Three years after the national ACLU was formed, journalist Upton Sinclair helps form the ACLU of Southern California (ACLU SoCal) in Los Angeles. Angered by the Los Angeles Police Department’s brutal treatment of striking dock workers in San Pedro, Sinclair and others protest by attempting to read the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Though he is arrested, Sinclair ultimately prevails and so does the ACLU SoCal, as it continues to defend the individual rights and liberties of all people.

Welcome

The national ACLU turned ninety-four this year — five hundred thousand Americans united in one cause. Since 1920, the political currents have repeatedly threatened to take — and sometimes have taken — America off course. But the ACLU’s compass has always been true, the vision always clear: to make our union — these United States — more perfect by upholding constitutional rights for everyone.

There’s much to celebrate. This report highlights key successes from this year, while recalling some of the historic milestones that helped bring us here.

The ACLU struck down the federal Defense of Marriage Act last year and look at how the freedom to marry has spread — for the first time, most Americans live in states where same-sex marriage is legal! But even as we celebrate this advance, we must recognize the rising tide against basic rights. Some states have taken the election and re-election of a black president as a call to arms and want to prevent millions of Americans from voting. And the NSA developed a scheme of asking a secret judge, sitting on a secret court, for a warrant to spy on all American cellphone users — without any proof of criminal conduct by any of us.

There’s always too much to include in a single report because the work — standing for justice, standing against the currents of the day, and taking a stand for what’s right, fair, and just — never ends.

Onward!

Hector O. Vilagra • Executive Director • ACLU of Southern California
For decades, Los Angeles County jails have been plagued by violence and abuse. Allegations of gang-like cliques of deputies surfaced repeatedly as did reports of deputy-on-inmate violence and mistreatment of individuals with mental illness. But that’s finally changing.

In January 2014, Sheriff Lee Baca stepped down following a multi-year effort by the ACLU SoCal to force Baca to clean up the county’s jails. Having chronicled eyewitness accounts of deputies who fractured legs, skulls, and eye sockets of inmates as part of our 2011 jail report, the ACLU SoCal then sued Baca in 2012. That lawsuit, Rosas v. Baca, was filed on behalf of individuals held in the jails and charged the sheriff and his staff with condoning the rampant abuse.

The ACLU SoCal’s report and advocacy led to the formation of a civilian commission charged with investigating problems in the county lock ups. The ACLU SoCal looks forward to a settlement of its lawsuit that will force vigilant oversight and end the era of corruption in the nation’s largest jail system.

The U.S. Supreme Court rules unconstitutional a statute that allows police to stop individuals and require them to provide “credible” identification. The case, Kolender v. Lawson, is argued by the ACLU SoCal.

The ACLU SoCal files a lawsuit on behalf of people with mobility impairments incarcerated in the L.A. County jail system, arguing that the jails are not wheelchair accessible, and that inmates are denied mobility devices such as wheelchairs, crutches, walkers, or canes, even though they need them.

The ACLU SoCal and the national ACLU publish a report documenting brutal beatings of Los Angeles County Jail inmates by sheriff’s deputies as part of an annual report on the county’s jail system.

The ACLU SoCal sues Los Angeles County and then-Sheriff Peter Pitchess on behalf of detainees in the county’s jail system charging the conditions of their confinement violate the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, and the Fourteenth Amendment’s protections for pretrial detainees, resulting in the court appointing the ACLU as monitor of the jails.

Representing two men who were beaten while detained in Los Angeles County Jail, the ACLU SoCal files Rosas v. Baca charging Sheriff Lee Baca and his staff with condoning a longstanding and widespread pattern of violence against inmates.

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A federal court orders the Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Justice to provide legal representation to Jose Antonio Franco-Gonzales and other immigrant detainees with mental disabilities who are facing deportation and cannot represent themselves in complicated deportation hearings. In July 2014, the ACLU SoCal and the national ACLU, along with several other groups, sued Attorney General Eric Holder and the federal government on behalf of these children, many of whom face life or death consequences if deported back to their homelands. The lawsuit argues that children deserve legal representation in their deportation cases.

**IMMIGRANTS’ RIGHTS**

There was no bigger story this summer than the tens of thousands of unaccompanied children crossing the border. Children, some as young as 3 or 4, arrived seeking refuge from the drug and gang violence overwhelming much of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. But once here, those children and others already here were confronted with a byzantine court system that required toddlers and teens to represent themselves in complicated deportation hearings. In July 2014, the ACLU SoCal and the national ACLU, along with several other groups, sued Attorney General Eric Holder and the federal government on behalf of these children, many of whom face life or death consequences if deported back to their homelands. The lawsuit argues that children deserve legal representation in their deportation cases.

More than a quarter of all students enrolled in California’s public schools do not speak English as a first language and many do not receive the essential English language instruction they are due under state and federal law. Among those left out by the state was a San Diego teen who stopped getting English Language services halfway through his junior year. He struggled to do his homework using an electronic translator. The State Department of Education was well aware that hundreds of school districts across California were not providing the required instructional services to English Learners but did nothing. So in April 2013, the ACLU SoCal filed a lawsuit on behalf of students, challenging the state’s failure to ensure that school districts deliver the services English Learners need. In August 2014, the court ruled the state must fulfill its obligation to the estimated 20,000 underserved students.
**LGBT RIGHTS**

What if you couldn’t marry the person you love, or adopt a child or bury your spouse because the state you live in doesn’t recognize your marriage? Those scenarios are realities for gay couples living in states with same-sex marriage bans. But, thanks to the ACLU’s work on Windsor v. United States that led to the landmark decision striking down the discriminatory federal Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), that is changing. The ACLU remains vigilant and continues to work to ensure all couples have the right to marry. In 2014, ACLU attorneys were involved in 17 cases across the United States, resulting in federal court rulings that finally provide gay and lesbian couples the freedom to marry.

- The ACLU defends Lillian Hellman’s play *The Children’s Hour* against attempts to ban it because it contains “lesbian content.”
- The ACLU mobilizes against California’s Briggs Initiative that seeks to prohibit lesbians and gay men from teaching in public schools.
- The California Supreme Court strikes down exclusion of same-sex couples from marriage after it is challenged by the ACLU and others.
- The U.S. Supreme Court strikes down DOMA as part of Windsor v. United States, a landmark lawsuit filed by the ACLU and partners.
- The ACLU SoCal board becomes the first in the ACLU to affirm “the right to privacy in sexual relations.”

- 1936
- 1965
- 1978
- 2008
- 2013
In January 2013, Edward Snowden exposed that the National Security Agency (NSA) was engaged in the massive collection of private phone data. The ACLU, long a defender of privacy rights with a track record of suing the government for too often denying those rights, quickly moved to stop the government from indiscriminately collecting phone data because it violates the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution. With ACLU v. Clapper and its defense of Snowden, the ACLU is following through with its commitment to stop government intrusion and protect the privacy rights of all Americans.

In 2014 a federal judge struck down the government’s procedures for placing people on the No Fly List. The ruling was a result of a lawsuit filed by the ACLU SoCal and the national ACLU.

The ACLU SoCal sues the FBI for infiltrating an Orange County mosque and targeting Muslim Americans for surveillance because of their religion.

The ACLU files the first legal challenge to the NSA’s warrantless wiretapping program, charging the government’s monitoring of phone calls and emails of people inside the United States without a warrant is unconstitutional.

Accepting arguments made by the ACLU in its amicus brief, the U.S. Supreme Court rules that enjoining the press from publishing the Pentagon Papers is unconstitutional and not justified by national security interests.

After numerous suits by the ACLU SoCal, a court rules loyalty oaths in the University of California are unconstitutional.

The ACLU SoCal launches a petition drive to end the House Un-American Activities Committee.

2006

1952

1958

1971

2011
After the ACLU SoCal files Vasquez v. Rackauckas, a federal court of appeals finds that Orange County prosecutors and police have violated the Constitution by enforcing a gang injunction against some residents but denying them the opportunity to challenge it in court.

The ACLU has long worked to curb abusive police practices, including racial profiling, illegal spying, and gang injunctions that violate an individual’s right to due process. In recent years, it has expanded its focus. From drones, to license plate readers to facial recognition systems, new technologies are changing how local police carry out their work. But all too often these new surveillance tools are adopted with little or no public discussion and with scant transparency.

The ACLU SoCal and the national ACLU are working to ensure communities across the country aren’t kept in the dark about how police departments use these surveillance tools, along with billions of dollars’ worth of federal military equipment many departments receive each year. In June 2014, the ACLU published “War Comes Home: The Excessive Militarization of American Police” - a report that reveals how law enforcement agencies are increasingly using military weapons and wartime tactics to police communities, especially in black and Latino neighborhoods.

The neighborhood of Watts explodes in riots following a motorist’s arrest by the LAPD. Afterward, the ACLU SoCal steps in to handle some 4,000 citizen complaints.

The Los Angeles Police Department disbands its Public Disorder and Intelligence Division after the ACLU SoCal and partners demonstrate that it has been spying on local community organizations and politicians.

The ACLU SoCal launches a campaign to end “DWB” or Driving While Black, in which police disproportionately stop and question motorists of color more than white drivers.

The ACLU SoCal sues the LAPD and the Department of Recreation and Parks for arresting eight “Food not Bombs” workers who were feeding and advocating for homeless individuals in downtown Los Angeles’ Pershing Square.

After the ACLU SoCal files Vasquez v. Rackauckas, a federal court of appeals finds that Orange County prosecutors and police have violated the Constitution by enforcing a gang injunction against some residents but denying them the opportunity to challenge it in court.
Though abortion has been legal since 1973, the assault on women’s access to health care has never been more aggressive. Starting in 2013 more than 300 anti-abortion restrictions have been introduced in state legislatures. But the biggest push has been a Texas law—copied by bordering states and beyond—that puts medically unnecessary requirements on doctors and providers, forcing clinics to close and restricting access to care for thousands of women. The ACLU has worked across the U.S. to stop such laws and in October 2014 the Supreme Court blocked portions of the Texas law, keeping the remaining clinics in that state open. And in California we are expanding a woman’s access to insurance coverage for contraception and abortion, and improving monitoring of hospital mergers that can dangerously restrict a community’s access to reproductive health care.

1965
The ACLU files a friend-of-the-court brief in Griswold v. Connecticut, a landmark case in which the U.S. Supreme Court strikes down a state prohibition against the prescription, sale or use of contraceptives, even for married couples.

1966
The ACLU SoCal board votes to oppose anti-abortion laws, arguing such decisions should be left to individuals. Three years later, a state court strikes down California’s anti-abortion laws.

1973
The ACLU's Norman Dorsen is part of the team of lawyers representing the plaintiffs in the landmark abortion rights case, Roe v. Wade. This case challenges a Texas law prohibiting all but lifesaving abortions. The U.S. Supreme Court invalidates the law on the basis that the constitutional right to privacy encompasses a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy.

1981
The ACLU SoCal helps defeat an anti-abortion measure that would have cut Medi-Cal funding for reproductive health services.

2012
The ACLU SoCal helps pass two historic reproductive justice bills. One measure protects medical privacy and the second vastly expands access to abortion in underserved areas of the state by increasing the pool of authorized, qualified providers.
More than two dozen states have passed or are considering laws that would make it harder for millions of people — mostly low-income, elderly, black, and Hispanic — to vote. From onerous “voter ID” requirements to restricting or eliminating early voting periods, voter suppression efforts have been on the rise. But the ACLU has helped block several of these laws, most notably Wisconsin’s oppressive Voter ID law. In October 2014 the U.S. Supreme Court stopped officials from requiring ID for the mid-term elections. The fight for voter rights continues in Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, Ohio, and Iowa.

**VOTING RIGHTS**

United States District Judge Stephen V. Wilson grants the ACLU SoCal’s request for judgment in the Common Cause v. Jones suit, a ruling that will require California to get rid of its “hanging chad” voting machines by 2004.

The ACLU SoCal sues the City of Anaheim for violating the California Voting Rights Act by holding at-large elections that dilute the voting strength of Latinos to elect a representative of their choice.

The ACLU SoCal and partners charge the state with unconstitutionally stripping 60,000 recently incarcerated Californians of their right to vote.

The ACLU SoCal and partners win a landmark victory in Garza v. Los Angeles County. The lawsuit successfully challenges the boundary lines of Los Angeles County’s supervisorial seats, requiring county officials to redraw district lines to ensure that Latinos hold a majority in at least one district.

The ACLU SoCal endorses Proposition 11, which establishes a citizen redistricting commission. Voters approve the measure.

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Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and we apologize for any errors or omissions.

By providing for the ACLU through their estate plans, members of the DeSIlver Society help to ensure that the ACLU will have the means to keep advancing freedom well into the 21st century. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity and foresight of these very special individuals.
On behalf of the millions of people served by our work, we are deeply grateful to these individuals, foundations, and companies who generously stand with the ACLU to advance justice, freedom, and equality.

Rick Nicita & Paula Wagner
Perkaopatmos Fund
Carlos & Dewy Schönfeld
Rhoda Seidler
Sidley Austin LLP
Rob de S. Glidden
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
James Sie & Douglas Wood
Skadden Fellowship Foundation
Jocelyn & Ken Solomon
Michael & Sherry Steinberg
Barbra Streisand
Greg Thagard & James Clausen
Hadasell Stormer Richardson & Renick LLP
Jutta Maue-Kay

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Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and we apologize for any errors or omissions. Please send corrections to annualreport@aclusocal.org. Thank you.

*Deceased
The ACLU of Southern California is comprised of two separate corporate entities, the American Civil Liberties Union and the ACLU Foundation, each with its own board of directors. Although both the American Civil Liberties Union and the ACLU Foundation are part of the same overall organization, it is necessary that the ACLU have two separate organizations for the ACLU to do a broad range of work in protecting civil liberties. This report collectively refers to the two organizations under the name "ACLU SoCal," though litigation is handled exclusively by the ACLU Foundation and lobbying by the ACLU.
We need your generous partnership to ensure the protection of civil rights and civil liberties for all Southern Californians, and those across the nation. Our work, affecting millions of people nationwide, is made possible through the support of philanthropic activists who stand with us for justice, freedom, and equality.

THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS YOU CAN STAND WITH THE ACLU:

ADD YOUR VOICE.
Join with more than 30,000 members in Southern California and the 500,000 ACLU members and supporters across the nation!
Annual membership costs $35 ($50 for a joint or family membership) and connects you to one of the largest advocate networks in Southern California and the nation, allowing you to support our lobbying work.

INVEST IN THE ACLU.
Partner with the ACLU Foundation by making a tax-deductible contribution to help fund our litigation, public education and community engagement work. Honor or remember a loved one by making your investment a tribute gift.

LEAVE YOUR LEGACY.
Join other members of the ACLU DeSilver Society in providing for the ACLU of Southern California in your estate plans.
• Designate the ACLU as the beneficiary for part or all of your estate, through your will.
• Name the ACLU as a beneficiary on your insurance.
• Start an annuity plan that pays you income in exchange for your gift of $10,000 or more.
Your donations have a national impact, since your gift is shared with smaller ACLU affiliates in states where some of the most egregious civil rights and civil liberties violations occur, and there is little financial support for their defense. Thank you!

For more information about investing in the ACLU, becoming a member or charitable estate planning, please call: 213.977.5263 or visit www.aclusocal.org/ways-to-support-the-aclu/.
The government of the United States is built on two basic principles: (1) majority rule through democratic elections; and (2) protection of individuals from any attempts by the majority to curtail individual liberties and rights, as spelled out in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The Constitution and Bill of Rights set the ground rules for individual liberty, which include the freedoms of speech, association and religion, freedom of the press, and the right to privacy, to equal protection of the laws and to due process of law.

The ACLU was founded to defend and secure these rights and to extend them to people who have been excluded from their protection.

**OUR WORK CAN BE CATEGORIZED AS FOLLOWS:**

**FIRST AMENDMENT**
The rights of free speech, free association, and assembly, freedom of the press and religious freedom, including the strict separation of church and state.

**EQUAL PROTECTION**
The right not to be discriminated against on the basis of certain classifications, such as race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, age, disability, etc.

**DUE PROCESS**
The right to be treated fairly, including fair procedures when facing accusations of criminal conduct or other serious accusations that can lead to results like loss of employment, exclusion from school, denial of housing, cut-off of certain benefits or various punitive measures taken by the government.

**PRIVACY**
The right to a zone of personal privacy and autonomy.

**GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS THAT CONTINUE TO STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES**
The extension of all the rights described above to those who are still fighting for the full protections of the Bill of Rights, including women, immigrants, the poor, people of color, transgender people, members of minority religions, people with disabilities, lesbian, gay, or bisexual people, the homeless, prisoners, and children in the custody of the state.

**WE ACCOMPLISH THE ABOVE BY LOBBYING, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND LITIGATION.**