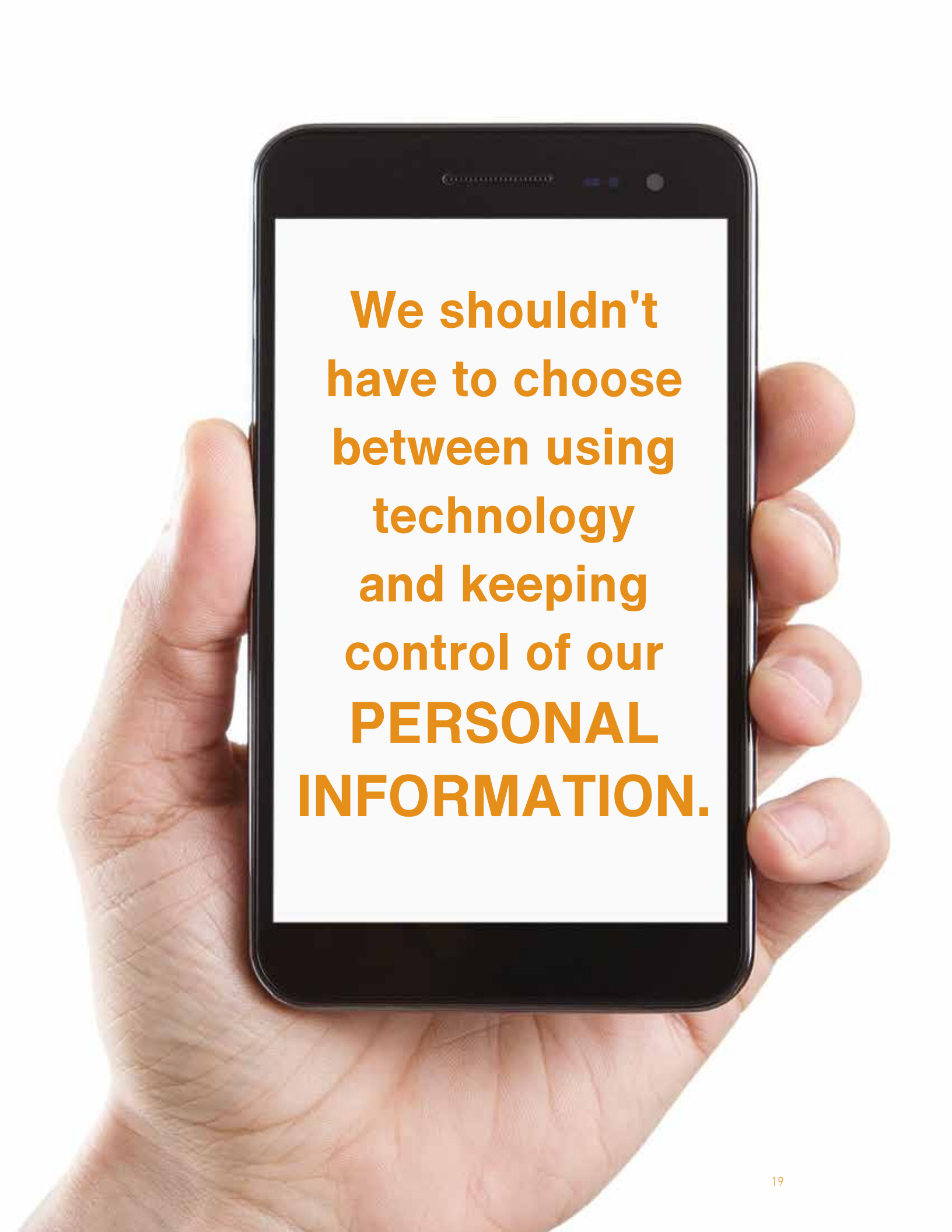
Drones Over California? Not So Fast.

When the Alameda County Sheriff announced that he was in the preliminary stages of seeking funds to purchase a drone for "search and rescue," the ACLU-NC stepped in to say "not so fast." Documents obtained by the ACLU showed that the sheriff actually intends to use the drone for surveillance. Why the concern? Drones are capable of stockpiling detailed personal information and are subject to tremendous abuse. As such, we're working to ensure that municipalities tread carefully, and that restraints on surveillance are firmly in place before moving forward with this technology.

DNA ≠ Fingerprinting

After Lily Haskell was arrested at a San Francisco peace rally, she was forced to turn over a cheek swab, enabling police to collect her DNA. While she was released without any charges, her DNA is now stored in a national database. In the fall of 2012, a full panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reheard the ACLU-NC's challenge on behalf of Haskell and three other plaintiffs. The ACLU-NC argued that current state law mandating DNA collection at arrest does not help solve crime and is unconstitutional.

The ACLU filed an amicus brief in the U.S. Supreme Court in *Maryland v. King*, a case that raises the question of whether the police can take DNA from everybody they arrest, without a search warrant or any reason to think that the DNA sample will be helpful in solving a crime. The ACLU brief argues that the government should not be able to invade the genetic privacy of hundreds of thousands of Americans every year. Under our Constitution, every one of us is presumed innocent unless we are actually convicted of a crime. Collecting and storing DNA of people not found guilty goes too far.

A hand is holding a black smartphone. The screen of the phone is white and displays a message in orange text. The message reads: "We shouldn't have to choose between using technology and keeping control of our PERSONAL INFORMATION." The word "PERSONAL" is in all caps. The hand is holding the phone from the sides, with the thumb on the left and fingers on the right.

**We shouldn't
have to choose
between using
technology
and keeping
control of our
PERSONAL
INFORMATION.**

WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

Stopping Discrimination

In the fall of 2012, the ACLU filed a federal lawsuit in San Francisco on behalf of four servicewomen and the Service Women's Action Network, charging that the Department of Defense's policy barring women from thousands of ground combat positions is outdated and discriminatory.

The four servicewomen all served in Iraq or Afghanistan—some deploying multiple times—where they experienced ground combat, some going on missions with combat infantrymen. The reality is that women are *already* serving in ground combat but have been denied recognition for their service and put at a disadvantage for promotions.

One plaintiff, Maj. Mary Jennings Hegar, is a search and rescue helicopter pilot who flew Medevac missions in Afghanistan. In 2009, her helicopter was shot down while rescuing injured soldiers, and she and her crew were forced to engage in combat.

Just two months after the ACLU filed suit, the Defense Department announced it would lift the outdated and discriminatory combat exclusion policy. As we watch to see how the repeal of the policy is implemented, the lawsuit continues. We hope servicewomen will soon be provided the same opportunities and recognition as their male counterparts.

Equal Care for Servicewomen

While stationed in Korea after joining the Army, Jessica Kenyon was raped by a fellow soldier and became pregnant as a result. But military health insurance wouldn't cover abortion, even in the case of rape or incest. To stop this fundamental injustice, in 2012 we pushed for passage of the Shaheen Amendment to allow the military health system to cover abortion care in cases of rape and incest—just as the federal government does for all other federal employees. And we won. The National Defense Authorization Act has now been amended to restore basic fairness for the hundreds of thousands of women who serve in the armed forces.

**Servicewomen have been
denied recognition and put at
a disadvantage for promotions
JUST BECAUSE THEY
ARE FEMALE.**



Plaintiffs Captain Zoe Bedell, Captain Colleen Farrell, Staff Sgt. Jennifer Hunt, and Major Mary Hegar, following a press conference at the ACLU-NC office. PHOTO BY GIGI PANDIAN.



ACLU

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

THANK YOU TO OUR VOLUNTEERS

Cooperating Attorneys and Law Firms

We thank the following firms and individuals who donated services during 2012. Your hard work and commitment are deeply appreciated by the ACLU community.

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Thank you to students who served as interns in 2012.

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Prop 34 Campaign

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Claire Rogerson
Claire Stryker
Andy Zack

YES ON 34 FULL-TIME VOLUNTEERS

Katherine Joseph
Courtney Minick



DEVELOPMENT & FINANCIAL REPORT

Substantial financial resources are essential to pursue the wide-ranging legal and educational activities of the ACLU of Northern California. The ACLU receives no government funding and never charges its clients for legal representation. Its effectiveness and impact depends entirely upon private donations, foundation grants, court-awarded legal fees from successful cases, bequests, and membership dues from individuals who are dedicated to preserving the fundamental liberties written in the Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

The ACLU and the ACLU Foundation are separately incorporated nonprofit organizations operating in Northern California. The ACLU Foundation conducts litigation and public education programs in support of civil liberties. The Foundation is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt organization, and contributions to it are deductible to the extent allowed by law. The ACLU conducts membership outreach and organizing, legislative advocacy and lobbying. It is supported primarily by membership dues. It is a 501(c)4 organization, which is tax-exempt, but donations to it are not tax-deductible.

The majority of funding for the ACLU and ACLU Foundation comes from individuals like you.

Fundraising Campaigns and Volunteers

Individual contributions to the ACLU Foundation provide the resources necessary for a vigorous defense of liberty and justice. Founded on the firm belief that one-on-one conversations are the most efficient and friendly way to raise funds, our fundraising activities allow us to maintain strong ties with our members and remain informed about their civil liberties concerns.

Sharing

All gifts and membership dues are shared between the national ACLU Foundation and the ACLU Foundation of Northern California. A portion of national ACLU's share is allocated to help smaller affiliate offices around the country that otherwise would be unable to address the serious civil liberties needs in their states.

Ways of Giving

You can help support the work of the ACLU or ACLU Foundation in any of these ways:

CASH OR CREDIT CARDS: The organization is pleased to accept your donation, or your monthly, quarterly or annual pledge via cash, check or credit card (Visa, American Express, Discover or Mastercard) at any time. Gifts may be made via mail or online at www.aclunc.org.

WORKPLACE GIVING/PAYROLL DEDUCTION: You may choose to designate the ACLU Foundation through your workplace giving campaign or via United Way Donor Option.

GIFTS OF STOCK OR SECURITIES: Making a gift of appreciated stock, securities or mutual fund shares can be very advantageous from a tax point of view. Call the Development Department for information for the easiest ways to transfer stock ownership.

INSURANCE AND RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS: You may designate the ACLU or ACLU Foundation as beneficiary of your life insurance policy, IRA plan or pension.

DIRECT IRA TRANSFER: If you are at least 70 ½ years old, you can transfer up to \$100,000 directly to the ACLU Foundation from your IRA. You would not be taxed for the transfer, and your contribution would satisfy your Required Minimum Distribution. This is a limited opportunity. You have until December 31, 2013 to transfer IRA assets directly to the ACLU Foundation.

BEQUESTS: In your will or revocable living trust, you may designate the ACLU or ACLU Foundation as beneficiary of part or all of your estate.

GIFT ANNUITIES: You may use cash or securities to make a gift to the ACLU Foundation and receive fixed annual payments (a portion of which can be tax-exempt) for life and a substantial tax deduction.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS: You can establish a charitable trust which benefits the ACLU Foundation while providing tax advantages and a variety of financial planning options for you and your family.

LIBERTY FUND POOLED INCOME GIFTS: You can invest a gift of \$5,000 or more in cash or securities in the ACLU Foundation's pooled income fund, producing annual income payments for you as well as a future gift for our civil liberties work. If you contribute long-term appreciated securities you will avoid all capital gains taxes.

For more information on ways to support the ACLU, contact Director of Development Cheri Bryant at (415) 621-2493 or cbryant@aclunc.org.

ACLU FOUNDATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

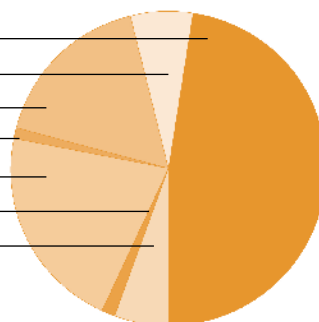
Operating Income and Expenses 2011 - 2012

SUPPORT AND REVENUE:

Individual Contributions:	\$ 6,539,546
Restricted Foundation Grants:	\$ 883,900
Bequest/Planned Gift Contributions:	\$ 2,317,449
Court Awarded Attorney Fees:	\$ 129,000
In-Kind Legal Contributions:	\$ 2,918,117
Other Income:	\$ 166,934
Investment Income/(Loss):	\$ 757,859
Transfer to Reserves:	(\$ 318,206)
National ACLU share:*	(\$ 3,233,201)

Total: \$ 10,161,398

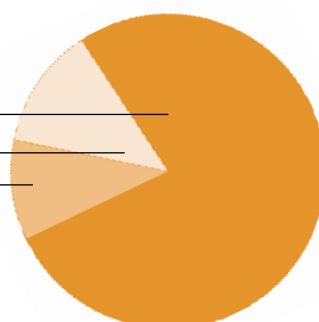
**Indicates sharing with National ACLU of contributions and bequests.*



EXPENSES:

Program Services:	\$ 7,864,494
Fundraising:	\$ 1,265,121
Management and General:	\$ 1,031,783

Total: \$10,161,398



ACLU OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

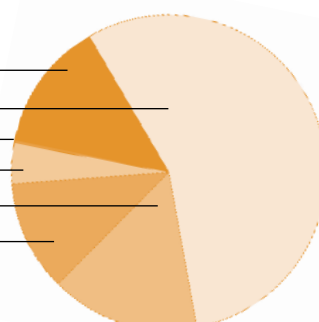
Operating Income and Expenses 2011 - 2012

SUPPORT AND REVENUE:

Public Contributions:	\$ 569,471
Membership Dues:	\$ 2,352,050
Investment Income and Other:	\$ 3,427
Reimbursement for Legislative Office:	\$ 181,592
Bequests/Planned Gift Contributions:	\$ 649,611
Grants:	\$ 478,600
National ACLU share*	(\$ 1,930,497)
Transfer to Reserves:	(\$ 489,752)

Total: \$ 1,814,502

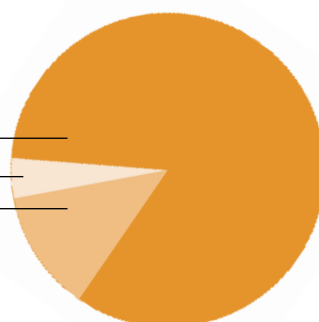
**Indicates sharing with National ACLU of contributions and dues.*



EXPENSES:

Program Services:	\$ 1,515,978
Fundraising:	\$ 76,348
Management and General:	\$ 222,176

Total: \$ 1,814,502



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**Shared with ACLU-SC
and ACLU-SD*

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member*

General Counsel
Stephen Bomse

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

TOP ROW: Jeanne Woodford; SECOND ROW: The Monterey County Chapter; Luz Buitrago and Lisa Honig; THIRD ROW: Marlene De Lancie and Quinn Delaney; BOTTOM ROW: Diana Gameros; Barbara Brenner (dec.) and Dorothy Ehrlich. PHOTOS BY GIGI PANDIAN.





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ACLU of Northern California
39 Drumm Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
www.aclunc.org