

~~We the People~~ of the United States, in Order to insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ALL THE PEOPLE



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Pennsylvania

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The American Civil Liberties Union of Pennsylvania is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, membership organization dedicated to defending and expanding individual rights and personal freedoms throughout the entire commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Through advocacy, public education and litigation, our staff and volunteers work to preserve and enhance liberties grounded in the United States and Pennsylvania constitutions and civil rights laws. Among those liberties are freedoms of speech, religion and association; the right to petition the government; separation of church and state; the right to privacy; reproductive freedom; due process of law; the rights of the accused; and the right to equal treatment under the law.

OPENING MESSAGE

From Reggie Shuford

Dear friends,

It's a strange thing to be sending out this annual report, covering the fiscal year that ended in March 2020, a time that now seems like decades ago.

We started out 2020 knowing that the year was likely to be intense — we'd be fighting back against the continuing civil liberties violations committed by the Trump administration, while keeping an eye out for the potential for — or likelihood of — voter suppression and other mayhem associated with the 2020 election.

Now that work has been flipped on its head — not once, but TWICE — first by the novel coronavirus pandemic, and then by the longstanding pandemic of anti-Black racism resulting in the killings of Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, Rayshard Brooks, Elijah McClain, George Floyd and others, and the welcome eruption of righteous anger and the urgent demands for change that came in their wake.

We find ourselves working from home, but marching in the streets; laboring around the clock to ensure that people vulnerable to serious illness or death from COVID-19 aren't endangered by their incarceration; and developing new plans and strategies to reimagine the role of police in our society.

Looking back across the work we did in the year prior to the pandemic, I'm so grateful that I went into this time of crisis alongside my colleagues, whose stories you'll read in this report; their legal and organizing savvy, their personal bravery, and their extraordinary work ethic shine through on every page.

I'm thankful, too, to know that members, donors, board members, volunteers, and allies are helping us to shoulder the load across the state. Thanks for being a friend to the ACLU of Pennsylvania in this deeply uncertain time.

Onward,

Reggie Shuford
Executive Director



Photo Credit: Rick Urbanowski

The Cash Bail Crisis in Allegheny County

The ACLU-PA Campaign for Smart Justice is fighting to end the unjust bail system, which causes untold harm to individuals, families, and communities while profiting the bail bonds industry. On any given day in 2015, roughly 700,000 people were locked up nationwide in local jails — the majority of whom had not been convicted of a crime. That’s because in most states, including Pennsylvania, courts can require a person who has been arrested and charged to pay cash bail to guarantee their release. Thus, after an arrest, a person’s ability to leave jail and return home to fight the charges against them depends on their ability to pay.

Originally, bail was supposed to make sure people return to court to face charges against them. But instead, the money bail system has morphed into widespread wealth-based incarceration. Cash bail allows people with financial means to purchase their freedom, while those without cash remain incarcerated. Freedom from incarceration should not depend on one’s wealth.

On October 24, 2019, ACLU-PA released a report entitled Punishing Poverty: Cash Bail in Allegheny County, an analysis of two years of case dockets to examine bail practices in Allegheny County. After gathering data on initial bail hearings from more than 19,000 criminal docket sheets published by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, what we found was alarming.

While records showed that the county has made slight progress over the past year in reducing its reliance on the practice, cash bail was still set in 28% of initial bail assignments (which was down from 36% a year earlier). Moreover, an extraordinarily high number of people charged with minor offenses was assigned cash bail. Cash bail assigned to people charged with committing felonies decreased, but its use increased for those facing misdemeanor charges. In 2016, 80% of the people housed in the Allegheny County Jail

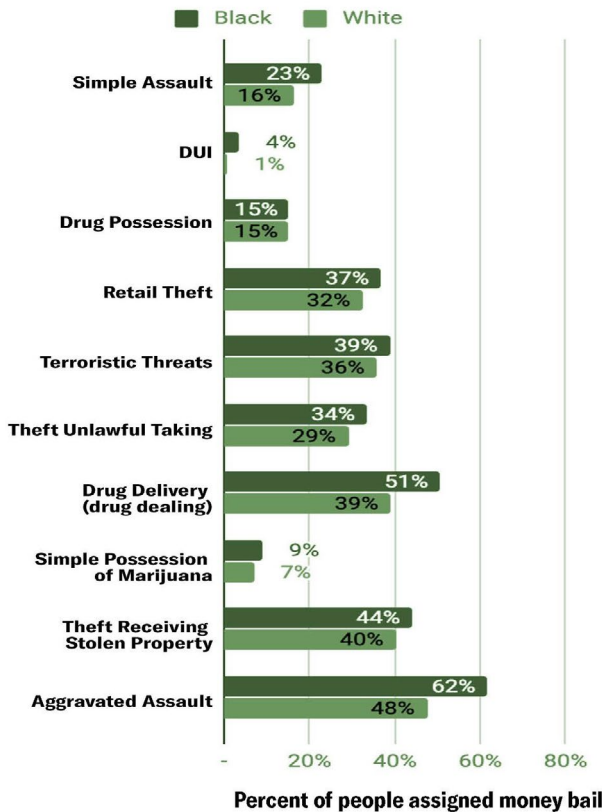
were awaiting trial, many on unreasonable and unfair cash bail orders, versus a national average of about 60%.

The study also uncovered stark underlying racial disparities. Black defendants were about 12% more likely than white defendants to be assigned bail. Racial disparities persisted even when white and Black people were charged with similar offenses. Although Black people make up 13% of Allegheny County’s population, they make up 60% of the jail population.

Despite the overall drop in cash bail orders, the report showed that Allegheny County’s imposition of money bail upon its poorest residents continues to effectively incarcerate people just because they are poor.

The use of cash bail is particularly disturbing amid allegations that prosecutors often overcharge defendants in hopes of forcing people to agree to plead guilty just to get out of jail. Across the country, money bail is set at levels that are far too high for many people or their families to pay. Defendants face an impossible choice: sit in jail as the case moves through the system; pay a nonrefundable fee to a for-profit bail bonds company; or plead guilty and give up the right to defend themselves at trial. For poorer families, paying this fee can be a significant hardship. They won’t ever get the money back regardless of the outcome of the case.

Monetary Bail Rates, By Race and lead Offense Statute Feb. - Jun. 2019



THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY

When we started the Campaign for Smart Justice a few years back, we knew that a cornerstone of the work to reduce incarceration by half and to challenge racism in the criminal legal system would include a vast reduction of the use of cash bail and pretrial detention. To understand how bail works in Pennsylvania, we knew that we would need to gather a significant amount of data.

Unfortunately, Pennsylvania is notorious for its failure to keep comprehensive and easily accessible data on the commonwealth’s criminal legal system. In the course of our work, we’ve encountered county jails where the administrators, on any given day, cannot even give a count of how many people are detained pretrial on cash bail orders or on probation detainers or are incarcerated post-conviction.

To tell the story of cash bail in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania’s second-largest county, the ACLU-PA had to download

case dockets from the 18-month period that we studied — a total of nearly 45,000 cases — and then organize that data based on the variables we wanted to study, including race and income. Ari Shappell, one of the report’s co-authors and an ACLU-PA intern at the time, spent countless hours sorting and analyzing the information.

The findings in the report were disturbing. Despite talk of reform from a number of elected officials and other decision-makers, our analysis found that cash bail was still being set in more than a quarter of initial bail assignments. Particularly shocking was the extraordinarily high rate of cash bail being assigned to people charged with only a minor offense.

Other findings reinforced what we already suspected about the racism underpinning the criminal legal system. Indeed, even as the population of Allegheny County is only 13% Black, the defendants

were Black in 58% of the dockets in which cash bail was initially assigned. Sixty percent of Allegheny County’s total jail population is Black.

Elected officials in Allegheny County have a choice to make: they can continue to say all the right things about reform while stifling actual action. Or, they can put their proverbial money where their mouth is and engage in meaningful reform efforts. This means magistrates should stop assigning money bail to those who cannot pay. It means that District Attorney Stephen Zappala should urge all police officers and assistant district attorneys to immediately stop requesting money bail. And it means that Allegheny County government officials should strive to prevent people from languishing in jail because they are too poor to buy their freedom.

Danitra Sherman
Campaigns Director

Sharonell Fulton et al. v. City of Philadelphia

THE STORY

United States Supreme Court agrees to hear a case about whether or not taxpayer-funded foster care agencies have a constitutional right to discriminate based on the agency's religious requirement.

After the city of Philadelphia learned in March 2018 that two of its foster care providers would not license same-sex couples to be foster parents, the city ceased referring children to these agencies. Like many jurisdictions, Philadelphia contracts with private agencies to provide services to children in the city's foster care system. The city's contracts with these agencies include a nondiscrimination provision, which ensures that prospective foster families will not be excluded based on their race, religion, sexual orientation or other characteristics unrelated to the ability to care for a child. Many other states and cities across the country have similar contract requirements.

The city informed both agencies that city contracts prohibit such discrimination and that the city would not renew their contracts unless they were willing to comply with the nondiscrimination requirement. One of the agencies agreed to comply; the other, Catholic Social Services (CSS), sued Philadelphia in federal court, claiming that the constitutional

right to free exercise of religion and free speech entitled it to reject qualified same-sex couples solely for being same-sex couples, rather than for any reason related to their qualifications to care for children.

Catholic Social Services claimed a constitutional right to provide this service to children in the city's custody — and get paid taxpayer dollars — while, at the same time, disregarding the city's requirement that it accept all qualified families.

ACLU-PA and National ACLU, representing the Support Center for Child Advocates and Philadelphia Family Pride, intervened in this lawsuit, supporting the city's right to require all of its contracted foster care agencies to accept all qualified families. With an already severe shortage of foster families willing and able to open their hearts and homes to these children, allowing foster care agencies to exclude qualified families based on religious requirements that have nothing to do with the ability to care for a child such as their

sexual orientation or faith would make it even worse.

In other states, taxpayer-funded foster care agencies have gone even further than CSS, claiming the right to refuse to work with foster families who are not Christian, families that do not attend church, same-sex couples, or unmarried people.

In this case, the federal trial court and then the federal Court of Appeals rejected CSS's claims, saying instead that Philadelphia can require agencies that accept tax dollars to provide foster care services for children to accept all qualified families.

But the United States Supreme Court announced on February 24, 2020, that it would hear the case in its next term. This case could have profound consequences for the more than 400,000 children in foster care across the country.

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY

Photo Credit: Faroos Omani

Sometimes you just know when something is going to be a big deal.

When Leslie Cooper of the national ACLU LGBT & HIV Project called me in the Philadelphia office one morning in March 2018, we both knew that we would be talking a lot more.

Leslie had learned that a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer was calling for comment on a story about foster care agencies in Philadelphia — city contractors — who refused to work with lesbian or gay foster couples. These were religious organizations — Catholic Social Services and Bethany Christian Services — that objected to marriage for same-sex couples.

This was not a new issue for Leslie — she had led the ACLU's response to similar issues in other states, including suing the state of Michigan for allowing foster agencies there to discriminate on religious grounds. In one southern state, publicly funded agencies not only refused to work with lesbian and gay couples, they also refused to work with Jewish couples and other non-Christians.

Since losing the legal battle over marriage equality in 2015, foes of LGBT rights had

increasingly sought to limit those rights by claiming that their right to practice their religion entitled them to discriminate even when the law forbids it.

Leslie and I talked through the issues, legal and otherwise, and coordinated our messaging. When we were interviewed for the March 13 Inquirer article, our message was clear: Philadelphia's kids need good foster families, and foster care agencies should be thinking about the needs of the children, not asking whether foster families meet the agency's religious litmus test.

But that was just the first step. The city had declared it would not do business with agencies that would not follow Philadelphia's nondiscrimination laws. We knew that one or both of the agencies might decide to take the issue to court — which Catholic Social Services did in May. The ACLU wanted to be part of that litigation, but the lawsuit was between the Catholic Social Services and the city. The ACLU couldn't represent the city. How could we get a seat at the table?

The ACLU used a procedure called "intervention," which allows someone who is not part of a lawsuit to join the lawsuit if they will be affected by the outcome.

The ACLU recruited the Support Center for Child Advocates, a nonprofit that represents and advocates for children in the foster care system, and Philadelphia Family Pride, a nonprofit membership organization of LGBTQ&T people and their families, whose members include same-sex foster parents and prospective foster parents. The ACLU then filed a petition on behalf of those clients, asking that they be allowed to join the city as co-defendants, helping to defend the city against the claim that it could not require religious agencies to follow its non-discrimination rules.

The strategy worked! The Support Center and Philadelphia Family Pride were allowed to join the lawsuit and were able to help convince first the trial court and then the Court of Appeals that Catholic Social Services had no right to discriminate when it accepted a contract to work for the city. Unfortunately, this winter the Supreme Court decided to take up the case. The ACLU, the Support Center, and Philadelphia Family Pride are still part of the suit. It will be argued in the Supreme Court after the new court term starts in October.

Mary Catherine Roper
Deputy Legal Director



Photo Credit: Molly Kaplan, ACLU

VOTING REFORM



Photo Credit: Andy Hoover, ACLU-PA

THE STORY

Historic Voting Reform in Pennsylvania

Nothing is more fundamental to our democracy than the right to vote — and 2019 was a big year for voting rights and election reform in Pennsylvania. Public awareness and activism have continued to grow throughout the past decade after multiple close elections, which has led to people across the country talking about voting rights and elections in a new way.

Through a bipartisan effort, Democrats and Republicans in the Pennsylvania

General Assembly and Governor Wolf negotiated major changes to the state’s outdated and restrictive electoral system by passing Senate Bill 421 — the biggest reform to the commonwealth’s election laws since the code was written in 1937. The new law, Act 77 of 2019, includes vote-by-mail for any voter and an extension of the voter registration deadline to 15 days before an election. These changes alone expand the right to vote and make

it more accessible, eliminating barriers to the ballot for thousands of the commonwealth’s citizens.

Act 77 also changed the deadline to submit absentee ballots from 5:00 p.m. the Friday before the election — the earliest deadline in the country — to 8:00 p.m. on Election Day and designated \$90 million for the counties to upgrade to modern, secure voting machines.

In the summer of 2019, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed a two-pronged elections reform bill. That legislation appropriated millions of dollars for upgrading the commonwealth’s outdated voting machines, which Governor Wolf had been demanding to guarantee the security of the polls. In that bill, the Legislature included a provision to eliminate straight-party voting, the practice in which a voter can push one button to select every candidate from a particular party. That change had been long sought by the Legislature’s Republican majority.

Governor Wolf vetoed that bill. While the governor sought funding for counties to upgrade the voting machines, he rejected the elimination of the straight-party voting option.

A few months later, the administration and legislative leaders returned to the negotiating table. The governor asked for more — a lot more. And the governor’s demands hewed closely to many of the policy proposals supported by Keystone Votes, a coalition of voting rights advocates that includes the ACLU-PA.

By the time the final bill hit the governor’s desk in November, the Republicans got what they wanted — the elimination of one button, straight-party voting. The governor got what he wanted — \$90 million in funding for counties to replace their aging voting machines. And the people of Pennsylvania got fewer barriers to the franchise, including the ability to vote by mail without a reason, sometimes known as no-excuse absentee balloting; more time to register to vote; and a later deadline for returning absentee and mail-in ballots.

The timing of the passage of that bill was incredibly fortuitous. No one could have known then that vote-by-mail would be so critically important to exercise the vote in the middle of a pandemic.

To be sure, the primary election in June showed that election officials still have work to do to implement vote-by-mail smoothly. The counties are desperate for more funding to properly staff their election bureaus.

Nevertheless, when Governor Wolf asked for more and got it, voters won.

Andy Hoover
Director of Communications

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY



Photo Credit: Sean Kitchen

Marquez et al. v. Commonwealth et al.

THE STORY

ACLU-PA Sues Pennsylvania State Police Over Illegal Enforcement of Immigration Law

In June 2019, ACLU-PA filed a federal lawsuit against the Pennsylvania State Police and seven state troopers on behalf of 11 clients, alleging that the troopers targeted the motorists for vehicle stops because they are Latinx and then unlawfully detained them — some for hours at a time - to investigate their immigration status.

The allegations in the lawsuit relate to six separate incidents from 2017 and 2018, four of which occurred in south central Pennsylvania. The lawsuit also notes that these cases are representative of a

much larger pattern of illegal enforcement of federal immigration law by the state police.

According to the lawsuit, troopers engaged in a “pattern and practice” of stopping Latinx people traveling on interstates and state roads for the purpose of investigating their immigration status. The lawsuit describes troopers repeatedly asking drivers and passengers for their “papers,” often without actually investigating a motor vehicle violation, and refusing to allow the drivers and passengers to go free until the troopers had con-

tacted federal immigration authorities.

The lawsuit, which was filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, alleges that the troopers acted in a discriminatory manner and without probable cause in stopping and detaining plaintiffs, which violated their constitutional rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. The suit also claims that the agency itself violated a federal anti-discrimination law because state police administrators knew about the discriminatory conduct and failed to correct it.

The incidents described in the Marquez litigation are really just the tip of the iceberg. In the complaint, there are six incidents involving 11 plaintiffs. But we talked to more than 40 people about over 30 incidents involving the state police. In our investigation, we uncovered incidents that involved more than 150 people. The common thread among the incidents is why we brought this lawsuit. The PSP has an illegal practice of profiling and detaining people based on their Latinx appearance in order to investigate their purported immigration status. We identified incidents through collaboration with our partners, including community based organizations and immigration lawyers, along with outreach and our own investigation and research.

In talking with people about their experiences with the Pennsylvania State Police, we not only learned about the illegal conduct by the PSP, who have taken it upon themselves to act as enforcers of a complex system of federal civil immigration laws, but we also heard firsthand about the harms it caused: parents who suddenly find themselves in the single parent role, working to make ends meet; children confused about why their dad left one day and did not return. That is why we are honored to stand alongside our clients as they seek to hold the PSP accountable for its illegal conduct.

Vanessa Stine
Immigrants’ Rights Attorney

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY

“

In our investigation, we uncovered incidents that involved more than 150 people. The common thread among the incidents is why we brought this lawsuit.

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Photo Credit: Sean Kitchen



Photo Credit: Alexander Choi,
Dothwan Photography

VIC'S SATURDAY NIGHT STORY

ICE Tried to Deport a Teenager at 3 a.m. — Our Legal Director Stopped Them

Two months into the lockdown, after another week of crazy hours on fast-moving COVID-related litigation, I was looking forward to an uneventful Saturday night with my wife and visiting daughters.

The trajectory of my perfect Saturday evening changed with a 9 p.m. call from an immigration lawyer at Jewish Family and Community Services (JFCS) asking if I had a moment for an urgent matter. Curious, I said, “Of course.” The gist was that a 17-year-old boy in the middle of immigration proceedings was being picked up at 3 a.m. to be flown to “the border”

and then out of the country. “3 a.m. this morning, like in six hours?” I asked. “Yup,” she said, and again asked if I could help.

“Andre” crossed into this country in December 2018 with his father. He was 16. After being briefly detained, the pair were released in Houston to await immigration hearings. Andre’s dad sent him to live with friends in Indianapolis, but soon thereafter the dad returned to Guatemala, leaving Andre to fend for himself. The dad took all the court paperwork with him. Young Andre worked construction

jobs until January 2020, when a police officer questioned him and turned him over to immigration agents.

Special rules protect unaccompanied minors, which spared him a detention center. The Office of Refugee Resettlement, which has custody of immigrant minors, sent him to the Holy Family Institute, a nun-run home in the small town of Emsworth — near Pittsburgh — that by all accounts provides decent quarters and schooling.

On Saturday afternoon, the JFCS law-

yers received a call from a staffer at the Holy Family Institute to tell them that immigration officials had just advised them they would be picking Andre up at 3am to ship him to “the border” and then to Guatemala.

By now it’s 10 p.m. I had no idea how I could possibly get a federal judge to issue an order to block the impending removal in just a few hours. The courthouse was closed. No one would be checking for newly filed cases. So I emailed the chief federal judge in Pittsburgh, a good man whom I’ve known for nearly 30 years.

At 1:42 a.m., Judge Hornak verbally issued what’s known as a temporary restraining order, which is the most emergency court action available. He recognized that the young man had constitutional rights to due process, and the harm to him of being deported was clear.

Boom. We had done it.

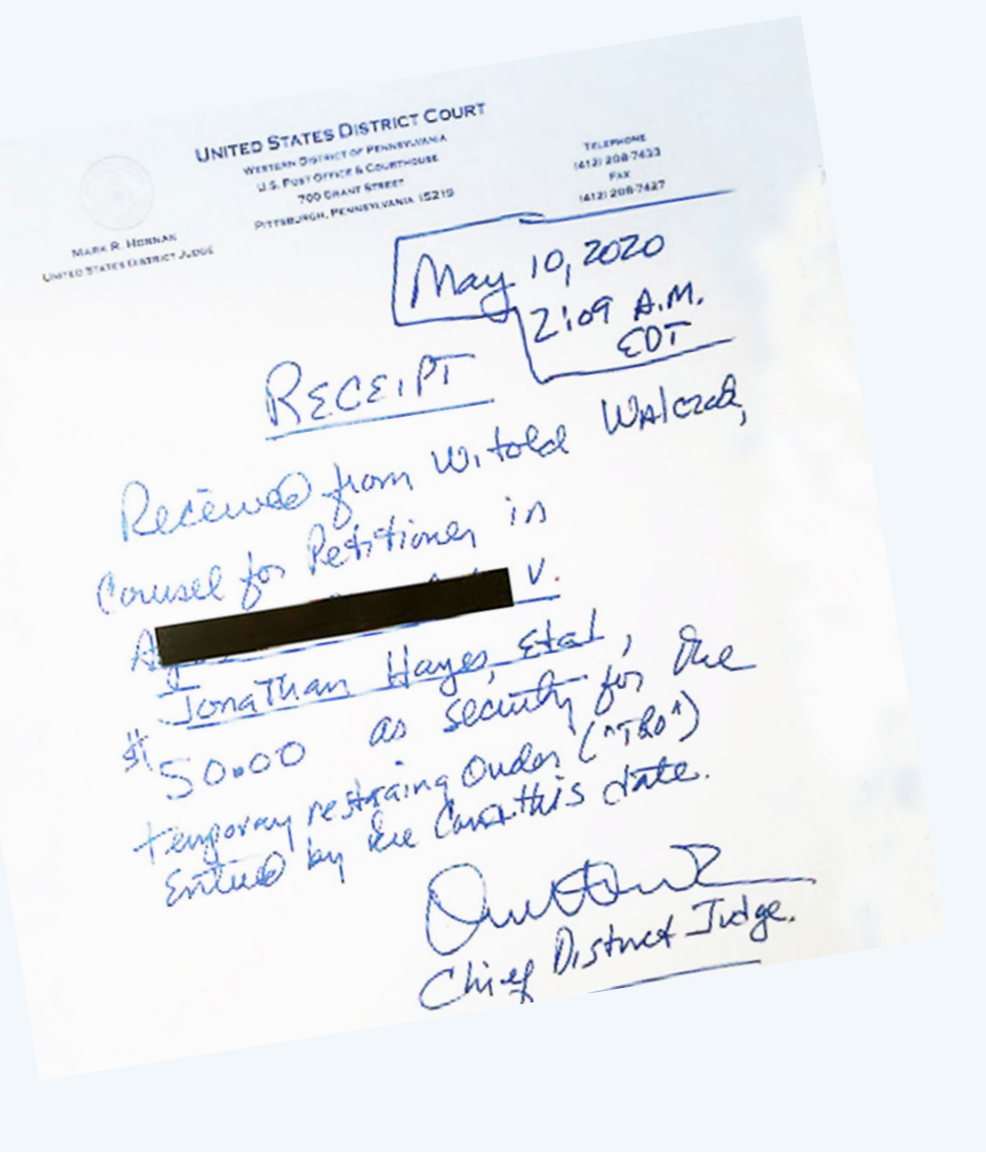
Oh, but there was one more matter. Under the federal rules of civil procedure, an injunction requires “security” from the party getting the order. I raised the fact that it’s often waived for indigent people, but the judge insisted he did not want there to be any excuse for the government to say the injunction was infirm. He asked if I had \$50. I looked in my wallet and I had \$65. I thought of making a joke about being a poor ACLU lawyer but thought better of it. “Yes, your Honor, I have the money.”

He directed me to drive to his house to deliver the cash. We live in the same town, so it was only ten minutes.

At 2:45 a.m., after returning home, I cracked open an IPA, trying to decompress and absorb what had just happened.

I reflected on the JFCS lawyers, who tried everything they could, starting Saturday afternoon, to save their client. Heroes for sure. And Judge Hornak. We’ve both practiced law a long time — including against each other a few times back in the day — but we discussed how neither of us have ever done a middle-of-the-night emergency hearing like this. And I thought of Andre, a child fleeing tragic circumstances who now had a shot at a better life in this country. I hope to meet Andre soon. In my vision of America, he is welcome here and will make us a better, richer nation.

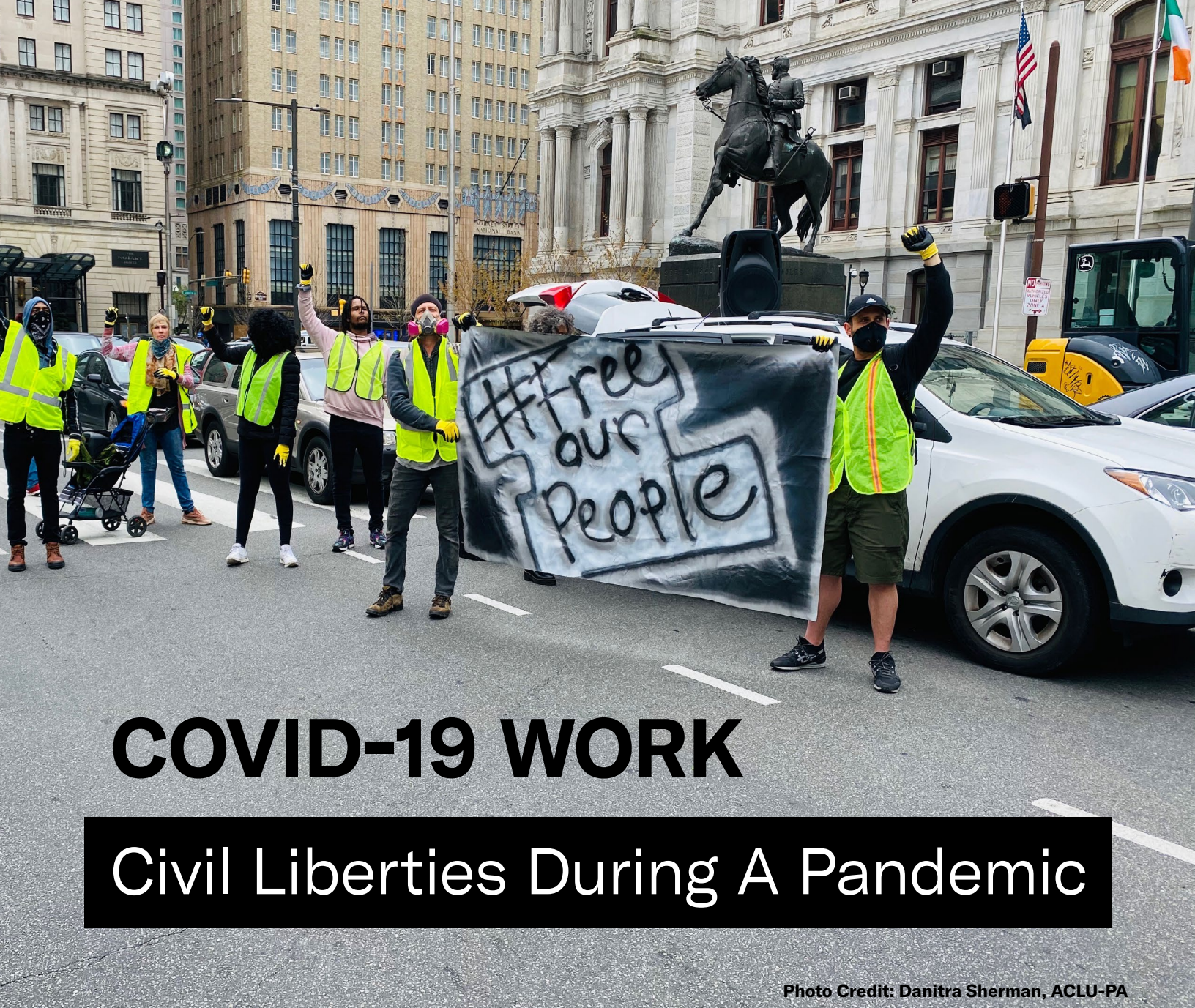
Vic Walczak
Legal Director



THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY

Andre’s lawyers at JFCS only learned in late April that last summer an immigration judge held a hearing in Houston and ordered Andre deported because he wasn’t there. But no one told Andre there was a hearing. And no one told him the judge ordered him removed. Upon learning about the order, Andre’s JFCS lawyers immediately filed a motion to reopen the proceedings, which happens regularly. Immigration courts tend not to be either efficient or fair, so they often hold proceedings without telling the affected person, which is a problem, including under the Constitution. JFCS lawyers had heard nothing from the court about a decision. It was this decision that precipitated ICE’s late-night attempt to deport Andre. Andre’s story is far from unique. In fact, JFCS lawyers were informed by ICE that Andre would have to wait on a plane at the border until they could fill the plane with people being deported.

Vic Walczak
Legal Director



COVID-19 WORK

Civil Liberties During A Pandemic

Photo Credit: Danitra Sherman, ACLU-PA

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges for our society, and those include novel stresses on civil rights and civil liberties, especially for the most vulnerable people. Millions of lives have changed across the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the country, and the world. But the mission of the ACLU-PA has not been altered. From voting rights to criminal legal reform to immigrants' rights, ACLU-PA has prioritized its work at this moment based on how and where we can have the most impact, making sure the civil liberties of all Pennsylvanians are protected.

When ACLU-PA staff first began work-

ing from home officially on March 16, the calls for help flooded in. We quickly assessed which areas to prioritize, created teams of staff and allies to work on those priority issues, and developed game plans for moving forward. The result has been a robust mix of advocacy and litigation in several key areas, including safeguarding access to the courts, fighting to release medically vulnerable people from both civil immigration detention and criminal incarceration, improving prison and jail conditions to mitigate the risk of infection and transmission, ensuring that people have safe and easy access to voting in upcoming elections, monitoring treatment of people who are homeless, and resisting

government overreach in enforcement of public health and quarantine laws. We have also been addressing a range of education and equity issues growing out of the mass closure of schools in the commonwealth and the transition to distance learning.

In collaboration with our coalition partners, ACLU has won the release of more than 48,000 people from prisons, jails, and detention centers nationwide. In Pennsylvania, we filed two federal civil rights lawsuits to free at-risk individuals from immigration detention centers, each of which succeeded in securing the release of some of our clients.

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BLACK LIVES MATTER

CLOSING MESSAGE

From Peter Goldberger

Early in the year 1920, a group of young radical activists who had met through their work opposing U.S. involvement in World War I, supporting conscientious objectors, defending union organizers and immigrants, opposing lynching and police brutality, and fighting for the rights of women to vote and to access birth control created a new organization devoted to defending the rights of all — the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU of PA entered into 2019-2020 excited about celebrating our Centennial. We dug into the archives, studied our history, interviewed our oldest members, and tried to learn all we could about the ACLU's activities in Pennsylvania over the last hundred years. We also hosted a visit from the national ACLU's traveling history museum, ACLU100. At the same time, our incredible staff and volunteers continued their amazing level of educational, organizing, lobbying and litigation work, as summarized in this Annual Report. And we planned two major events, one to be held in Philadelphia at the end of February and the other some months later in Pittsburgh.

The Centennial celebration, held on Leap Day at the beautiful National Constitution Center in Philadelphia's Independence National Park, was a great success. An overflow crowd enjoyed exciting speakers, glorious music, outstanding video presentations, and, of course, much good food and company. We even met (and somewhat exceeded) our fundraising goal! But then a pandemic crisis struck our world, the United States failed to respond quickly or effectively, and all our lives were turned upside down. The Pennsylvania affiliate's Board of Directors, which represents the membership from all over the state, has been meeting online and via conference call to do everything we can to advise and support the staff as they adjust, with physical offices

almost entirely closed, while finding ways to continue our vital work unabated.

It did not require any change of direction or focus for us to demonstrate a high level of support for the defense of Black lives and for the First Amendment rights of those actively demonstrating in that cause, as well as to fight for criminal justice and police reform more generally, nor to continue on the front lines of protecting and expanding the right to vote. We believe our members and other donors and contributors will keep up their generous level of support in the coming year, no matter what economic or political winds may blow.

During the past year, the board and staff initiated a strategic planning process. We aspire to ensure that we identify and envision the best path forward, under any potential scenario, for building the next five to ten years of the defense of civil liberties in Pennsylvania. This is a task we share with you, our members, whose continuing support we so appreciate, and which we seek every day to earn anew.

Peter Goldberger
President

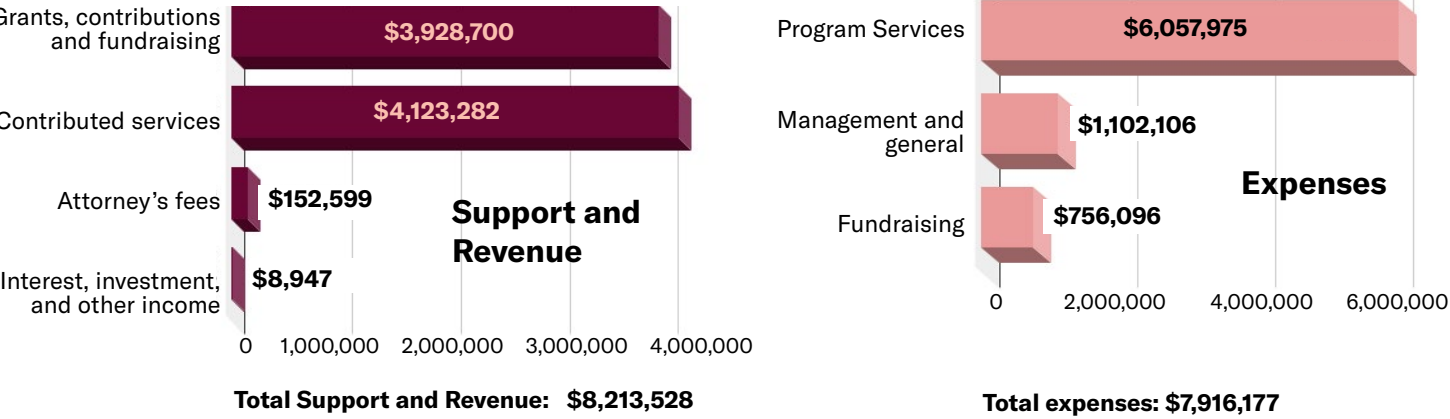


Photo Credit: Alexander Choi,
Dothwan Photography

Photo Credit: Molly Kaplan, ACLU

FINANCIALS (Unaudited)

American Civil Liberties Foundation of Pennsylvania STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGE IN NET ASSETS (UNAUDITED) Fiscal Year April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020



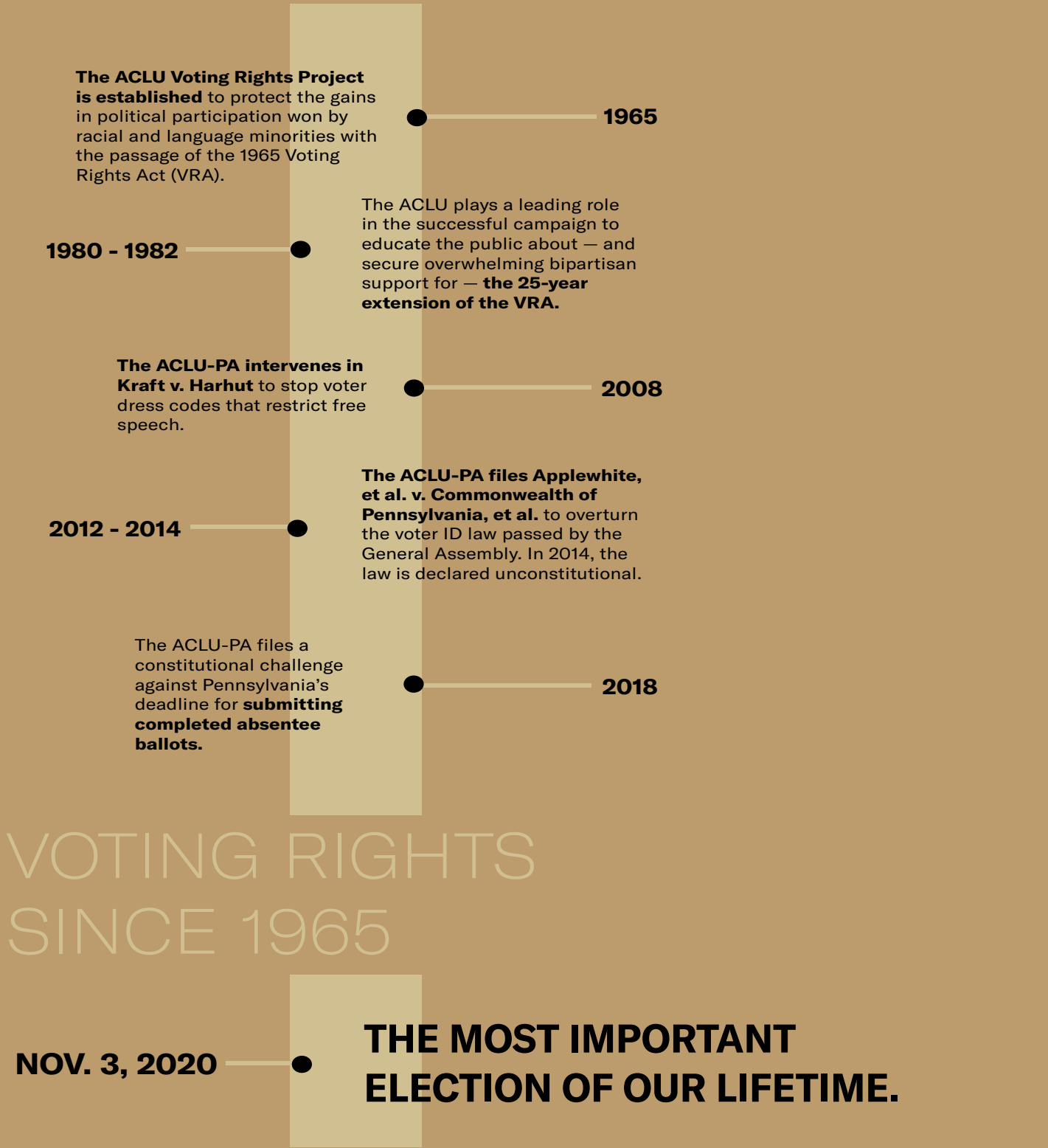
Change in net assets \$-642,787 Net assets, beginning of year \$6,846,751 Net assets, end of year \$6,203,964

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED) As of March 31, 2020

Current Assets		Less: accumulated depreciation.....\$ -197,247	Net assets Unrestricted
Cash and equivalents.....	\$3,016,828		General, Board funds.....\$4,995, 654
Accounts receivable.....	\$320,032	Total Property and Equipment: \$56,428	Litigation funds.....\$289,732
Prepaid expenses.....	\$81,106	Total assets: \$7,024,769	Total Unrestricted: \$5,285,386
Due from national ACLU.....	\$763,766		
Due from affiliate Union.....	\$219,964	Liabilities	Temporarily restricted.....\$420,890
Investments.....	\$1,642,039	Accounts payable.....\$25,786	Permanently restricted:\$497,688
Legacy Trusts.....	\$920,757	Accrued expenses.....133,945	
Security deposit.....	\$3,849	Accrued pension.....\$165,808	Total net assets: \$6,203,964
Subtotal:	\$6,968,341	Accrued vacation.....\$164,267	
Property and equipment		Deferred Rent.....\$66,748	Total liabilities and net assets: \$6,760,518
Building and improvements.....	\$238,715		
Leasehold Improvements.....	\$14,960	Total Liabilities: \$556,554	

American Civil Liberties Union of Pennsylvania STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGE IN NET ASSETS (UNAUDITED) Fiscal Year April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020

Support and Revenue	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED) As of March 31, 2020	Liabilities
Memberships.....\$ 1,871,429	Current Assets	Due to affiliate Foundation.....\$219,964
Grants, contributions, and fundraising.....\$503,033	Cash and equivalents.....\$5,345,454	Accounts payable.....\$0
Interest and investment income..\$74,989	Prepaid expenses.....\$5,550	Accrued expenses.....\$176,158
Total support and revenue: \$2,449,451		Accrued pension.....\$20,889
	Due from national ACLU.....\$145,210	Accrued vacation.....\$64,437
Expenses	Total assets: \$5,496,214	Total Liabilities: \$481,448
Program Services.....\$946,792		
Management and general.....\$323,772	Property and equipment	Net assets
Fundraising.....\$91,475	Building and improvements.....\$34,438	Unrestricted.....\$3,936,954
Total Expenses: \$1,362,039	Less: accumulated depreciation:\$ -28,130	Temporarily restricted.....\$199,820
Change in net assets: \$-1,320	Total Property and Equipment: \$6,308	Total net assets: \$4,136,774
Net assets, beginning of year: \$4,138,094	Total assets: \$4,264,866	Total liabilities and net assets: \$4,618,222
Net assets, end of year: \$4,136,774		



The American Civil Liberties Union Foundation is a 501(c) (3) nonprofit corporation. Foundation gifts fund our litigation and public education efforts. Gifts to the ACLU Foundation are fully tax-deductible to the donor. The official registration and financial information of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Pennsylvania may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of State by calling toll-free, within Pennsylvania, 1-800-732-0999. Registration does not imply endorsement.

