

**AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION OF MINNESOTA**

**THE
GUARDIAN
OF LIBERTY**

ANNUAL REPORT 2010/2011

THE GREATER MINNESOTA RACIAL JUSTICE PROJECT

Over six years ago, ACLU-MN staff set the grounds for the creation of the Greater Minnesota Racial Justice Project (GMRJP) in Northern Minnesota. The goal was to provide Native American communities with relief from the constitutional rights violations that they had been hearing about in the St. Paul ACLU office.

The GMRJP has been a great success over the years: Current incarceration rates for Native Americans in the seven counties the project serves are the lowest they have been for many years; the Native American population has developed a trusting relationship with the ACLU-MN on which it relies when constitutional issues arise; tribal members and leaders in the seven-county GMRJP region lend support to our activities; and the ACLU is included as a part the non-native coalitions and organizations that affect change in Northern Minnesota.

Through education and advocacy, ACLU staff has been diligently present and supportive to both the Native community and the non-native communities. Thanks to the work that GMRJP does with each specific community, we can know the issues on which communities need to be educated. GMRJP provides the Native American population with education on the US Constitution to help people become aware of their constitutional rights and the functioning of our government.

Our goal now is to educate about the importance of the Bill of Rights in the Ojibwe language, the traditional language of the Anishinabe tribes who live within the counties this project serves.

We thank you for your support and ask that you continue to support us so that we can keep fighting for and educating citizens about the US Constitution in Northern Minnesota.

A LETTER FROM THE ACLU OF MINNESOTA

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion” (*TiZA*) “or prohibiting the free exercise thereof” (*People’s Church*); “or abridging the freedom of speech” (*Demuth*) “or of the press”; “or the right of the people peaceably to assemble”(RNC) “and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances” (*Beaulieu*).

We know that the First Amendment is what separates the United States from the rest of the world. In Italy, Germany, and Great Britain, there is an established State church. In France, there are limits on religion that we would find to be unimaginable here in the United States. Government censorship of the press in Great Britain is legal and common. In many other countries, it is effectively illegal to sue the government.

This past year, we litigated the cases mentioned above in parenthesis – in addition to many other ones. The ACLU of Minnesota supports the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment and by the other twenty-six amendments as well. We moreover support the freedoms contained in the body of both the Federal and State Constitutions.

We however do much more than litigate; we also lobby and educate.

Our Education Department engages the public and our membership in exciting and engaging ways. We provided dozens of classes with a supplemental constitutional curriculum, particularly on the First and Fourth Amendments. In the past year we distributed over 10,000 copies of the US and Minnesota Constitutions. We taught classes and gave away thousands of “Bills of Rights on a Stick.”

Our Greater Minnesota Racial Justice Project has reduced the percentage of Native Americans in the Ramsey County Jail from 80% to 40%. In addition, we have registered thousands of votes and have worked to include a respect for civil liberties into the fabric of life in Northern Minnesota. The GMRJP has had such an impact on Northern Minnesota that we have expanded, with the generous support of the Readleaf Family Foundation, by opening a second office in Mankato.

We lobbied in support of various bills, most notably, legislation that would have transformed civil asset forfeiture into criminal forfeiture in response to the abuses of the Metro Gang Strike Force. We continued our traditional role of testifying against unconstitutional proposals. In addition, we will continue to work to limit the power of civil asset forfeiture.

We posted a deficit last year, but our financial health is stable. Our most current fiscal year started out strongly, and we are making steady progress achieving our goals. We will continue our mission: to protect and defend the civil liberties of the citizens of Minnesota and the United States. We will need your support to respond to the marriage amendment, to the attack on voting rights, and to other efforts to limit the freedoms that define us as Americans.

Thank you for your past support and we appreciate your continued support of the work of the ACLU of Minnesota.



Charles Samuelson
Executive Director, ACLU-MN



Vance Opperman
President, ACLU-MN

Foundation Support and Revenue

●	Contributions	197,709
●	Event Income	22,812
	<i>Net of costs for direct benefits to donors of \$19,207</i>	
●	Revenue sharing from National ACLU	47,642
●	Grants from National ACLU	30,000
●	Legal Reimbursement	183,789
●	Investment Income	3,397
●	Other Income	646
	Total	485,995



Union Support and Revenue

●	Membership	196,964
●	Program service revenue	6,334
	Total	203,298



The ACLU-MN Foundation and ACLU-MN are separately incorporated nonprofit entities. The ACLU-MN Foundation conducts litigation and public education programs in support of civil liberties and is a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit entity. Contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law. The ACLU-MN is a 501 (c)(4) entity and is supported by membership dues. Donations to it are not tax-deductible. The ACLU-MN conducts membership outreach and organizing, legislative advocacy and lobbying.

FINANCIAL DATA



Foundation

Foundation Expenditures

Total Program Services	363,566	
<i>Education</i>	44,483	●
<i>Legal</i>	161,838	●
<i>GMRJP</i>	157,245	●
Management and General	74,160	●
Fundraising	126,009	●
Total	563,735	



Union

Union Expenditures

Total Program Services	135,815	
<i>Legislative</i>	135,337	●
<i>Legal</i>	478	●
Management and General	80,022	●
Total	215,837	

On talking about the need for the ACLU to be in the community and some of the problems that Native Americans face in northern Minnesota:

“JUDGES AREN’T ABLE TO ESTABLISH A CONNECTION WITH PEOPLE LIVING ON RESERVATIONS BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO IDEA WHAT IT’S LIKE TO LIVE THERE. PEOPLE END UP STAYING IN JAIL JUST ON PROBABLE CAUSE BECAUSE THEY CAN’T AFFORD THE BAIL THAT A PERSON IN BRAINERD WOULD BE ABLE TO AFFORD.”

-Robert Aitken, Executive Director of Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe

2010–2011

IMPORTANT RACIAL JUSTICE CASES

Racial Justice

Croud v. Duluth Police Department

In October of 2008, the ACLU-MN filed a lawsuit against St. Mary's Medical Center and the City of Duluth in Federal District Court over the wrongful death of David Croud. On October 12, 2005, David was violently taken into police custody by officers of the Duluth Police Department. One witness who reported the police conduct stated that David was passive and that he could not "over-emphasize the amount of violence..." used by police. After handcuffing David and getting him partially into their squad car, police attempted to taser him in order to get him into the vehicle the rest of the way. Handcuffed, bleeding, and with a "spit hood" over his head, David was brought to St. Mary's Hospital where he was tranquilized and tied down on his stomach by the police, and then kept in that position over the objections of hospital security staff. David suffered a respiratory arrest, then cardiac arrest, and was placed on life support. He died a few days later in St. Mary's Hospital.

The ACLU-MN filed the wrongful death lawsuit on behalf of James Croud, brother of David Croud and trustee of David's estate, against St. Mary's Medical Center and the City of Duluth police officers for depriving his brother of his life.

The Croud family and St. Mary's Medical Center entered into a confidential settlement in 2009. In late 2009, the City of Duluth filed a motion for summary judgment. While the parties awaited the District Court's decision on that motion, the Magistrate assigned to the case scheduled a settlement conference. On the eve of the settlement conference, the District Court judge notified the parties that he intended to allow at least some of the Plaintiff's claims to proceed to a jury trial. With that in mind, the Croud family and the City of Duluth were able to reach a settlement agreement in May, 2010, and the settlement was approved by the District Court on November 10, 2010. In the settlement, the City agreed to pay \$100,000 to Croud's family to resolve the case. The Croud family is satisfied with the settlement because it represents an acknowledgement by the City that David Croud should not have died in police custody and because the settlement proceeds will be used for the education of David's four young children.

While the ACLU-MN is also satisfied with the settlement agreement, we hope the community will remember the death of David Croud and will work to hold the police accountable for their actions to ensure that an incident like this will never happen again.

Attorneys on the case include Al Goins, Goins Law Office; John Goetz, Schwebel, Goetz & Sieben; and Teresa Nelson, ACLU-MN Legal Counsel.

Freedom of Speech

Honk 4 Peace 2

For the second time, the ACLU-MN has come to the defense of an individual cited by the City of Burnsville for honking his vehicle horn in support of a peace vigil. Robert Stephen Palmer argues that the citation violates his right to free speech guaranteed by the U.S. and Minnesota Constitutions. Palmer was charged with a misdemeanor violation of Minnesota's illegal honking statute in 2009, when he was cited after honking his horn 52 times in support of an anti-war protest at a busy intersection during rush hour in front of Congressman John Kline's office in downtown Burnsville. Following a lengthy evidentiary hearing conducted on April 28, 2010, Dakota County District Court Judge Rex D. Stacey issued an order filed on May 7, 2010, dismissing the charges against Mr. Palmer as violating a Consent Decree obtained by the ACLU-MN last year in another illegal honking case.

Attorney Howard Bass, Bass Law Firm handled both "Honk for Peace" cases.

Searches and Seizures

State v. Williams

On May 6, 2010, the ACLU-MN filed an *amicus curiae* brief in the Minnesota Supreme Court challenging the decision of the Court of Appeals that upheld an arrest based solely on the arrestee's possession of a firearm. In our brief, we urged the Court to uphold the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 10 of the Minnesota Constitution by holding that police did not have probable cause to arrest Williams for mere possession of a firearm.

Williams was stopped by police because they suspected him of committing a robbery. Even though the victim failed to identify Williams as the perpetrator, police continued to hold Williams for questioning. When they asked him if he had a weapon, he said yes and allowed the police to remove a gun from his pocket. Police then immediately arrested him for possession of a firearm without a permit; however, they did nothing to ascertain whether or not Williams actually had a permit. The ACLU-MN argued that police violated the Williams' Fourth Amendment and Minnesota Constitutional rights to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures by subjecting him to a full custodial arrest without first making a simple request for him to display a permit for the gun. We also argued that construing Williams' failure to volunteer information about his weapons permit status as an indication that he lacked a valid permit violated his Fifth Amendment right to remain silent. The Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the Court of Appeals decision on March 9, 2011.

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL ADVOCACY

Suspicionless searches at Win-E-Mac School

The ACLU-MN is working to ensure that students in the Win-E-Mac School District are not subjected to suspicionless drug dog searches in violation of the U.S. and Minnesota Constitutions. The school has a contract with a private company to conduct random drug dog sweeps of the school's classrooms. In May, 2010, student A.B. was in a classroom when the room was selected for a random search by drug-sniffing dogs. Students were told to leave their coats, bags and other belongings in the room so that the dog could sniff them for drugs. A.B. refused and was brought to the Principal's office where the Principal informed A.B. that the alternative to the drug dog search was to have the Principal search the belongings in the presence of A.B.'s parents. When the parents arrived, A.B. continued to refuse to allow anybody to search the belongings so the Principal called for a county sheriff's deputy to come and conduct the search. The deputy who responded refused, arguing that there was not an adequate legal basis to justify the search under the Fourth Amendment. The Principal then suspended A.B. for three days.

The ACLU-MN contacted the School District, arguing that the random, suspicionless search of student belongings violated both the Fourth Amendment as well as the Minnesota Constitution and even the school's own policy prohibiting suspicionless searches. We insisted that the school remove all references to the discipline from A.B.'s record and take steps to ensure that suspicionless searches will not happen in the future. The School District has agreed to remove the discipline from the student's record and has affirmed that the search violated their own policy. We are continuing to advocate for policy changes that will ensure that such violations do not happen in the future.

Attorney Howard Carp is handling the matter.

Immigrant Rights

In February, 2011, the ACLU-MN submitted a Freedom of Information Act request to the U.S. Department of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for information about their work with Minnesota law enforcement agencies and detention of immigrants in local jails in Minnesota. In our request, we sought expedited processing and a fee waiver. The request for expedited processing was denied and ICE deferred its decision on the request for a fee waiver. We submitted an administrative appeal of both decisions. In our appeal, we argued that it was improper to defer a decision on our request for a fee waiver because the law requires agencies to make such decisions before they begin searching for records. We also argued that processing of the request should be expedited because there is a current and urgent need to inform the Minnesota public about ICE detention issues since the Minnesota Legislature is considering various proposals that would require local law enforcement to work with ICE.

Local business owner in Bemidji, discussing the need for the GMRJP in the community:

“SOMEONE HAS TO HAVE A VOICE BECAUSE IF YOU’RE NOT SAYING ANYTHING THEN YOU’RE PART OF THE PROBLEM. IF YOU KNOW THERE’S A PROBLEM, BUT YOU’RE NOT HELPING THE PROBLEM, THEN YOU’RE PART OF THE PROBLEM, SO IT’S GOOD THAT WE HAVE ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE ACLU WHO ARE STANDING UP FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE AFRAID TO USE THEIR VOICE. JUST BEING AWARE IS BENEFICIAL.”

-Noemi Aylesworth, Business Owner

LEGAL CASES & LEGISLATIVE WORK

Freedom of Speech

Demuth et al. v. Fletcher et al.



On February 16, 2011, U.S. District Court Judge Tunheim heard cross motions for summary judgment in our challenge to former Ramsey County Sheriff Fletcher's pre-RNC Convention seizure of massive amounts of constitutionally-protected literature. In July, 2010, the ACLU-MN filed a partial motion for summary judgment on behalf of the Plaintiffs, asking the court to rule in our favor on all of the Plaintiffs' claims except for the issue of damages which we want to be decided in a trial. The Defendants also filed a motion for summary judgment asking the court to dismiss all of the Plaintiffs' claims. The lawsuit was originally filed in September 2008 against Sheriff Fletcher and others under his direction for conducting the unlawful seizure of vast amounts of constitutionally-protected literature while executing several search warrants in the days leading up to the 2008 Republican National Convention. Police seized multiple copies of hundreds of different First Amendment-protected publications, including books, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, stickers and buttons, despite the fact that they were intended to be distributed peacefully. Our lawsuit argues that the seizure of First Amendment materials violated our clients' free speech and due process rights guaranteed under the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

Attorneys in the case include ACLU-MN volunteer attorney Albert Goins, Goins Law Office, National Lawyer's Guild volunteer attorney Geneva Finn, and ACLU-MN Legal Counsel Teresa Nelson.

Above: Albert Goins, Geneva Finn, Merle Busic, and Teresa Nelson with the Demuth clients.

Rights of civilly committed individuals

Beaulieu et al. v. Ludeman et al.

In October, 2010, we filed briefs opposing the motions for Summary Judgment that were filed by the Department of Human Services and Department of Corrections in this conditions of confinement lawsuit on behalf of individuals who have been indefinitely civilly committed to the Minnesota Sex Offender Program. Among other things, our lawsuit challenges policies requiring suspicionless strip searches, full restraints, including shackles for transports, opening legal mail outside the presence of the patient, and retaliation against patients for filing lawsuits to assert their rights. On February 15, 2011, the Magistrate Judge assigned to the case issued a Report and Recommendation (R & R) that recommended that both Summary Judgment motions be granted and that all claims be dismissed with prejudice. We filed an objection to the Magistrate's R & R on March 2 2011 and on March 31, 2011, the District Court adopted the Magistrate's R & R and dismissed the case with prejudice. We will appeal the decision to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Volunteer attorneys Brian O'Neill, Collette Adkins Giese, Michelle Weinberg, and Melina Williams from Faegre & Benson, and ACLU-MN Legal Counsel Teresa Nelson are handling the case.

Religious Liberty

ACLU-MN v. TiZA

There have been significant developments over the year in our Establishment Clause lawsuit against the Tarek ibn Ziyad (TiZA) charter school. While we have settled with two of the defendants, our claims against TiZA appear to be headed for a trial. In our lawsuit, we argue that TiZA has violated the U.S. and Minnesota constitutions by promoting and preferring Islam in its policies, practices, and relationships with religious organizations. The Defendants include TiZA Board members, key school administrators, the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Education, and the school's sponsor, Islamic Relief USA. In January, we finalized settlements with the Commissioner and Islamic Relief USA. In February, the Court heard arguments on TiZA's Motion for Summary Judgment. While the Court has yet to rule on the motion, the judge indicated from the bench that the parties should assume that the case will be going to trial, suggesting that his ultimate ruling will be to deny the summary judgment motion. That same week, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments in an appeal filed by a group of TiZA parents who are seeking to intervene in the case. A decision on the appeal has not yet been issued.

Since the case began in January, 2009, attorneys for the ACLU-MN have obtained a substantial amount of evidence that we believe bolsters our Establishment Clause claims. For example, we learned that the Muslim American Society of Minnesota paid TiZA teachers to teach Islamic Studies to students during TiZA teacher contract time.

We also learned that TiZA used an Arabic language curriculum that was marketed by the bookseller as “offering a very strong focus on Qu’ran, Haddith, and Islamic values,” and our Arabic expert identified numerous instances of impermissible religious content in the Arabic curriculum. While the case file is too voluminous to fully present in this forum, many of the court documents are available on our website at aclu-mn.org/legal/casedocket/aclumnvtiza. We will update the website as soon as additional case documents become available.

Volunteer attorneys on the case include Peter Lancaster, Katie Pfeiffer, Ivan Ludmer, Christopher Amundson, Dustin Adams, and Mark Wagner from Dorsey & Whitney.

Freedom of Speech

State v. Crawley

Last autumn, the Minnesota Court of Appeals held that Minnesota’s law criminalizing false reports of police misconduct violates the right to free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment. The ACLU-MN submitted an amicus brief in an appeal of a criminal defendant, Melissa Crawley, who was prosecuted in Winona County for allegedly making knowingly a false report of police misconduct. We joined Ms. Crawley in arguing that the law was unconstitutional because, although the state may criminalize knowingly false speech, it cannot select one viewpoint – false statements of police misconduct – and single it out for harsher punishment while not equally punishing false statements that tend to exonerate an officer accused of misconduct. The Court of Appeals agreed and held the law unconstitutional. The County petitioned the Minnesota Supreme Court for review of the decision and the Court agreed to hear the case. We will again participate as *amicus curiae*.

Volunteer attorneys on the case include Abigail Richey-Allen, Sarah Riskin, Rachel Bowe, and Nadege Souvenir from Maslon Edelman Borman & Brand.

Search and Seizure

McCaughtry v. City of Red Wing

On March 4, 2011, the ACLU-MN filed an *amicus curiae* brief in this privacy challenge to a rental inspection ordinance in the City of Red Wing. The case was filed by the Minnesota Chapter of the Institute for Justice on behalf of a group of landlords and tenants who argued that the inspection ordinance requires unreasonable searches in violation of the Fourth Amendment. They urged the court to hold that the Minnesota constitutional protection against unreasonable searches and seizures requires individualized probable cause to believe that housing code violations will be found before the City can obtain an administrative search warrant to inspect rental properties. Both the District Court and the Court of Appeals held that the landlords and tenants lacked standing to maintain an action for declaratory judgment because the City had not yet undertaken any inspections

of their properties. The ACLU-MN argued in its brief that the Court of Appeals erred in its narrow reading of the State Declaratory Judgments Act and that the purpose of the law was to allow for courts to hear cases where, as here, there are “ripening seeds of a controversy.” We pointed out the difficulty that civil rights litigants will face in the future if the restrictive Court of Appeals ruling is allowed to stand.

Attorneys on the case include ACLU-MN Legal Fellow Jessica Arck and ACLU-MN Legal Counsel Teresa Nelson.

Freedom of Speech

Middle Snake Tamarac Watershed District v. Stengrim

In July 2008, the ACLU filed a friend of the court brief in defense of James Stengrim’s First Amendment rights. Mr. Stengrim was sued by the Middle Snake Tamarac Rivers Watershed District, a local government entity, for expressing an opinion critical of the District’s flood control plans. Mr. Stengrim and other land owners opposing the flood control project filed suit against the District in 2002. At that time, a settlement agreement was reached and one provision of it forbade the land owners from challenging the project again. Consistent with the agreement, Mr. Stengrim has not since filed a legal challenge, but remains an outspoken critic of the District’s handling of the project. When he was sued for violating the settlement agreement, he tried to use Minnesota’s anti-SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation) law which allows defendants to seek the dismissal of any civil suit that seeks to silence lawful speech or action aimed at government action, but the district courts refused to apply that law. The ACLU filed an amicus brief in Mr. Stengrim’s defense when the case was appealed to the Minnesota Court of Appeals.

In February 2009, the Minnesota Court of Appeals vindicated Mr. Stengrim by reversing the district court decision which said that the anti-SLAPP law did not apply in the Stengrim case. The ACLU’s amicus brief argued that the anti-SLAPP law should protect Mr. Stengrim, and that one cannot sign away their First Amendment rights. Unfortunately, on June 30, 2010, the Minnesota Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals’ decision. It remanded the case to the District Court, holding that parties can contract to waive their rights under the statute and that the district court didn’t have enough facts at the time of the original motion to conclude anything about the effect of the settlement agreement on the anti-SLAPP statute.

Attorneys on the case include John Borger and Lieta Walker, Faegre & Benson LLP.

April 2010 to April 2011

Legislative Report

2010 Legislative Session

The ACLU of Minnesota's legislative action focused on responding to the Metro Gang Strike Force scandal by pushing reforms to Minnesota's forfeiture laws. The most far-reaching reforms, requiring a conviction for forfeiture and distributing the forfeiture proceeds to the State rather than the seizing agency, did not pass. However, we did achieve a vigorous debate and real forfeiture reform. The elements of the reform are the following:

Expanded Reporting Requirement: Now, DNR forfeitures and DUI forfeitures will need to be reported to the State Auditor for the annual forfeiture report. All appropriate agencies must report more information about forfeitures including whether the forfeiture was contested and whether the forfeiture was automatic or decided in court.

Expanded Conciliation Court Jurisdiction: forfeiture cases up to \$15,000 can now be heard in conciliation court, reducing the need to hire an attorney to challenge a forfeiture.

Improved Forfeiture Notice: Now, forfeiture notices may be left at the scene of the seizure if no one is there to receive the notice, increasing the use of forfeiture notice. Notice must be given within 60 days. Previously, there was no time limit policy. Most importantly, the bill asks for new, plain language for the forfeiture notice so people can understand they may lose their property.

Improved Forfeiture Procedures: Law enforcement agencies will have to adopt a uniform best practices policy for conducting forfeiture. Furthermore, prosecutors must review forfeiture proceedings for proper notice and probable cause.

Between Sessions

SF2725 Workgroup: The other bill enacted in 2009 in response to the Metro Gang Strike Force scandal was SF2725. It reformed the Multiagency Task Force Advisory Board and created a task force to look at criminal intelligence databases, most notably, the GangNet database.

2011 Legislative Session

Much of the ACLU-MN's work at the Legislature in 2011 focused on defending civil liberties. We testified in state and local government committee hearings on voting rights; we testified in public safety committee hearings about overreaching new criminal sanctions; we testified in various committees about restrictions on abortion rights; and we testified against measures to direct public funds to private schools. In addition to defensive work, we lobbied affirmatively to advance the forfeiture reforms from 2010 to the DWI and off-road vehicle forfeiture sections. This forfeiture reform bill also finishes the reforms to the forfeiture notice form that did not pass in 2010.

RECOGNITION & AWARDS



Earl Larson Award

More than 100 members of the legal profession, politicians, and civil libertarians gathered on November 9 to applaud Tim Branson's reception of the Earl Larson Award from the ACLU of Minnesota and the award committee. Tim Branson has been an attorney with Dorsey & Whitney LLP for his entire legal career. Over the past three decades, Branson has litigated key civil liberties cases for the ACLU-MN and other non-profit, civil liberties organizations such as Planned Parenthood.

The ACLU of Minnesota created the Earl Larson Award to honor those attorneys who have pursued a lifelong commitment to justice and civil liberties work. The award was named for the founder of the ACLU of Minnesota, Federal Judge Earl Larson.

Recognizing the work of Merle Busic

Merle Busic is a Part-time Volunteer Investigator for the ACLU-MN Foundation Legal Counsel. He has investigated several education inquiries, complaints involving police shootings, as well as the RNC, Croud, and TiZA cases. He continues to volunteer his time and expertise in all matters involving law enforcement, preparing Minnesota Government Data Practice Act requests, and the collection of facts and analysis of different documents. He donated 1,059.25 direct billable hours during the fiscal year.

Above: Charles Samuelson and Wally Hilke presenting the Earl Larson Award to Tim Branson.

DONORS

Thank you to all of the donors who support the activities of the ACLU-MN through the ACLU Foundation and the ACLU-MN Foundation.

\$5,000+

Cherbec Advancement
Foundation
David & Debbie Andreas
Dorsey & Whitney LLP
Lawrence & Jill Field
Samuel & Stacey Heins
Randall Herman
Deborah & Wallace Hilke
Leonard Street Deinard
Foundation
Lindquist & Venum
Jennifer Martin/Martin
& Brown Foundation
Vance Opperman
Rebecca Rand
Susan Harper Ritten
Robins Kaplan Miller &
Ciresi LLP Charitable
Foundation
Judith Screator
Charles & Anna Silverman
Tiburon Foundation
Two Feathers Fund/St. Paul
Foundation

\$1,000 – \$4,999

Charles & Carol Denny
John & Sage Cowles
Russell Cowles II &
Josine Peters
Faegre & Benson, LLP
Foundation
Greene Espel, PLLP
John Gulla
Maureen Hackett

Stephen Haynes
Thomas & Marlene Kayser
Jonathan Lebedoff
Maslon Edelman Borman
& Brand
Nicole Moen
Chuck & Victoria Mogilevsky
Sandy & Bob Morris
Todd Noteboom
Prudence Perry
Planned Parenthood of
MN, ND and SD
Doris Rubenstein
Steve Suckow &
Holly Ziemer
Robert Sykora
Thomson Reuters
Paul Von Kuster III
Archie D. & Bertha H.
Walker Foundation
Zelle Hofmann Voelbel &
Mason LLP

\$200 – \$999

Stuart & Jean Abraham
Edward Alch
Marlys & Michael Behr
Anthony Beltoya
Joel Bergstrom &
Laura Lassar
Carla Blumberg &
Barb Neubert
Ed & Jane Butterfoss
Laura & Benjamin Cooper
Leo Cristenson &
Kristine Hendrikson
Mary Lee Dayton

John Eisberg
Sandra & Benjamin Feist
Anita Fineday
Scott Flaherty
Martha & John Gabbert
Elizabeth Hawn
William Heegaard
Gregory Hewett &
Tony Hainault
Lloyd Hilgart
Lisa Hondros
Warren Howe &
Janet Karon
Gary Hoyme
Itasca Consulting Group, Inc.
Therese Marso-Jones &
Charles Jones
John & Kathy Junek
Ruth & Jeff Klepfer
Perrin & David Lilly
Sharon Long &
Margaret Schulte
Po-Nien Lu
Rosemary Miller
Charles Nauen
Paul & Rhoda Redleaf
Steven M. Phillips
Leslie Sandberg
Rebecca Schiller
Schwebel Goetz & Sieben
Robert Tammen
Christopher Thompson
Charles Weyerhaeuser
Memorial Foundation
Charles Zimmerman

Listing reflects gifts to the ACLU-MN Foundation only.

STAFF & BOARD

STAFF

Charles Samuelson, Executive Director
Teresa Nelson, Legal Counsel
Doris Rubenstein, Director of Major Gifts
Audrey Thayer, GMRJP Coordinator
Jana Kooren, Public Education Coordinator
Carolyn Jackson, Legislative Consultant
Molly Miller, Assistant to the Executive Director
Gina Walters, GMRJP Office Manager

BOARD OFFICERS

Vance Opperman, Incoming President
Wally Hilke, Outgoing President
Sam Heins, Vice President
Cassie Warner, Outgoing Treasurer
Cris Stainbrook, Incoming Treasurer
Charles Silverman, Outgoing Secretary
Ron DeHarrpporte, Incoming Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Howard Bass, Melanie Benjamin, Joel Bergstrom, Tim Branson, Nate Dybvig, Ronald DeHarrpporte, Sandra Feist, Anita Fineday, Burt Garr, Albert Goins, John Gulla, Thomas Kayser, Carolina Lamas, Jonathan Lebedoff, Jennifer Martin, Scot Milchman, Nicole Moen, Todd Noteboom, William Pentelovitch, TJ Pierret, Rebecca Rand, Susan Harper Ritten, Leslie Sandberg, Cris Stainbrook, Robert Sykora

We would like to welcome the following people to the Board of Directors: Albert Goins, Nicole Moen, Rebecca Rand, and Cris Stainbrook.

We would like to thank the following Board Members for their years of service: Howard Bass, Joel Bergstrom, and Burt Garr.

VOLUNTEERS & ATTORNEYS

We salute these ACLU-MN volunteers and cooperating attorneys for their commitment to the advancement of civil liberties. Their dedicated efforts are invaluable to our work.

VOLUNTEERS

Heather Avenson
Amber Pearson
Amy Lesetmoe
Emanuel Clarke
Juyi Lee
Shawna Kramer
Dustin Stensland
Rustam Anshba
Geoffrey McGiver
Jessica Ray
Dinah Brundin
Kristina Clausen

Annemarie Poole
Kaylin Erickson
Maureen Sweet
Mary Conery
Shawna Kramer
Nancy Salmi
Susan DeWitt
Kelsey Ferrell
Cassandra Patterson
Arnold Lajuennesse
Amanda Charwood
Angela White
Billie Jo Mountain
Bill Sorem

Micahel Undlin
David Johnson
Maggie Sventek
Liz Riggs
Margaret Kirkpatrick
Sunni Monson
Aubrey Sundemeyer
Kelly Ruddy
Steven Korzenowski
Sally Allen
Andrea Palumbo
Susan Lindsay
Jeremy Pavleck

Robert Sunderlin
Pattie MaGuire
Ben Lurie
Carol Stenbeck
Brad Haddy
Arthur Ruckle
Steven Clark
John Hayes
Ahnalese Rushman
Jaime Martinez
Scott Bauer
Bill Weir
Cody Zwiefelhofer
Phillip Wattern
David Poretti
Shannon Doty
Jean Scheu
Jeff Reisinger
Nancy Miller
Aaron Meza
Ashley Harville
Oliver Steinberg
Jane McAvoy

LEGAL VOLUNTEER

Merle Basic,
Special investigator

ATTORNEY LIST 2010-2011

Howard Bass
Howard Carp
Al Goins

Dorsey & Whitney

Dustin Adams
Christopher Amundsen
Peter Lancaster
Ivan Ludmer
Katie Pfeifer
Mark Wagner

Faegre & Benson

Collette Adkins Giese
John Borger
Brian O'Neill
Leita Walker
Michelle Weinberg
Melina Williams

Fredrikson & Byron

Sten-Erik Hoidal
John Lundquist

Leonard Street & Deinard

Timothy Ewald
Timothy Griffin

Lindquist & Vennum

Veronica R. Basel
Mark Jacobson
Ann Kennedy
Mark Zitzewitz

Maslon Edelman Borman & Brand, LLP

Abbie Richie-Allen
Sarah Riskin
Mary Vasaly
Rachel Bowe
Nadege Souvenir

Schwebel, Goetz & Sieben, PA

John Goetz

Milo Pinkerton &
Virgil Taus
Victoria &
Charles Mogilevsky
Cynthia Daube
Phyllis & Donald Layton
Kim Edson
Hon. George Latimer
Perrin Lilly
Paul Figlmiller
Gary Fink
Charlotte & Chuck Morse
Sue Parsons

LEGAL INTERNS

Scott Bauer
James Brailsford
Kevin Broich
Shannon Doty
Jason Korb
Laura Larson
Jessica Lewis
Jie Lian
Drew Oraksovich
Gigi Penn
Smarika Thapa
Phillip Walters

GENERAL ACLU OFFICE, LOBBYING AND FUNDRAISING VOLUNTEERS

Amy Westmoreland
Jeffery Maas
Joe Vaccaro
Will Kuhns
Dick vonKorff
Nancy & William Child

MEMBERSHIP

Join the ACLU of Minnesota

By joining the ACLU you will be part of a group half million strong that are dedicated to protecting the rights that make us proud to be Americans. When you join, you automatically become a card-carrying member of the National ACLU and the ACLU of Minnesota, (ACLU-MN, called the “affiliate”). An annual membership in the ACLU also includes a subscription to the ACLU newsletter, *Civil Liberties*, and a subscription to the ACLU-MN newsletter, *Civil Liberties News*. Plus, you will get the satisfaction of knowing that you are actively protecting the civil liberties of you and your loved ones.

The ACLU of Minnesota is comprised of the ACLU and the ACLU of Minnesota Foundation. Membership dues and other gifts to the American Civil Liberties Union are not tax-deductible. Many donors choose to make their larger tax-deductible gifts to the ACLU Foundation and also make smaller gifts to the American Civil Liberties Union in order to maintain their “card-carrying” membership status with the ACLU.

DONATIONS

Support the ACLU of Minnesota

You can help protect civil liberties by making an online tax-deductible donation to the ACLU of Minnesota Foundation today. Visit aclu-mn.org/supportus/donate

Donations made to the ACLU-MN Foundations are used to support the ACLU-MN’s education and legal programs, including the Greater Minnesota Racial Justice Projects. Gifts to the ACLU Foundation are tax-deductible to the extent permissible by law.

ANNUAL REPORT CREDITS

Organized by:

Jana Kooren, ACLU MN

Printing by:

Johnson Printing &
Packaging Corp.

Designed by:

Ryan Hageman



2300 Myrtle Ave, Suite 180
St. Paul, MN 55114
aclu-mn.org