

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA; LEAGUE OF WOMEN
VOTERS OF ALABAMA
EDUCATION FUND; ALABAMA
STATE CONFERENCE OF THE
NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity
as Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity
as Alabama Attorney General; and
JAN BENNETT, BARRY
STEPHENSON, CINDY WILLIS
THRASH, and SHEILA COX
BARBUCK, in their official capacities
as Chairs of Boards of Registrars of
Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and Marshall
Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM
Judge Anna M. Manasco

**Oral Argument Requested
Opposed Motion**

OPPOSED MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

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Secretary of State Wes Allen launched a voter purge program within the 90-day window before the November 2024 general election in which the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) bars systematic voter list maintenance. The purge systematically targets naturalized citizens: Even Secretary Allen has expressly admitted the virtual certainty that it includes naturalized citizens. This is nonuniform and discriminatory, and violates the Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection guarantee. This Court should enjoin Secretary Allen’s unlawful purge.

I. Factual Background

A. Purge Program

Secretary Allen created and Defendants are implementing the voter purge (the Purge Program), “[a] [p]rocess to [r]emove” registered Alabama voters from the rolls on the sole basis that the voter was once issued a noncitizen identification number. *See* Exh. 1. Secretary Allen announced the Purge Program on August 13, 84 days before the 2024 general election. *See id.* To date, Secretary Allen has identified at least 3,251 people (the Purge List) and has directed all county Boards of Registrars to immediately inactivate and “initiate steps necessary to remove” these individuals. *Id.* This identification is based on stale data from state agencies, *id.*—at minimum, from the Alabama Department of Labor and Alabama Law Enforcement Agency. Exhs. 13, 14, 15; Stroop Decl. ¶¶ 10-12. Secretary Allen has further publicly referred *everyone* on the Purge List to Attorney General Marshall

for criminal investigation and potential prosecution. Exh. 1. Eligible voters on the Purge List must submit a new voter registration form and undergo “verif[ication]” to be registered and to vote, including in the 2024 general election (the Re-Registration Process). Exh. 1.

Alabama counties, including Autauga, Jefferson, and Marshall Counties, have sent identical letters to people on the Purge List (Purge Letters), including Mr. James Cozadd, Mr. Roald Hazelhoff and Mr. James Stroop. Exhs. 3, 4, 5; *see also* Cozadd Decl. ¶ 8; Hazelhoff Decl. ¶ 11; Stroop Decl. ¶ 7. The Purge Letters direct *all* recipients to complete a “voter removal request form” to “become compliant with state and federal law requirements.” Exhs. 3, 4, 5. They direct recipients who are eligible voters to re-register to vote under the Re-Registration Process by completing an Alabama voter registration form and providing a driver’s license or non-driver’s ID number, or Social Security number (last four digits). Exhs. 3, 4, 5. The enclosed registration form prominently tells voters that “[v]oter registration and the updating of voter records is closed during the 14 days prior to each election.” Exh. 6.

The Purge Program’s methodology is fundamentally flawed: the sole criterion for inclusion on the Purge List is whether Defendants believe a person has *ever* been issued a noncitizen identification number by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *See* Exh. 1. *All* naturalized citizens have previously been issued such numbers, because all naturalized citizens were once legal permanent residents of the

United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a); *see also* Exh. 10. Therefore, by design, the Purge Program sweeps in *all* naturalized citizens in Alabama for immediate inactivation and ultimate removal. By design, U.S.-born U.S. citizens are categorically excluded from the Purge Program. Naturalized citizens are, of course, eligible to vote on the same basis as U.S.-born citizens. *See, e.g., Schneider v. Rusk*, 377 U.S. 163, 165 (1964). Secretary Allen in fact expressly admitted the virtual certainty that the Purge List includes naturalized citizens, and stated that he had created the Re-Registration Process for naturalized citizens. Exh. 1.

On August 19, 2024, Plaintiffs ACIJ, LWVAL, and AL NAACP sent a pre-suit notice letter under the NVRA to Secretary Allen. Exh. 7. General counsel for Secretary Allen responded on September 6, Exh. 8, but the response does not resolve Plaintiffs' NVRA concerns. It fails to recognize that any purported "self-removals" pursuant to the Purge Letters are not voluntary, because the Letters instruct recipients to complete a removal request form to "become compliant with state and federal law." Exh. 3. And it elides that the Letters target only voters on the Purge List—categorically including naturalized and excluding U.S.-born citizens—and that the purported "invit[ation]" to submit a new registration form is a *requirement* for anyone on the Purge List to vote in Alabama elections. Exhs. 3, 6.

B. Individual Plaintiffs and Declarants

Plaintiff **Roald Hazelhoff** is a naturalized U.S. citizen who resides and votes in Jefferson County and received a Purge Letter. Hazelhoff Decl. ¶¶ 1, 11. He submitted a new voter registration form under the Re-Registration Process. Hazelhoff Decl. ¶¶ 13-14. Although he currently appears as active on Alabama's voter rolls, he has not received written confirmation of registration from the county. *Id.* ¶ 14. Mr. Hazelhoff remains uncertain that he will be able to vote in November and is further worried about his referral for criminal investigation. *Id.* ¶¶ 14, 15.

Plaintiff **James Stroop** is a U.S.-born citizen who lives and votes in Marshall County. Stroop Decl. ¶ 1. He received a Purge Letter. *Id.* ¶ 7. Mr. Stroop then informed Secretary Allen's office that he was a U.S.-born citizen, but Secretary Allen's office told him that he would need to re-register. *Id.* ¶¶ 9-10.

Years ago, Mr. Stroop mistakenly checked a box on an unemployment benefits application identifying himself as a noncitizen, but the Alabama Department of Labor informed him in 2022 he had successfully corrected the error. *Id.* ¶¶ 8, 11. Mr. Stroop called the Department of Labor after receiving his Purge Letter to confirm the error was corrected. *Id.* ¶ 11. The Secretary of Labor apologized to Mr. Stroop personally for his inclusion and told him the Department was aware of at least 15 other misidentifications of U.S. citizens on the Purge List. *Id.* ¶ 12.

Mr. Strop applied to vote but has received no written confirmation of re-registration. *Id.* ¶ 16. He remains uncertain that he will be able to vote in the November election. *Id.* He is concerned and worried that he has been referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation and possible prosecution. *Id.* ¶ 17.

Plaintiff **Carmel Michelle Coe** is a naturalized U.S. citizen who lives in Elmore County. Coe Decl. ¶ 1. Ms. Coe obtained an Alabama driver's license before she became a naturalized citizen. *Id.* ¶ 12. Ms. Coe registered to vote after naturalizing and is an active registered voter. *Id.* ¶¶ 9-10. She intends to vote in the 2024 general election. *Id.* ¶ 10. Because she provided information as to her noncitizen status to Alabama before naturalizing, she is at risk of and concerned about inclusion on the Purge List, including before the November election. *Id.* ¶¶ 14, 16, 18. She is at risk of being and worried that she will be unable to vote in November and that she has been or will be referred for criminal investigation. *Id.* ¶ 17. She is checking her voter registration status multiple times a week. *Id.* ¶ 15.

Plaintiff **Emily Asplund Jortner** is a naturalized U.S. citizen and a resident of Lee County. Jortner Decl. ¶¶ 2-3. She obtained a "foreign national" driver's license in Alabama before becoming a U.S. citizen. *Id.* ¶ 24. Ms. Jortner registered to vote after naturalizing and is an active registered voter. *Id.* ¶¶ 4, 26. She intends to vote in the 2024 general election. *Id.* ¶¶ 29-30. She is distressed, anxious, and fearful that she will be unable to vote and is checking her voter registration status multiple times

per week to ensure that she is still listed as an active, registered voter. *Id.* ¶¶ 31-33. She is scared that she has been or will be referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation and prosecution for registering and voting. *Id.* ¶ 34.

Declarant **Jose Sampen** is a naturalized U.S. citizen and a resident of Lee County who received a Purge Letter. Exhs. 27-28, Sampen Decl. ¶¶ 1, 9. Declarant Sampen went in person to the Lee County Board of Registrars to re-register, bringing his passport “just in case” although his Purge Letter, like the others, said that he could re-register with only his driver’s license number. *Id.* ¶ 10. The Board of Registrars initially told him that he needed to provide a naturalization certificate to re-register. *Id.* ¶ 12. They were unwilling to accept his U.S. passport until Mr. Sampen argued with the employee and a second employee agreed to accept the passport as sufficient, made a copy, and said that they would keep the copy in their files. *Id.* ¶¶ 12-13. Mr. Sampen believed, based on his understanding of the Purge Letter, that if he did not re-register before voting again, he would face criminal penalties. *Id.* ¶ 16.

Declarant **James Cozadd** is a U.S-born citizen who lives and votes in Autauga County and received a Purge Letter. Cozadd Decl. ¶¶ 1, 8. Mr. Cozadd has never, to his knowledge, mistakenly identified himself as a noncitizen. Upon receiving the Letter, Mr. Cozadd re-registered to vote on AlabamaVotes.Gov. He received a confirmation email indicating that it would take 10-14 days for his

application to be processed, and stating, “You are not registered to vote until your County Board of Registrars reviews and approves your application!” Exh. 11. Mr. Cozadd would like to vote in the 2024 general election, but he is not confident he will be able to do so. Cozadd Decl. ¶ 15. Receiving the Purge Letter made him lose faith in the voting system and made him question whether his vote counts at all. *Id.*

Declarant **Olaf Rowland** is a naturalized U.S. citizen and a resident of Tuscaloosa County. Rowland Decl. ¶ 1. He obtained a “foreign national” driver’s license in Alabama before becoming a U.S. citizen. *Id.* ¶ 9. He registered to vote in 2022 after naturalizing and intends to vote for the first time in November, but is nervous that he will not be able to because of the Purge Program. *Id.* ¶¶ 7, 8, 12. He is worried that he will be misidentified as a noncitizen and will check and re-check his voter registration status until the Purge Program ends. *Id.* ¶ 13.

C. Organizational Plaintiffs

Plaintiffs ACIJ, LWVAL, and AL NAACP (collectively Organizational Plaintiffs) all have naturalized citizen members harmed by the Purge Program, and are all directly harmed as well. First, Organizational Plaintiffs’ naturalized citizen members are at risk of being placed on the Purge List (if they are not already) and of being required to undergo the Re-Registration Process, possibly on short notice, to vote in the 2024 election. Hamilton Decl. ¶ 9; Jones Decl. ¶ 24; Simelton Decl. ¶

20. They are intimidated by the Purge Program and its accompanying threat of criminal investigation. Hamilton Decl. ¶¶ 8-9; Jones Decl. ¶ 24; Simelton Decl. ¶ 20.

Second, the Purge Program interferes with all Organizational Plaintiffs' core organizational activities engaging Alabama voters in the political process (including, for all organizations, voter registration and assisting eligible voters in registering, checking their status, and voting) and forces them to spend resources responding to the Purge Program instead of engaging in mission-furthering activities. Hamilton Decl. ¶¶ 10-11; Jones Decl. ¶¶ 20-22; Simelton Decl. ¶¶ 16-18.

Plaintiff **ACIJ** has 158 active members. Hamilton Decl. ¶ 2. Civic and voter engagement is a core programmatic activity for ACIJ, to encourage Alabama's naturalized citizens to register and vote. *Id.* ¶ 4. ACIJ employs canvassers during election season to conduct door-knocking in Alabama to ensure that eligible voters are registered. *Id.* ¶ 5. The Purge Program is directly harming ACIJ. *Infra* III.B.

Plaintiff **LWVAL** protects Alabamians' voting rights and encourages informed and active participation in government. Jones Decl. ¶ 2. It has approximately 522 members. *Id.* ¶ 4. The Purge Program is directly harming LWVAL. *Infra* III.B.

Plaintiff **AL NAACP** has nearly 5,000 members. Simelton Decl. ¶ 3. Most are registered voters, and some are naturalized citizens. *Id.* To further its objectives, AL NAACP regularly holds voter registration events and town halls and campus

events focused on helping voters register to vote, update their registrations, and confirm their registration status. *Id.* ¶¶ 7-12.

II. Legal Standard

A preliminary injunction is warranted if Plaintiffs establish: (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; (2) irreparable harm; (3) the threatened harm outweighs any injury to the opposing party; and (4) the injunction would not be adverse to the public interest. *Honeyfund.com Inc. v. Governor of Fla.*, 94 F.4th 1272, 1277 (11th Cir. 2024). Plaintiffs satisfy all four requirements.

III. Argument

A. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits

1. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on Count One, their claim that the Purge Program violates the NVRA's 90 Day Provision.

Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on Count One, the claim that the Purge Program violates the 90 Day Provision. Under that provision:

A State shall complete, not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary or general election for Federal office, any program the purpose of which is to systematically remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters.

52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A).

This provision prohibits states from implementing any voter removal program *or any step in a voter removal program* within the 90 days before a federal election. But that is exactly what Defendants have done here. Secretary Allen announced and began implementing the Purge Program 84 days before the November 2024 election.

See Exh. 1. He is now implementing the Purge Program: as Mr. Hazelhoff’s and Mr. Stroop’s experiences demonstrate, eligible Alabama voters received Purge Letters less than 90 days before the election and are being required to undergo the Re-Registration Process to be registered and vote. *See* Stroop Decl. ¶ 10; Hazelhoff Decl. ¶¶ 11, 13. Further, Secretary Allen has made public his intent to continue implementing the Purge Program. Exhs. 12, 16.

The Eleventh Circuit held that an almost identical program violated the 90 Day Provision, and that precedent controls here. *Arcia v. Fla. Sec’y of State*, 772 F.3d 1335, 1339 (11th Cir. 2014). In *Arcia*, shortly before an election the Florida Secretary of State compiled a list of registered voters who had previously presented the state with identification suggesting they were noncitizens, such as green cards or foreign passports. *Id.* at 1339. He sent that list to county election officials and instructed them to perform additional research and initiate a notice and removal process. *See id.* Unsurprisingly, and just like Secretary Allen’s Purge Program, the “effort . . . to identify non-citizens was far from perfect”—it included citizens who were eligible to vote. *Id.* The program was virtually the same in all legally meaningful respects to Secretary Allen’s Purge Program.

The Eleventh Circuit held in *Arcia* that (1) the NVRA means exactly what it says, that states may not operate any program with the purpose of systematically

removing ineligible voters within the 90-day window, and (2) accordingly, Florida’s purge program was unlawful. *Id.* at 1344.

Secretary Allen’s Purge Program is, like the *Arcia* program, “[a] program the purpose of which is to systematically remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A). As in *Arcia*, Secretary Allen’s expressed purpose in creating and implementing the Purge Program is to remove voters from the rolls, specifically individuals he alleges are ineligible noncitizens. Exh. 1; *see* 772 F.3d at 1344. Further, the term “any program” in the 90 Day Provision “has a broad meaning,” encompassing both the Purge Program here and in Florida. *Arcia*, 772 F.3d at 1344.

As in *Arcia*, the Purge Program “*systematically* remove[s] the names” of voters. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A) (emphasis added). Secretary Allen created the Purge List by comparing the state’s list of registered voters with other state databases *See, e.g.*, Exh. 12. This is indistinguishable from the lists used in *Arcia*. 772 F.3d at 1344.¹ Secretary Allen implicitly admitted that the Purge Program, like the program in *Arcia*, does “not rely upon individualized information . . . to determine which names” should be included by explaining the Purge Program hinges solely on

¹ The Purge Program in fact relies even less on individualized inquires than the program in *Arcia*, because the Florida program instructed county officials to perform “additional research” after the list was created. *Id.* at 1339. Further, the fact that U.S.-born citizens such as Mr. Stroop are on Secretary Allen’s Purge List shows that the Purge Program is more error-prone than the Florida program due to its reliance on unreliable data. *See* Stroop Decl. ¶¶ 7-8; Cozadd Decl. ¶¶ 8-9.

whether someone has ever had a noncitizen identification number and admitting the virtual certainty that naturalized citizens, eligible voters, are on the Purge List. *Id.*; *see* Exh. 1. Rather than performing any individualized inquiry to avoid purging those eligible voters, Secretary Allen included them on the Purge List and has required them to undergo the Re-Registration Process. Exh. 1.

The “purpose” of the Purge Program is such systematic removals. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A). Secretary Allen unequivocally instructed Boards of Registrars “to immediately inactivate and initiate steps necessary to remove” those on the Purge List. Exh. 1. Their “voter record has been made inactive and [they] have been placed on the path for removal from the statewide voter list.” Exh. 3. There can be no question that it will ultimately “remove” voters from the rolls.²

Because the Purge Program’s purpose is removing voters and has not been “complete[d]” prior to the 90-day window, 52 U.S.C. 20507(c)(2)(A), it violates the 90 Day Provision. Secretary Allen’s claim that voters are now only “inactivate[d]” and will be removed later does not affect this analysis, for three reasons. Exh. 1. First, the *purpose* of the Purge Program is the systematic removal of voters from the rolls, as described above. Second, the 90 Day Provision requires a state to “*complete*”

² Nor is there any question that the Purge Program’s purpose is to remove voters from the rolls as soon as possible. The Purge Letters demonstrate this: they misleadingly instruct all voters to complete a voter removal request form, explain that eligible voters must re-register before they may vote, and enclose a voter registration form that explicitly bars registration within fourteen days of an election. Exh. 3.

a program with the purpose of systematic removals “not later than 90 days prior to” an election. 52 U.S.C. 20507(c)(2)(A) (emphasis added). Its plain language bars programs that take steps to change a voter’s status just before an election to ultimately effectuate full removal, even if such full removal were effectuated later. There can be no question that Secretary Allen is currently implementing a program with the purpose of systematic removal.

Third, even if the 90 Day Provision only prohibited removal within the 90-day window (by its terms, it does not), the Purge Program would still be unlawful. Immediate “inactivation” under the Purge Program is in fact removal, notwithstanding the Secretary’s characterization. Because those on the Purge List must go through the Re-Registration Process to be registered and vote, Exh. 1; *see also, e.g.*, Hazelhoff Decl. ¶ 13, they have been “removed” from the voter rolls under the NVRA. This is clear based on both the “ordinary meaning of the words used” in the statute and “the statutory context and policy of the NVRA,” *Arcia*, 772 F.3d at 1344-45, which lead to the same conclusion: If a state changes an active voter’s status such that they may not vote again without taking additional action that must be approved, such as *re*-registering, the state effectively removes the voter from the rolls. Secretary Allen’s description of the process as mere “inactivation” in response to Plaintiffs’ NVRA notice letter, Exh. 8, is belied by the registrars’ explicit instructions to people on the Purge List to complete a new voter registration

application and undergo a “verification” process, just like any other new registrant. *See, e.g.*, Hazelhoff Decl. ¶ 13; Stroop Decl. ¶ 10.

The ordinary meaning of “remove” is to “transfer” or “mov[e]” “a person or thing from one position, location, or residence to another.” *Removal*, *Black’s Law Dictionary* (12th ed. 2024); *see also Remove*, *Oxford English Dictionary*, https://www.oed.com/dictionary/remove_v?tab=meaning_and_use. Here, the voters on the Purge List have been constructively “removed,” because they have been transferred from one position to another: they were eligible to vote in November’s general election, but now they must undergo the Re-Registration Process. Exhs. 1, 3. If a voter must *re-register* before voting, that voter cannot be construed to be on the “official list[] of eligible voters.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A).

Analysis of statutory context and the NVRA’s purpose lead to the same conclusion. The NVRA’s purpose is to both “enhance[] the participation of eligible citizens as voters” and “ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.” *Arcia*, 772 F.3d at 1346 (quoting 52 U.S.C. §§ 20501(b)(2), (4)). The NVRA bars systematic removals in the 90 days before an election “because that is when the risk of disfranchising eligible voters is the greatest.” *Id.* at 1346. The Purge Program creates an extremely high risk of disenfranchising eligible voters: among other reasons, some eligible voters will follow the Purge Letter’s misleading instruction to submit a voter removal request form due to confusion or fear; some

will not vote due to confusion or fear; some will not timely complete the Re-Registration Process because of burden or because they never see the letter; and Defendants may not “verify” some in time.³ Hamilton Decl. ¶¶ 8-9; Jones Decl. ¶¶ 23-24. This is constructive removal.

Thus, despite Secretary Allen’s “inactivity” label, the facts remain the same: voters on the Purge List are not treated as fully eligible voters and must take action before they are allowed to vote. Courts confronting similar situations have found that voters deemed “inactive” by a state are “effectively removed” if they cannot cast a valid ballot without taking additional action. *Common Cause/N.Y. v. Brehm*, 432 F. Supp. 3d 285, 318-19 (S.D.N.Y. 2020) (NVRA violations where state failed to count ballots of inactive voters); *see also A. Philip Randolph Inst. v. Husted*, 907 F.3d 913, 919 (6th Cir. 2018) (implying that requiring re-registration would be “functional equivalent of being purged from the rolls”).⁴ In fact, Alabama has a

³ The Secretary’s recent assertion to Organizational Plaintiffs in an NVRA response letter that voters on the Purge List will be allowed to vote by filling out a form at the polls on Election Day, Exh. 8, is inconsistent with the Purge Letters and the plain language of the voter registration form enclosed with the letters. Nor is it clear how any proposed “verif[ication]” would occur under those circumstances. Exh. 1. And the Secretary does *not* say he has provided any training to counties on Election Day voting by people on the Purge List. But, in any event, even if this occurs, many of the reasons the Purge Program will create disenfranchisement remain. Moreover, voters on the Purge List nevertheless (1) have been “placed on a path for removal,” (2) cannot vote absentee if they otherwise qualify until they undergo re-registration, and (3) cannot vote at all until they take additional steps not required of other voters. Exh. 3. For these reasons alone, the Purge Program violates the 90 Day Provision’s plain text.

⁴ In *A. Philip Randolph Institute*, the Court concluded that Ohio’s program “arguably” did not amount to the functional equivalent of being purged from the rolls because, aside from re-registration, a voter could avoid removal “by voting in an election in the next four years.” *Id.* That

history of discriminatorily labeling some voters as “inactive” while requiring them to complete additional steps to vote. *Woodall v. City of Gadsden*, 179 So. 2d 759, 761 (Ala. 1965) (voter “placed in an ‘inactive’ file until poll tax was marked paid or an exemption was claimed”).

Moreover, eligible voters who follow the Purge Letter’s instructions to fill out a voter removal request form certainly have been “removed” for purposes of the NVRA. Such removals are not free and voluntary but are instead the result of intimidation, coercion, and duress. That is because they are in response to a letter that directs *all* recipients to “[p]lease complete and submit” that form to “become compliant with state and federal law requirements.” Exh. 3.

The Purge Program is exactly what the 90 Day Provision was intended to prevent. *See Arcia*, 772 F.3d at 1346 (explaining that “Congress decided to be more cautious” by prohibiting systematic voter list maintenance in the 90 days before an election). Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on this claim.

2. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on Count Two, their claim that the Purge Program is nonuniform and discriminatory.

Section 8(b) of the NVRA provides that “any state program or activity to protect the integrity of the electoral process by ensuring the maintenance of an accurate and current voter registration roll” must be “uniform [and]

is different from the Purge Program, which requires voters to submit a new voter registration form and undergo verification.

nondiscriminatory.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(b).⁵ Programs that single out naturalized citizens are, by their nature, discriminatory. *See, e.g., United States v. Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d 1346, 1350 (N.D. Fla. 2012). The Purge Program is nonuniform and discriminatory because it singles out naturalized citizens for removal from the voter rolls and subjects only them, not U.S.-born citizens, to the Re-Registration Process.

Secretary Allen’s Purge Program targets naturalized but not U.S.-born citizens for removal from the voter rolls. It is designed to require only naturalized citizens to undergo the Re-Registration Process to be registered and vote. *See* Exh. 1. The Purge Program’s sole basis for a voter’s inclusion on the Purge List is Secretary Allen’s belief that the voter at some point had a noncitizen identification number. *See id.* *Every* naturalized citizen was once issued a noncitizen identification number, because every naturalized citizen was once a legal permanent resident. 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a). By contrast, no U.S.-born citizen has ever had a noncitizen identification number, because no U.S.-born citizen has previously been a noncitizen. The Purge Program therefore, by design, treats U.S.-born citizens and naturalized citizens differently: *only* naturalized citizens are required to undergo the Re-Registration Process to be registered to vote and to vote.

⁵ As explained *supra* Part III.A.1, the term “any program” in the NVRA “has a broad meaning,” *Arcia*, 772 F.3d at 1344, and encompasses the Purge Program.

Again, this feature is baked into the Purge Program. Secretary Allen admitted from the beginning the virtual certainty that the Purge List includes naturalized citizens. Exh. 1. The plain implication of this admission is that by design the Purge Program removes naturalized citizens from the active voter rolls. Secretary Allen even described the Re-Registration Process as specifically for naturalized citizens, even though they are eligible voters just like U.S.-born citizens. *Id.*⁶

Courts have routinely held that such citizenship matching protocols that systematically target naturalized citizens are unlawful. Florida, Texas, and Arizona have been forced to abandon similar programs that targeted naturalized voters for removal from the rolls. *Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1350; *Tex. League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Whitley*, No. SA-19-CA-074-FB, 2019 WL 7938511, at *1 (W.D. Tex. Feb. 27, 2019); *Mi Familia Vota v. Fontes*, No. 2:22-cv-00509, 2024 WL 862406, at *41 (D. Ariz. Feb. 29, 2024) (appeal pending). The program at issue in *Florida* imposed additional verification processes for any Floridian who “as a noncitizen, obtained a driver’s license,” subsequently became a citizen, and lawfully registered to vote. 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1347. That program “probably ran afoul” of

⁶ The fact that some U.S.-born citizens have also ended up on the Purge List does not change the fact that the Purge Program systematically targets naturalized citizens. In addition to being flawed by design, the Purge Program is plainly also relying on error-riddled data to erroneously identify some U.S.-born citizens as having had a noncitizen identification number—as Mr. Stroop’s and Mr. Cozadd’s experiences demonstrate. Stroop Decl. ¶ 8; Cozadd Decl. ¶ 7. That additional arbitrariness in implementation does not negate the systemic design targeting naturalized citizens such as Mr. Hazelhoff and Mr. Sampen, a design that Secretary Allen has admitted. *See* Exh. 1.

the NVRA’s “uniform and nondiscriminatory” requirement because the methodology meant “[t]he program was likely to have a discriminatory impact on these new citizens.” *Id.* at 1350.⁷ Texas’s program “burdened” naturalized voters with “ham-handed and threatening correspondence from the state,” while “[n]o native born Americans were subjected to such treatment.” *Whitley*, 2019 WL 7938511, at *1. An Arizona statutory provision that scrutinized the registrations of only naturalized citizens likewise “ha[d] a non-uniform and discriminatory impact on naturalized citizens” in violation of Section 8(b). *Mi Familia Vota*, 2024 WL 862406, at *41.⁸

And like other states’ programs, non-uniformity and discrimination are built into the Purge Program. The Purge Program’s “discriminatory impact on these new citizens” violates the NVRA because “[a] state cannot properly impose burdensome demands” like removal, re-registration, and fear of prosecution “in a discriminatory manner.” *Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1350.

⁷ Secretary Allen’s Purge Program goes even further than Florida’s, in targeting naturalized citizens not only for removal but also for referral for criminal investigation and potential prosecution.

⁸ Alabama driver’s licenses last for four years. Exh. 10. Over the four-year period from Fiscal Year 2019 to 2022, 12,084 Alabama residents became naturalized citizens. Exh. 26. To the extent that Alabama is relying on driver’s licenses for data on whether someone is a citizen, that reliance is—as in other states—based on inherently flawed data and thus incorrect.

3. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on Count Four, their claim that the Purge Program violates the Equal Protection Clause.

“All persons *born or naturalized* in the United States . . . are citizens.” U.S. Const., 14th Am., § 1 (emphasis added). “Under our Constitution, a naturalized citizen stands on an equal footing with the native citizen in all respects, save that of eligibility to the Presidency.” *Luria v. United States*, 231 U.S. 9, 22 (1913); *see also Schneider*, 377 U.S. at 165. Discrimination based on naturalized citizenship and national origin is presumptively unconstitutional and subject to strict scrutiny. *Graham v. Richardson*, 403 U.S. 365, 371-72 (1975); *Fernandez v. Georgia*, 716 F. Supp. 1475, 1478 (M.D. Ga. 1989) (strict scrutiny required for law that “creates two classifications of citizens[,], native-born . . . and foreign-born naturalized citizens”).

As described *supra* Part III.A.2., Secretary Allen’s Purge Program targets naturalized but not U.S.-born citizens for removal from the voter rolls: to be placed on the Purge List, by design, an individual must have been born outside the United States. Secretary Allen’s Purge Program therefore imposes barriers to registering to vote and voting for naturalized but not U.S.-born citizens who are eligible voters, and refers for criminal investigation only naturalized but not U.S.-born citizens. The Purge Program thus classifies by citizenship status (U.S.-born versus naturalized) and national origin, and imposes different burdens on naturalized citizens’ fundamental right to vote based on this classification.

As a result, Secretary Allen’s Purge Program can stand only if it can survive strict scrutiny—and it cannot. *Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Ctr.*, 473 U.S. 432, 440 (1985) (strict scrutiny applies “when a statute classifies by race, alienage, or national origin”). As an initial matter, Secretary Allen bears “the burden of demonstrating that the measure is constitutional” under strict scrutiny. *Hispanic Int. Coal. of Ala. v. Governor of Ala.*, 691 F.3d 1236, 1248 (11th Cir. 2012). But the Purge Program is not “narrowly tailored to further compelling governmental interests,” *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306, 326 (2003), and so does not withstand exacting scrutiny.

The Purge Program’s blanket approach—with the sole criterion for removal from the voter rolls being Defendants’ belief that a person at one point had a noncitizen identification number—is not narrowly tailored to any compelling government interest. *See Dunn v. Blumstein*, 405 U.S. 330, 351-52 (1972) (duration of residence as “all too imprecise” “classification”). A program that by design purges naturalized but not U.S.-born citizens, imposing only on them additional barriers to voting and the burden of criminal investigation, is not narrowly tailored to serve a legitimate objective. To the contrary, it targets a group of people who unquestionably have the right to vote, and places that right at risk. In fact, the Purge Program is well suited to a *discriminatory* objective.

Federal courts have invalidated similar laws that burden only naturalized citizens. In *Boustani v. Blackwell*, 460 F. Supp. 2d 822 (N.D. Ohio 2006), the court

struck down a law that burdened the fundamental right to vote only for naturalized citizens by requiring only naturalized citizens to provide documentary proof of citizenship. *Id.* at 827. *Fernandez* invalidated a state law that barred only naturalized, not U.S.-born, citizens from becoming state troopers. 716 F. Supp. at 1479 (strict scrutiny analysis, concluding that discrimination against naturalized citizens was “a distinction [that] is constitutionally impermissible”). And, as described above, Florida, Texas, and Arizona were forced to abandon similar systematic targeting of naturalized citizen voters. *Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1350; *Whitley*, 2019 WL 7938511, at *1; *Mi Familia Vota*, 2024 WL 862406, at *41. The same result should obtain here.

Requiring naturalized citizens to respond to notice is not a matter of “little import.” *Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1350; *see also League of Women Voters of Fla. v. Detzner*, 314 F. Supp 3d 1205, 1217 (N.D. Fla. 2018) (creating “secondary class of voters” by subjecting identifiable group of voters to heightened burdens is “constitutionally untenable”). Data on response rates from similar notices sent to Texas voters regardless of citizenship status shows that the vast majority will likely not be returned: when similar notices were sent under the NVRA between the 2014 and 2016 elections, only 14 percent of voters responded to confirm whether they were eligible to vote. Exh. 9 ¶ 22.

Secretary Allen has proffered no reason, and there is none, for subjecting one group of people—naturalized citizens—to severe additional barriers to successfully registering to vote and voting. Alabama’s interests are harmed rather than served by the Purge Program. While preventing noncitizen voter registration may be a legitimate state interest, the policy “disproportionately impacts duly qualified registration applicants” and “may have the . . . effect of eroding, instead of maintaining, confidence in the electoral system given the confusing, evolving, and inconsistent” policy. *Fish v. Kobach*, 309 F. Supp. 3d 1048, 1113 (D. Kan. 2018). By contrast, all available reliable evidence demonstrates that noncitizen voting is rare. *See, e.g., id.* at 1108 (limited instances of noncitizen registration likely attributable to “administrative anomalies,” and assertions of large-scale noncitizen voting problem not credible). Florida’s purge initially identified nearly 180,000 registered voters as potential noncitizens, but due to methodological flaws, this conclusion “was plainly wrong.” *Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1348. All evidence here likewise shows that the Purge Program’s targeting of naturalized voters is not narrowly tailored to a compelling interest; it is unconstitutional discrimination.

B. An injunction is necessary to prevent irreparable harm.

“[M]issing the opportunity to vote in an election is an irreparable harm.” *Gonzalez v. Governor*, 978 F.3d 1266, 1272 (11th Cir. 2020). “Courts routinely deem restrictions on fundamental voting rights irreparable injury,” especially

“discriminatory voting procedures.” *Singleton v. Merrill*, 582 F. Supp. 3d 924, 1026 (N.D. Ala. 2022) (collecting cases). “[O]nce the election occurs, there can be no do-over and no redress for voters whose rights were violated.” *Id.* at 1027.

Individual Plaintiffs, Organizational Plaintiffs’ naturalized citizen members, and naturalized citizens throughout Alabama are immediately threatened with the injury of disenfranchisement and, furthermore, criminal investigation due to Defendants’ unlawful Purge Program. Absent an injunction before the November election, and each day that the Purge Program continues, Individual Plaintiffs, Organizational Plaintiffs’ naturalized citizen members, and other naturalized citizens risk being deprived of their right to vote and/or being subjected to criminal investigation and prosecution, and they face severe confusion about whether and how they can exercise their fundamental right. *See* Exh. 21, Hazelhoff Decl. ¶¶ 13-15; Exh. 24, Stroop Decl. ¶¶ 7, 16-17; Exh. 17, Coe Decl. ¶¶ 14-18; Exh. 23, Jortner Decl. ¶¶ 31-35; Exh. 25, Hamilton Decl. ¶ 9; Exh. 19, Simelton Decl. ¶ 20; Exh. 22, Jones Decl. ¶ 24; Exh 20, Cozadd Decl. ¶¶ 14-15; Exh. 18, Rowland Decl. ¶¶ 12-14; Exhs. 27-28, Sampen Decl. ¶¶ 15-16. They further risk being identified for continuing “reviews” at any time. *See* Exh. 12.

Mr. Sampen’s experience demonstrates the severe harms of the Purge Program, particularly for naturalized citizens. Mr. Sampen is a naturalized citizen originally from Peru who is a delivery driver and a single parent to his U.S.-born

son. Sampen Decl. ¶¶ 4, 5. He was initially unable to re-register because the Lee County Board of Registrars insisted he provide his naturalization certificate, and had to argue with the employees at the Board's office before they would accept his passport (a document not listed in the Purge Letter) as proof of citizenship and re-register him. *Id.* ¶¶ 12-13. This illustrates the risk that naturalized citizens may not in fact be able to re-register under the Purge Program, and the confusion and chaos the Purge Program injects into registration shortly before the general election.

Further, Mr. Sampen believed—based on his understanding of the Purge Letter—that he would be subject to criminal penalties if he did not provide the documentation the Purge Letter asked for before voting again. *Id.* ¶ 16. His understanding of the Purge Letter demonstrates the chill on voting that the Purge Program creates for eligible voters on Secretary Allen's Purge List.

Moreover, the Purge Program directly interferes with Organizational Plaintiffs' core organizational activities and perceptibly impairs their work. Exh. 25, Hamilton Decl. ¶¶ 10-11; Exh. 19, Simelton Decl. ¶¶ 14, 16-19; Exh. 22, Jones Decl. ¶¶ 21-23. Helping Alabamians register to vote and vote is a core organizational activity for each group. Exh. 25, Hamilton Decl. ¶ 4; Exh. 19, Simelton Decl. ¶ 6; Exh. 22, Jones Decl. ¶¶ 5, 8. Further, providing services specifically to Alabama's immigrant community—including naturalized citizens—is core to ACIJ's mission. Exh. 25, Hamilton Decl. ¶¶ 3-4, 7. The Purge Program threatens to purge voters that

Organizational Plaintiffs helped register, and may have already done so, and chills voting by naturalized citizens with whom Organizational Plaintiffs work to encourage to vote. *See, e.g.*, Exh. 22, Jones Decl. ¶¶ 4, 24. As with the Individual Plaintiffs, that harm is irreparable: voters whom the Organizations seek to assist who are unable to stay registered and vote in November or any particular election will never get that vote back. *See League of Women Voters v. Newby*, 838 F.3d 1, 9 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (finding irreparable harm where policies “ma[d]e it more difficult for [plaintiff organizations] to accomplish their primary mission of registering voters” prior to voter registration deadline).

Further, the Purge Program interferes with Organizational Plaintiffs’ core voter registration activities by forcing them to continue to divert limited resources from voter registration to respond to the Purge Program prior to the election, and by making it more difficult for each Plaintiff to successfully register as many voters as possible. Exh. 25, Hamilton Decl. ¶ 10; Exh. 19, Simelton Decl. ¶¶ 14, 16-19; Exh. 22, Jones Decl. ¶¶ 21-22.

Specifically, Plaintiff ACIJ has had to rewrite its canvassing scripts to train canvassers on the Purge Program’s effects and how to address this issue with voters to ensure they are registered to vote. Exh. 25, Hamilton Decl. ¶ 6. ACIJ canvassers are now trained to raise the Purge Program with each voter, look up their registration status with consent, and answer any questions that result. *Id.* This results in longer

door-knocking conversations, greater training needs, fewer door visits overall (meaning fewer voters reached), a shrunken canvassing geography, and higher costs of canvassing, since ACIJ's canvassers are paid by the hour. *Id.* ACIJ staff have already spent 20 hours already to amend their canvassing program. *Id.* ¶ 7. ACIJ also anticipates expenditures to print materials about the Purge Program to distribute at public events where they register and educate voters. *Id.*

Similarly, voter assistance activities are a core LWVAL organizational function, and the period just before a general election is critical to LWVAL's work. Exh. 22, Jones Decl. ¶¶ 5, 7-9, 10-12, 23. Rather than focusing on helping register eligible unregistered voters, LWVAL must expend time and effort ensuring that already registered voters remain active and assisting eligible purged voters in re-registering. *Id.* ¶ 21. For example, LWVAL has already spent volunteer time, as well as \$1,000, to develop and distribute a public service announcement partially responding to the Purge Program. *Id.* ¶ 20. LWVAL must divert resources for these efforts away from additional voter registration drives, get-out-the-vote organizing for the 2024 general election, and planning and advocacy activities for 2025. *Id.* ¶ 22. The Purge Program has and continues to directly impair LWVAL's ability to provide voter registration services to as many Alabamians as possible, including impairing its work to ensure that naturalized citizens in the state are—and remain—active voters. *Id.* ¶ 23.

AL NAACP's President has already spent hours on a fruitless quest to determine the names of eligible voters on the Purge List, to aid eligible voters on the List (including AL NAACP members) in accordance with AL NAACP's mission. Exh. 19, Simelton Decl. ¶ 15. AL NAACP has spent time designing written materials like pamphlets to tell Alabamians to double-check their voter registration statuses in light of the Purge Program. *Id.* ¶ 16. It plans to spend additional time and money printing and distributing those materials. *Id.* AL NAACP must spend additional resources to help members and other eligible voters determine if they remain registered to vote, help purged voters re-register, help purged voters communicate with election officials as needed to ensure that they can vote in the 2024 general election, and educate voters about naturalized citizens' rights. *Id.* ¶¶ 13-17. Absent injunctive relief, Plaintiffs and the public will suffer immediate and irreparable harm.

C. Balance of Equities and the Public Interest

The ongoing injury to Plaintiffs and the public, which threatens the fundamental right to vote, outweighs any interest that the Defendants may have in carrying out the Purge Program, and the public will be best served by an injunction. Plaintiffs and other Alabamians are suffering violations of their constitutional and statutory rights. The State has no interest in defending actions that violate federal law. *See United States v. Alabama*, 691 F.3d 1269, 1301 (11th Cir. 2012)

(“Frustration of federal statutes and prerogatives are not in the public interest.”); *KH Outdoor, LLC v. City of Trussville*, 458 F.3d 1261, 1272 (11th Cir. 2006).

Congress, in creating the NVRA, has already struck the balance in the Plaintiffs’ favor. “Though the public certainly has an interest in a state being able to maintain a list of electors that does not contain any false or erroneous entries, a state cannot remove those entries in a way which risks invalidation of properly registered voters.” *U.S. Student Ass’n Found. v. Land*, 546 F.3d 373, 388 (6th Cir. 2008).

Here, an injunction serves the public interest, because “protection of the Plaintiffs’ franchise-related rights is without question in the public interest.” *Charles H. Wesley Educ. Found., Inc. v. Cox*, 408 F.3d 1349, 1355 (11th Cir. 2005). “By definition, the public interest favors permitting as many qualified voters to vote as possible.” *Ga. State Conf. NAACP v. Georgia*, No. 1:17-cv-01397-TCB, 2017 WL 9435558, at *5 (N.D. Ga. May 4, 2017); *see also Madera v. Detzner*, 325 F. Supp. 3d 1269, 1283 (N.D. Fla. 2018). Moreover, there is an inherent public interest in fulfilling the NVRA’s purpose of ensuring that every voter can vote. 52 U.S.C. § 20501. Finally, “it is always in the public interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.” *Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc. v. Sebelius*, 723 F.3d 1114, 1145 (10th Cir. 2013) (en banc).

IV. Conclusion

Plaintiffs respectfully request the entry of a preliminary injunction in accordance with the proposed order;

1. Ordering Secretary Allen to rescind his Press Release, Exh. 1;
2. Ordering Secretary Allen to direct County Boards of Registrars to rescind all Purge Letters sent; to ensure all individuals on the Purge List except those who have provided affirmative evidence of noncitizen status are active, registered voters; and to notify individuals on the Purge List except those who have provided affirmative evidence of noncitizen status that they are active, registered voters, may vote in the November election, and will not be criminally investigated or prosecuted for voting;
3. Ordering Secretary Allen to release a statement and post information on the Secretary of State's website indicating that pursuant to Court order the Purge Program has been halted; that individuals on the Purge List are active, registered voters absent having provided affirmative evidence of noncitizenship; and further indicating that eligible naturalized citizens have the right to vote and will not be criminally investigated or prosecuted for voting;
4. Ordering Defendant Chairs of Boards of Registrars to ensure Individual Plaintiffs may vote in the 2024 general election without impediment; and
5. Ordering Defendant Attorney General Marshall to cease criminal investigations based on Secretary Allen's Purge List.

Date: Sept. 23, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Joseph Mitchell McGuire

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**Motions for admission or pro hac vice participation forthcoming.*

*** Motions for pro hac vice participation pending.*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on September 23, 2024, I electronically filed the above document with the Clerk of Court using the ECF system, which will provide electronic copies to counsel of record.

/s/ Kathryn Huddleston
Kathryn Huddleston

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA; LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND; ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF; JAMES STROOP; CARMEL MICHELLE COE; and EMILY JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE MARSHALL, in his official capacity as Alabama Attorney General; and JAN BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON, CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their official capacities as Chairs of Boards of Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254

EXHIBIT LIST

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1 – August 13, 2024 Secretary of State Wes Allen Press Release, *Secretary of State Wes Allen Implements Process to Remove Noncitizens Registered to Vote in Alabama*

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2 – August 15, 2024 WKRG News Article, *Alabama Secretary of State pushes to purge non-citizen voter files following election integrity concerns*

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 3 – James Cozadd Purge Letter

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4 – Roald Hazelhoff Purge Letter

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 5 – James Stroop Purge Letter

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 6 – Alabama Voter Registration Form

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 7 – August 19, 2024 NVRA Letter from Plaintiff Organizations and Others

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 8 – September 6, 2024 Response to Plaintiff Organizations' NRVA Letter from Secretary Allen's General Counsel

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 9 – Declaration of Mo Pasternak, Case No. 5:19-cv-00074-FB, *Texas League of United Latin American Citizens v. Whitley* (W.D. Tex.), ECF 8-1

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 10 – Alabama Driver Manual

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 11 – Alabama Voter Registration Email to Mr. James Cozadd

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 12 – August 16, 2024 Alabama Daily News Article, *Secretary of State Wes Allen moves to remove noncitizens from voter rolls*

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 13 – August 14, 2024 NBC 15 News Article, *AL Secretary of State discovers thousands of non-citizens registered to vote*

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 14 – August 28, 2024 WAFF Article, *U.S. Citizen removed from voting, placed on inactive list*

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 15 – March 12, 2024 Congressional Testimony by Secretary Allen

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 16 – August 14, 2024 WTVM13 Article, *Alabama removing noncitizens from voting rolls*

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 17 – Declaration of Carmel Michelle Coe

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 18 – Declaration of Olaf Rowland

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 19 – Declaration of Benard Simelton (NAACP)

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 20 – Declaration of James Cozadd

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 21 – Declaration of Roald Hazelhoff

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 22 – Declaration of Kathy Jones (LWVAL)

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 23 – Declaration of Emily Asplund Jortner

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 24 – Declaration of James Stroop

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 25 – Declaration of Allison Hamilton (ACIJ)

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 26 – U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Profiles on Naturalized Citizens – Alabama, Fiscal Years 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 27 – Declaration of María Belén Colombo Regarding Translated Declaration of José Sampén

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 28 – Declaration of José Sampén (in Spanish and English)

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 29 – Declaration of Kathryn Huddleston

EXHIBIT 1



Secretary of State Wes Allen Implements Process to Remove Noncitizens Registered to Vote in Alabama

[Home](#) > [Newsroom](#) > Secretary of State Wes Allen Implements Process to Remove Noncitizens Registered to Vote in Alabama

Please email sospres@sos.alabama.gov to be subscribed to our mailing list.

After being sworn into office on January 16, 2023, Alabama Secretary of State Wes Allen immediately initiated strategic efforts to ensure that Alabama has the cleanest and most accurate voter file in the country. As part of this effort, Secretary Allen has identified 3,251 individuals who are registered to vote in Alabama who have been issued noncitizen identification numbers by the Department of Homeland Security. The Secretary announced today that he is instructing the Boards of Registrars in all 67 counties to immediately inactivate and initiate steps necessary to remove all individuals who are not United States Citizens.

“I have been clear that I will not tolerate the participation of noncitizens in our elections,” Allen said. “I have even gone so far as to testify before a United States Senate Committee regarding the importance of this issue. We have examined the current voter file in an attempt to identify anyone who appears on that list that has been issued a

noncitizen identification number.”

Repeated requests to the United States Federal Government to assist Allen’s efforts by providing a list of noncitizens currently residing in Alabama have been declined. This lack of cooperation led Allen to approach the issue in a different way.

Allen says it is possible that some of the individuals who were issued noncitizen identification numbers have, since receiving them, become naturalized citizens and are, therefore, eligible to vote. The process initiated by the Secretary of State’s Office will allow those naturalized citizens to update their information on a State of Alabama Voter Registration Form and, once verified, vote in the state’s elections.

Allen has also provided the list of registered voters identified as having been issued a noncitizen identification number to the Office of Alabama Attorney General Steve Marshall for further investigation and possible criminal prosecution.

“This is not a one-time review of our voter file. We will continue to conduct such reviews to do everything possible to make sure that everyone on our file is an eligible voter,” Allen said. “I am hopeful that in the near future the federal government will change course and be helpful to states as we work to protect our elections.”

Wes Allen is Alabama’s 54th Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is Alabama’s Chief Elections Official. Additionally, Alabama law gives the Secretary of State more than 1,000 different duties. To learn more about the Secretary of State and his responsibilities and duties visit www.sos.alabama.gov.

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*Secretary of State Wes Allen's official

photograph: <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/inline-images/AllenBioHighRes.jpg>

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EXHIBIT 2

WEATHER ALERT

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YOUR LOCAL ELECTION HQ

Alabama Secretary of State pushes to purge non-citizen voter files following election integrity concerns

by: [Asher Redd](#)

Posted: Aug 15, 2024 / 05:23 PM CDT

Updated: Aug 15, 2024 / 06:56 PM CDT

SHARE    

MOBILE, Ala. (WKRG) — Statistics provided by the Alabama Secretary of State’s Office claimed that there are 3,251 non-citizens in the State of Alabama who have somehow registered to vote.

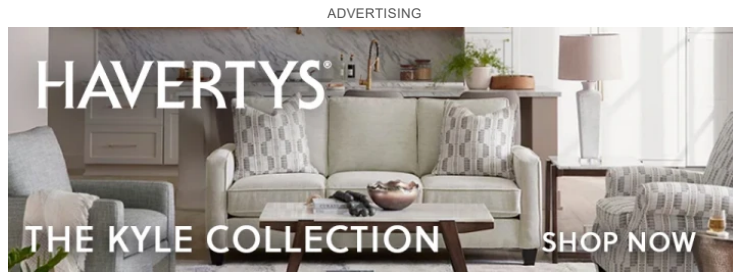
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Secretary of State Wes Allen’s findings showed that the WKRG News 5 viewing area accounts for 17% of those non-citizens:

- Mobile County – 143
- Baldwin County – 143
- Escambia County – 17
- Monroe County – 9

- Conecuh County – 8
- Clarke County – 8
- Washington County – 1

Allen said that while non-citizens are in the United States legally, they are not classified as citizens, and therefore are not allowed to vote. Registering to vote as a non-citizen is illegal, according to Allen.



Allen could not offer an explanation on how the non-citizens managed to register to vote.

“Well, we’re still digging into the information that we have,” Allen said. “Number one, how did it happen and how long have they been registered to vote? Number two, did they vote as well?”

Allen said the legal non-citizens were given a “non-citizen identification” or “alien identification” from the Department of Homeland Security.

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“Election integrity is a top priority, and only United States Citizens should be voting in our elections,” Allen said. “It is illegal for non-citizens, whether they be legal non-citizens or illegal immigrants to even try to attempt to register to vote.”

[UPDATE: I-65 near Brewton reopens after major Thursday morning crash >](#)

Although the federal government handed out the IDs, Allen said getting answers from them was not easy.

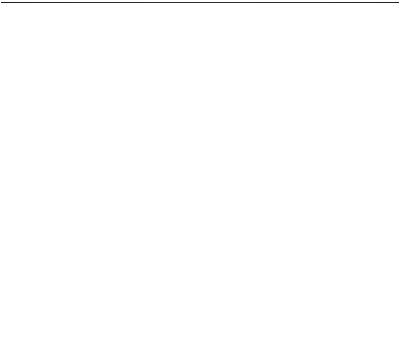
“It’s been an ongoing process with the federal government” Allen said. “A lot of red tape and a lot of bureaucracy”

[READ NEXT >](#)

[FRANCINE: Landfall Expected Later Today, Tropical Alerts in Place for News 5 Area](#)

[READ NEXT >](#)





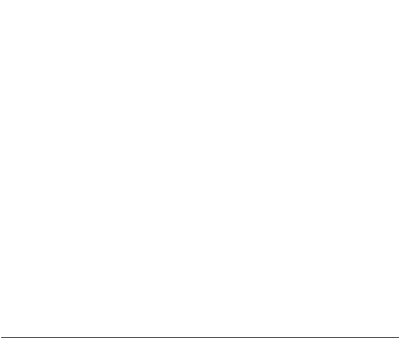
“We cross-checked it against the centralized data file here that we keep in-house at the Secretary of State’s Office,” Allen said. “And then we showed that 3,251 non-citizens as being registered to vote.”

The process of fixing the issue has already started, according to Allen, who asked the Board of Registrars in all affected counties to inactivate the voter files pertaining to the non-citizens.

“It’s like daily hygiene. We always brush our teeth. We always take showers and wash our hair. That’s the same kind of concept with our voter files,” Allen said. “We want to make sure our voter files are the most up-to-date, the cleanest, and the most accurate.”

Allen sent his findings to the State Attorney General’s Office. Meanwhile, Allen’s office is investigating whether any of these non-citizens have actually voted in the past.

ADVERTISEMENT



Allens’s request to purge voter files came less than three months before the November General Election. Allen said 3.8 million Alabamians are registered to vote, which is about 94% of the state’s voting-age population.

There are currently more than 316,000 registered voters in Mobile County, and close to 200,000 in Baldwin County.

While voter registration is high, turnout has been significantly lower with only 7.5% of registered voters casting their ballot in April’s Primary Runoff Election.

[Jordan Davis to perform in Orange Beach Saturday – what this show means to him >](#)

Oct. 21 is the deadline to register to vote in Alabama.

READ NEXT >

FRANCINE: Landfall Expected Later Today, Tropical Alerts in Place for News 5 Area

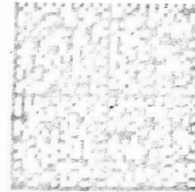


READ NEXT >

EXHIBIT 3

BOARD OF REGISTRARS
AUTAUGA COUNTY
PO BOX 680036
PRATTVILLE, AL 36068

PITNEY BOWES
\$0.97⁰
US POSTAGE™
FIRST-CLASS
026/M0002312855
2006415081
ZIP 36067
AUG 28 2004



040025783
JAMES MICHAEL COZADD
2068 CO RD 85
DEATSVILLE, AL 36022

Autauga County Board of Registrars

218 North Court Street
Prattville, AL 36067
334-358-6740

Secretary of State Wes Allen has provided our Office with information that shows you have been issued a noncitizen identification number by the Department of Homeland Security. You are also a registered voter in Alabama.

This letter is informing you that only eligible United States citizens that reside in Alabama may register to vote in the state. Therefore, your voter record has been made inactive and you have been placed on a path for removal from the statewide voter list.

Please complete and submit the enclosed **Voter Removal Request** form to immediately be removed from the voter list and become compliant with state and federal law requirements.

If you are a citizen of the United States, and are otherwise eligible to register to vote in Alabama, please complete and submit the enclosed **State of Alabama Voter Registration Form**, and include your current Alabama driver license number or nondriver ID number, or the last four of your social security number (if you do not have an Alabama driver license).

Sincerely,

Autauga County Board of Registrars



Voter Removal Request Form NVRA-25

Office of the Secretary of State ♦ State of Alabama



TO REMOVE YOUR NAME FROM THE VOTER REGISTRATION LIST IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA, THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED BY YOU, THE REGISTERED VOTER.



PLEASE NOTE - If you are a family member of a registered voter who is no longer a resident of the precinct in which he or she is registered to vote due to the voter's change of residence or death, please use Form NVRA-24 to provide notification of this fact to the Board of Registrars in the county where the voter was previously registered.

First Name (please print)	Middle or Maiden Name	Last Name	Suffix	E-mail Address
Voter's Address as Appears on Alabama Voter Registration Record			City	State ZIP Code
Voter's Current Mailing Address (if different from above)			City	State ZIP Code
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)		Driver's License Number		If no Alabama Driver's License Number
Home Telephone Number ()	Cell Telephone Number ()	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Last 4 digits of Social Security No. <input type="text"/>
		STATE	NUMBER	

Please check one of the following boxes regarding your request for having your name removed from the voter list in the State of Alabama:

- I no longer want to be a registered voter in the State of Alabama.
- I no longer reside in _____ County, Alabama.
- I am currently registered to vote in _____ County in the State or (Commonwealth) of _____.
- I do not wish to state a reason for my request to remove my name from the voter list in the State of Alabama.

Is there anything you would like to share about your experience with voting in the State of Alabama?
(If you need more space, please continue on the other side of this form.)

Voter's Signature

Voter's Printed Name

Date of Voter's Signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

State of Alabama Voter Registration Form

NVRA-2
2023.2.1

FOR USE BY U.S. CITIZENS ONLY ♦ FILL IN ALL BOXES ON THIS FORM ♦ PLEASE USE INK ♦ PRINT LEGIBLY

You can use this form to:

- ▶ Register to vote in Alabama.
- ▶ Update your voter registration record, if you have changed your name or address.

To register to vote in the State of Alabama, you must:

- ▶ Be a citizen of the United States.
- ▶ Live in Alabama.
- ▶ Be at least 18 years of age on or before election day.
- ▶ Not have been convicted of a disqualifying felony, or if you have been convicted, you must have had your civil rights restored.
- ▶ Not have been declared "mentally incompetent" by a court.

Deadline for submitting application:

Voter registration and updating of voter records is closed during the 14 days prior to each election in Alabama.

ID requested: You may send with this application a copy of valid photo identification. You will be required to present valid photo identification when you vote at your polling place or by absentee ballot, unless exempted by law. For more information, go to www.alabamavotes.gov or call the Elections Division: 800-274-8683.

① Are you a citizen of the United States of America? Yes No
② Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day? Yes No

ATTENTION! If you answer "No" to either of these questions, do not complete this application.

③ Print Your Name: First Middle Last Suffix

Alabama Driver's License or Non-Driver ID Number: STATE NUMBER

④ Print Maiden Name / Former Name (if reporting a change of name) First Middle Last Suffix

IF YOU HAVE NO ALABAMA DRIVER'S LICENSE OR ALABAMA NON-DRIVER ID NUMBER Last four digits of Social Security number: [] [] [] []

⑤ Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) ⑥ Primary Telephone () ⑦ Email Address

I do not have an Alabama driver's license or Alabama non-driver ID or a Social Security number.

⑧ Addresses: Current / Old
Address where you live: (Do not use post office box) Home Address (include apartment or other unit number if applicable) City State ZIP
Address where you receive your mail: Mailing Address, if different from Home Address City State ZIP
Address where you were last registered to vote: (Do not use post office box) Former Address City County State ZIP

⑨ Sex (check one) Female Male

⑩ Place of Birth City County State Country

⑪ Race (check one) White Black Asian American Indian Hispanic Other

⑫ Map / Diagram: If your home has no street number or name, please draw a map of where your house is located. Please include roads and landmarks.

⑬ Did you receive assistance? If you are unable to sign your name, who helped you fill out this application? Give name, address, and phone number (phone number is optional).

REGISTRARS USE ONLY
DATE APPROVED DENIED (mm/dd/yyyy)
County Pct _____
City Pct _____
Board member _____
Board member _____
Board member _____

Voter Declaration - Read and Sign Under Penalty of Perjury
▶ I am a U.S. citizen
▶ I live in the State of Alabama
▶ I will be at least 18 years of age on or before election day
▶ I am not barred from voting by reason of a disqualifying felony conviction
▶ I have not been judged "mentally incompetent" in a court of law
I solemnly swear or affirm to support and defend the constitution of the United States and the State of Alabama and further disavow any belief or affiliation with any group which advocates the overthrow of the governments of the United States or the State of Alabama by unlawful means and that the information contained herein is true, so help me God.
 OPTIONAL: Because of a sincerely held belief, I decline to include the final four words of the oath above.

YOUR SIGNATURE _____ DATE (mm/dd/yyyy) _____
If you falsely sign this statement, you can be convicted and imprisoned for up to five years.

The decision to register to vote is yours. If you decide to register to vote, the office at which you are submitting this application will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes. If you decline to register to vote, your decision will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.

REMOVE TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE REMOVE TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE REMOVE TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE REMOVE TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE

EXHIBIT 4

JEFFERSON COUNTY COMMISSION



JAMES A. "JIMMIE" STEPHENS – PRESIDENT
T. JOE KNIGHT – PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
LASHUNDA SCALES
SHEILA TYSON
MICHAEL F. "MIKE" BOLIN

Reporting Authority

DAREN LANIER, Chief Deputy County Manager

COMMISSIONER T. JOE KNIGHT

Chairman, Judicial Administration,
Emergency Management & Land
Planning Committee

Office of
Board of Registrars
BARRY STEPHENSON, Chairman
Suite A-410
716 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. N.
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
Telephone (205) 325-5550

August 26, 2024

Dear Sir:

Secretary of State Wes Allen has provided our Office with information that shows you have been issued a noncitizen identification number by the Department of Homeland Security. You are also a registered voter in Alabama.

This letter is informing you that only eligible United States citizens that reside in Alabama may register to vote in the state. Therefore, your voter record has been made inactive and you have been placed on a path for removal from the statewide voter list.

Please complete and submit the enclosed **Voter Removal Request** form to immediately be removed from the voter list and become compliant with state and federal law requirements.

If you are a citizen of the United States, and are otherwise eligible to register to vote in Alabama, please complete and submit the enclosed **State of Alabama Voter Registration Form**, and include your current Alabama driver license number or nondriver ID number, or the last four of your social security number (if you do not have an Alabama driver license).

Sincerely,

Board of Registrars
Jefferson County

EXHIBIT 5



Marshall County Alabama
BOARD OF REGISTRARS

424 Blount Ave., Suite 106
Guntersville, AL 35976
(256) 571-7740
Fax: 256-571-7820

August 16, 2024

Dear JAMES STROOP:

Secretary of State Wes Allen has provided our Office with information that shows you have been issued a noncitizen identification number by the Department of Homeland Security. You are also a registered voter in Alabama.

This letter is informing you that only eligible United States citizens that reside in Alabama may register to vote in the state. Therefore, your voter record has been made inactive and you have been placed on a path for removal from the statewide voter list.

Please complete and submit the enclosed **Voter Removal Request** form to immediately be removed from the voter list and become compliant with state and federal law requirements.

If you are a citizen of the United States, and are otherwise eligible to register to vote in Alabama, please complete and submit the enclosed **State of Alabama Voter Registration Form**, and include your current Alabama driver license number or nondriver ID number, or the last four of your social security number (if you do not have an Alabama driver license).

Sincerely,

Sheila Cox Barbuck, Chair
Marshall County Board of Registrars
424 Blount Ave., Suite 106
Guntersville, AL 35976

Olivia

334-242-3677

internal.security@labor.alabama.gov

EXHIBIT 6

State of Alabama Voter Registration Form

NVRA-2
2022.07.05

FOR USE BY U.S. CITIZENS ONLY ♦ FILL IN ALL BOXES ON THIS FORM ♦ PLEASE USE INK ♦ PRINT LEGIBLY

You can use this form to:

- ▶ Register to vote in Alabama.
- ▶ Update your voter registration record, if you have changed your name or address.

To register to vote in the State of Alabama, you must:

- ▶ Be a citizen of the United States.
- ▶ Live in Alabama.
- ▶ Be at least 18 years of age on or before election day.
- ▶ Not have been convicted of a disqualifying felony, or if you have been convicted, you must have had your civil rights restored.
- ▶ Not have been declared "mentally incompetent" by a court.

Deadline for submitting application:

Voter registration and updating of voter records is closed during the 14 days prior to each election in Alabama.

ID requested: You may send with this application a copy of valid photo identification. You will be required to present valid photo identification when you vote at your polling place or by absentee ballot, unless exempted by law. For more information, go to www.alabamavotes.gov or call the Elections Division: 800-274-8683.

① Are you a citizen of the United States of America? Yes No

② Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day? Yes No

⬅ **ATTENTION! If you answer "No" to either of these questions, do not complete this application.**

③ Print Your Name: First Middle Last Suffix

Alabama Driver's License or Non-Driver ID Number: STATE NUMBER

④ Print Maiden Name / Former Name (if reporting a change of name) First Middle Last Suffix

⬇ **IF YOU HAVE NO ALABAMA DRIVER'S LICENSE OR ALABAMA NON-DRIVER ID NUMBER** ⬇

Last four digits of Social Security number:

⑤ Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) ⑥ Primary Telephone () ⑦ Email Address

I do not have an Alabama driver's license or Alabama non-driver ID or a Social Security number.

⑧ **Addresses**

Current

Address where you live: (Do not use post office box) Home Address (include apartment or other unit number if applicable) City State ZIP

Address where you receive your mail: Mailing Address, if different from Home Address City State ZIP

Old

Address where you were last registered to vote: (Do not use post office box) Former Address City County State ZIP

⑨ Sex (check one)

Female Male

⑩ Race (check one)

White Black Asian American Indian Hispanic Other

REGISTRARS USE ONLY

DATE APPROVED DENIED

(mm/dd/yyyy)

County Pct _____

City Pct _____

Board member _____

Board member _____

Board member _____

⑪ Place of Birth City County State Country

⑫ Map / Diagram

If your home has no street number or name, please draw a map of where your house is located. Please include roads and landmarks.

⑬ Did you receive assistance?

If you are unable to sign your name, who helped you fill out this application? Give name, address, and phone number (phone number is optional).

Voter Declaration - Read and Sign Under Penalty of Perjury

▶ I am a U.S. citizen

▶ I live in the State of Alabama

▶ I will be at least 18 years of age on or before election day

▶ I am not barred from voting by reason of a disqualifying felony conviction (The list of disqualifying felonies is available on the Secretary of State's website at: sos.alabama.gov/mtfelonies)

▶ I have not been judged "mentally incompetent" in a court of law

I solemnly swear or affirm to support and defend the constitution of the United States and the State of Alabama and further disavow any belief or affiliation with any group which advocates the overthrow of the governments of the United States or the State of Alabama by unlawful means and that the information contained herein is true, so help me God.

OPTIONAL: Because of a sincerely held belief, I decline to include the final four words of the oath above.

YOUR SIGNATURE _____ **DATE** (mm/dd/yyyy) _____

If you falsely sign this statement, you can be convicted and imprisoned for up to five years.

The decision to register to vote is yours. If you decide to register to vote, the office at which you are submitting this application will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes. If you decline to register to vote, your decision will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.

Please return the completed and signed application in an envelope with postage to the address of your local Board of Registrars office from the list below.

AUTAUGA COUNTY

PO Box 680036
Prattville, AL 36068-0036
(334) 358-6740

BALDWIN COUNTY

PO Box 1507
Bay Minette, AL 36507-1507
(251) 937-0229

BARBOUR COUNTY

405 E Barbour St, Rm A-165
Eufaula, AL 36027
(334) 687-1585

BIBB COUNTY

8 Court Square W
Centreville, AL 35042
(205) 926-3102

BLOUNT COUNTY

220 Second Ave E, Rm B-5
Oneonta, AL 35121
(205) 625-4182

BULLOCK COUNTY

217 Prairie St N, Rm 101
Union Springs, AL 36089-1659
(334) 738-5372

BUTLER COUNTY

201 South Conecuh St
Greenville, AL 36037
(334) 382-5685
(334) 382-6829

CALHOUN COUNTY

1702 Noble St, Ste 113
Anniston, AL 36201-3889
(256) 241-2930

CHAMBERS COUNTY

18 Alabama Ave E, Rm 101
Lafayette, AL 36862
(334) 864-4313

CHEROKEE COUNTY

260 Cedar Bluff Rd, Ste 106
Centre, AL 35960-1403
(256) 927-5336

CHILTON COUNTY

PO Box 640
Clanton, AL 35046-0640
(205) 755-3820

CHOCTAW COUNTY

117 S Mulberry Ave, Ste 1
Butler, AL 36904-2557
(205) 459-2531

CLARKE COUNTY

PO Box 10
Grove Hill, AL 36451-0010
(251) 275-3062

CLAY COUNTY

PO Box 446
Ashland, AL 36251-0446
(256) 354-7815

CLEBURNE COUNTY

120 Vickery St, Rm 103
Heflin, AL 36264-1166
(256) 463-5299

COFFEE COUNTY

1065 East McKinnon St,
#6 County Complex
New Brockton, AL 36351
(334) 894-5347

COLBERT COUNTY

201 N Main St
Tuscumbia, AL 35674-2095
(256) 386-8535

CONECUH COUNTY

111 Court St, Rm 102
Evergreen, AL 36401
(251) 578-7024

COOSA COUNTY

PO Box 218
Rockford, AL 35136-0218
(256) 377-2418

COVINGTON COUNTY

228 Hillcrest Dr
Andalusia, AL 36420-2570
(334) 428-2685

CRENSHAW COUNTY

PO Box 328
Luverne, AL 36049-0328
(334) 335-6568 x252

CULLMAN COUNTY

500 2nd Ave SW, Rm 112
Cullman, AL 35055-4135
(256) 775-4750
(256) 755-4697

DALE COUNTY

PO Box 1101
Ozark, AL 36361-1101
(334) 774-9038

DALLAS COUNTY

PO Box 987
Selma, AL 36702-0987
(334) 874-2534

DEKALB COUNTY

111 Grand Ave SW, Ste 105
Fort Payne, AL 35967
(256) 845-8598

ELMORE COUNTY

100 E Commerce St, Rm 100
Wetumpka, AL 36092-2746
(334) 567-1150

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

PO Box 557
Brewton, AL 36427-0557
(251) 867-0243
(251) 867-0312

ETOWAH COUNTY

800 Forrest Ave, Ste 206
Gadsden, AL 35901-3651
(256) 549-5384

FAYETTE COUNTY

103 First Ave NW, Ste 4
Fayette, AL 35555-2627
(205) 932-5432

FRANKLIN COUNTY

PO Box 70
Russellville, AL 35653-0070
(256) 332-8849

GENEVA COUNTY

PO Box 430
Geneva, AL 36340-0430
(334) 684-5655

GREENE COUNTY

PO Box 224
Eutaw, AL 35462-0224
(205) 372-9669

HALE COUNTY

905-D Centerville St
Greensboro AL 36744-1536
(334) 624-5628

HENRY COUNTY

101 Court Square, Ste K
Abbeville, AL 36310-2135
(334) 585-6080

HOUSTON COUNTY

PO Box 6406
Dothan, AL 36302-6406
(334) 677-4776

JACKSON COUNTY

102 E Laurel St
Scottsboro, AL 35768
(256) 574-9339

JEFFERSON COUNTY

716 R Arrington Jr Blvd N
Ste A-410
Birmingham, AL
35203-0115
(205) 325-5550

LAMAR COUNTY

PO Box 338
Vernon, AL 35592-0338
(205) 695-6348

LAUDERDALE COUNTY

PO Box 1059
Florence, AL 35631-1059
(256) 760-5840
(256) 760-5841

LAWRENCE COUNTY

14451 Market St, Ste 340
Moulton, AL 35650
(256) 974-2460

LEE COUNTY

PO Box 1530
Opelika, AL 36803-1530
(334) 737-3635

LIMESTONE COUNTY

100 Clinton St S, Ste E
Athens, AL 35611-2665
(256) 233-6405

LOWNDES COUNTY

PO Box 311
Hayneville, AL 36040-0311
(334) 548-2389
(334) 548-2080

MACON COUNTY

101 E Rosa Parks Ave Ste 100
Tuskegee, AL 36083-1735
(334) 724-2617

MADISON COUNTY

1918 Memorial Parkway NW
Huntsville, AL 35801
(256) 532-3510

MARENGO COUNTY

PO Box 480715
Linden, AL 36748-0715
(334) 295-2249
(334) 295-2086

MARION COUNTY

PO Box 964
Hamilton, AL 35570-0964
(205) 921-3625

MARSHALL COUNTY

424 Blount Ave, Ste 106A
Guntersville, AL 35976-1122
(256) 571-7740

MOBILE COUNTY

151 Government St, Ste 165
Mobile, AL 36602
(251) 574-8586
(251) 574-8587

MONROE COUNTY

PO Box 972
Monroeville, AL 36461-0972
(251) 743-4107 x141

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

PO Box 1667
Montgomery, AL 36102-1667
(334) 832-1215

MORGAN COUNTY

PO Box 668
Decatur, AL 35602-0668
(256) 351-4660
(256) 351-4663

PERRY COUNTY

PO Box 555
Marion, AL 36756-0555
(334) 683-2218

PICKENS COUNTY

PO Box 173
Carrollton, AL 35447-0173
(205) 367-2071

PIKE COUNTY

120 W Church St
Troy, AL 36081-1913
(334) 566-1757
(334) 566-6449

RANDOLPH COUNTY

PO Box 215
Wedowee, AL 36278-0215
(256) 357-2138

RUSSELL COUNTY

PO Box 700
Phenix City, AL 36868-0700
(334) 298-1443
(334) 448-1508

SHELBY COUNTY

PO Box 1642
Columbiana, AL 35051-1642
(205) 669-3913

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

1815 Cogswell Ave
Pell City, AL 35125
(205) 338-3954

SUMTER COUNTY

PO Box 783
Livingston, AL 35470-0783
(205) 652-7902

TALLADEGA COUNTY

PO Box 6170
Talladega, AL 35161-6170
(256) 761-2131
(256) 761-2132

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

125 N Broadnax St Rm 20
Dadeville, AL 36853-1371
(256) 825-1081

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

2510 7th St, Ste 200
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
(205) 464-8415

WALKER COUNTY

PO Box 1472
Jasper, AL 35502-1472
(205) 384-7279

WASHINGTON COUNTY

PO Box 1224
Chatom, AL 36518-1224
(251) 847-3255

WILCOX COUNTY

PO Box 661
Camden, AL 36726-0661
(334) 682-9753

WINSTON COUNTY

PO Box 459
Double Springs, AL
35553-0459
(205) 489-3966

**SECRETARY OF STATE
ELECTIONS DIVISION**

PO Box 5616
Montgomery, AL 36103
(334) 242-7210
(800) 274-8683

EXHIBIT 7



August 19, 2024

Secretary Wes Allen
Alabama Secretary of State
P.O. Box 5616
Montgomery, AL 36103-5616

Cc: Alabama County Boards of Registrars
Alabama Attorney General Steve Marshall

Re: Notice of Violation of National Voter Registration Act and Demand for Remediation and Documents

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S.P.S.

Dear Secretary Allen:

The undersigned write pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 20510(b)(2) to inform you that Alabama’s voter purge program targeting individuals on the voter rolls previously issued noncitizen identification numbers, which you announced on August 13, 2024,¹ violates the National Voter Registration Act (“NVRA”).

On August 13, you announced that you had “identified 3,251 individuals who are registered to vote in Alabama who have been issued noncitizen identification numbers by the Department of Homeland Security.”² In your announcement, you

¹ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *Secretary of State Wes Allen Implements Process to Remove Noncitizens Registered to Vote in Alabama* (Aug. 15, 2024), <https://perma.cc/QE26-6LGD>.

² Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

recognized the “possib[ility]” that “some of the individuals who were issued noncitizen identification numbers have, since receiving them, become naturalized citizens and are, therefore, eligible to vote.”³ Nevertheless, you stated that you are “instructing the Boards of Registrars in all 67 counties to immediately inactivate and . . . remove” purported noncitizens and to take steps in a “process” to require additional action from those registered voters in order to appear on the voter rolls and vote.⁴ According to your announcement, those voters must “update their information on a State of Alabama Voter Registration Form” and undergo a “verifi[cation]” process.⁵ You also stated that you had provided this list of 3,251 registered voters to the Office of the Alabama Attorney General “for further investigation and possible criminal prosecution.”⁶

The issuance of this announcement and these instructions to County Boards of Registrars implements an untimely systematic voter list maintenance program targeting naturalized citizens in violation of federal law, including the NVRA. As detailed below, we demand that your office and all other implementing state and local entities in Alabama immediately cease this program, and we further demand that Alabama produce documents related to the program pursuant to the NVRA.

I. Alabama’s Newly Announced Purge Program Violates the NVRA.

a. Alabama Cannot Systematically Remove Voters from the Rolls Within 90 Days of an Election.

Section 8(c)(2)(A) of the NVRA (the “90-Day Provision”) requires that states complete “any program the purpose of which is to systematically remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters” “not later than 90 days prior to the date of a . . . general election for Federal office.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A). Alabama may not take any steps to implement any program to systematically remove voters within this 90-day “quiet period.” You announced your purge program on August 13, 2024—only 84 days before in-person voting on November 5, even fewer before the start of absentee voting, and undoubtedly within the “quiet period.”

Naturalized citizenship, whether an individual has been issued an identification number as a noncitizen, and perceived citizenship status are not among the enumerated exceptions by which a state may use a systematic program to remove a voter from the rolls during the quiet period. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(B); *Arcia v. Florida Sec’y of State*, 772 F.3d 1335, 1345 (11th Cir. 2014) (“Congress expressly allowed for a number of exceptions to the 90 Day Provision, and an exception for removals of non-citizens is not one of them.”). Indeed, the Eleventh Circuit ruled that

³ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

⁴ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

⁵ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

⁶ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

a nearly identical effort by Florida to remove purported noncitizens from its voter rolls during the quiet period violated the NVRA. *See Arcia*, 772 F.3d at 1348. That case, *Arcia*, is controlling law within the Eleventh Circuit—including in Alabama. In *Arcia*, Florida had initiated programs to systematically identify and remove purported noncitizens from the voter rolls. *Id.* at 1339. These programs were systematic because they “did not rely upon individualized information or investigation to determine which names from the voter registry to remove.” *Id.* at 1344; *see also N.C. State Conf. of NAACP v. Bipartisan Bd. of Elections & Ethics Enft*, No. 1:16-CV-1274, 2018 WL 3748172, at *9 (M.D.N.C. Aug. 7, 2018) (where cancellation of “374 voters’ registrations” based on a single source of information “lacked the individualized inquiry necessary to survive the NVRA’s prohibition on systematic removals within 90 days of a federal general election.”). Consequently, these programs violated the clear statutory language of 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A) that bars a state from using “any program” to “systematically remove the names of ineligible voters.”

The Eleventh Circuit reinforced in *Arcia* that the 90-day provision “strikes a careful balance” between state interests of ensuring that eligible citizens can vote while maintaining accurate and current rolls precisely because this provision “permits systematic removal programs at any time *except* for the 90 days before an election because that is when the risk of disfranchising eligible voters is the greatest.” 772 F.3d at 1346 (emphasis original).

Your press release shows that your office is implementing the same kind of systematic purge program that, as the Eleventh Circuit held in *Arcia*, violates the NVRA. You acknowledge that you have identified the list of thousands of individuals based on the criterion that they have, allegedly, previously been issued identification numbers for noncitizens by the federal government. Your press release further makes clear that this effort is part of a systemic, periodic sweep of certain records: “This is not a one-time review of our voter file. We will continue to conduct such reviews”⁷ You further acknowledge that your list likely sweeps in naturalized citizens. As such, you have not undertaken any “individual correspondence or rigorous individualized inquiry” necessary to permit an *individual* removal during the 90-Day period. *See Arcia*, 772 F.3d at 1346.

Lastly, the *Arcia* court rejected the state’s argument that it could remove purported noncitizens within the 90-day quiet period because they are “not technically ‘registrants,’ and removing them from the voter rolls is not really a ‘removal.’” *Id.* at 1347. Any such interpretation based on categorial distinctions would “eviscerate the meaning of the phrase ‘any program’ in the 90 Day Provision.” *Id.* at 1348; *see also* Order at 15-18, *Mi Familia Vota v. Fontes*, No. 2:22-cv-00509 (D. Ariz. Sept. 14, 2023), ECF No. 534 (rejecting same argument and holding that the 90-Day Provision applies to removals of purported noncitizens). Any program by your office

⁷ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

to identify and systematically remove voters from Alabama’s voter rolls within the 90-day quiet period is a clear violation of the NVRA—including this one.

b. Alabama’s List Maintenance Procedures Must Be Uniform and Nondiscriminatory and Must Ensure That Any Eligible Applicant Remains Registered to Vote.

Alabama’s newly announced voter purge program also violates NVRA Section 8(b)’s requirement that list maintenance programs be “uniform, nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(b)(1). Federal courts have looked unfavorably on similar programs to Alabama’s newly announced purge, which target and disproportionately burden naturalized citizens.

For example, in *United States v. Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d 1346 (N.D. Fla. 2012), a district court explained that a similar program likely violated Section 8(b). *Id.* at 1350. There, Florida’s Secretary of State compiled a list that included all registered voters who had disclosed that they were noncitizens at the time they applied for a driver’s license, had subsequently naturalized and registered to vote, and had not updated their citizenship status with the state agency responsible for driver’s licenses. *Id.* at 1347-48. The Florida Secretary of State ultimately abandoned this program—perhaps recognizing its fundamental unlawfulness—before the court issued a ruling. *Id.* at 1351. Nevertheless, the court explained that the program had likely violated Section 8(b) because its approach to identifying suspected noncitizens swept in a large number of naturalized citizens. *Id.* at 1350. As the court explained, this “methodology made it likely that the properly registered citizens who would be required to respond and provide documentation [of their citizenship] would be primarily newly naturalized citizens.” *Id.* Accordingly, the “burdensome” program “was likely to have a discriminatory impact” on this group of eligible voters in violation of Section 8(b).⁸

Employing similar logic, *Mi Familia Vota v. Fontes*, No. 2:22-cv-00509, 2024 WL 862406 (D. Ariz. Feb. 29, 2024), *appeal pending*, No. 24-3188 (9th Cir.), recently held that a state statutory provision that “requires county recorders to search” a federal database “only for naturalized voters who county recorders suspect are not

⁸ The district court’s framing of its analysis as “probably” in violation of Section 8(b) was consistent with the procedural posture of this case, at the preliminary injunction stage, as well as the mootness of the issue due to voluntary cessation by the Florida Secretary of State. *See Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1347, 1351. The *Florida* district court rejected a challenge to Florida’s program under the 90-Day Provision, on the basis that removing purported noncitizens is not the kind of removal contemplated by the 90-Day Provision. *Id.* at 1349-50. The Eleventh Circuit implicitly overruled this holding two years later in *Arcia*, which held that systematic removals targeting purported noncitizens are barred by the 90-Day Provision. 772 F.3d at 1346-48; *see also id.* at 1348-49 (Suhreheinrich, J., dissenting) (basing dissent in part on the reasoning of the district court in *Florida* regarding the 90-Day Provision).

U.S. citizens” was unlawful because it “subject[ed] *only* naturalized citizens to database checks.” *Id.* at *38 (emphasis in original). As the court explained, using the database means that only “[n]aturalized citizens will always be at risk” of removal from this process, in violation of the requirement that state officials refrain from applying different practices in determining who is qualified to vote. *Id.*; *see also* 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(A).

Thus, “[a] state cannot properly impose burdensome demands in a discriminatory manner” regarding voter registration, *Florida*, 870 F. Supp. 2d at 1350, including by imposing those demands disproportionately on naturalized voters. The same is true here. In fact, Alabama’s program goes further than Florida’s by directing the Boards of Registrars in all 67 counties to “immediately inactivate and initiate steps necessary to remove all individuals who [according to the program’s flawed methodology] are not United States Citizens.”⁹ In effect, Alabama’s voter removal and re-registration subjects naturalized citizens to a test—and an extra eligibility criterion—before successfully registering to vote. In addition to swearing under penalty of perjury that they are a U.S. citizen who is eligible to vote, the registrant must provide additional information and undergo an additional verification process if Alabama believes they have ever had a noncitizen identification number. Additionally, the press release admits that you are aware that at least some of the individuals who were issued noncitizen identification numbers in the past may have become naturalized citizens whose voter registration will be deactivated and removed. A program that affects only naturalized citizens and knowingly places burdens exclusively on those citizens (and does so based on flawed data) is discriminatory and violates Section 8(b) regardless of whether there is a cure program.

This program likewise violates the NVRA’s requirement that the State “ensure that any eligible applicant is registered to vote in an election.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(1). Alabama may not rely upon evidence it has conceded is stale and flimsy to remove voters whom federal law requires the State to “ensure” remain registered to vote.

c. Alabama’s Removal and Re-Registration System Violates the NVRA’s Requirements Regarding “Necessary” Registration Information.

Alabama’s removal and re-registration system for voters who are naturalized citizens also violates the NVRA’s limitation on proof of citizenship to an attestation under penalty of perjury that the registrant is a U.S. citizen. 52 U.S.C. §§ 20508(b)(2)(A)-(B), 20505(a)(1)-(2). The NVRA provides that a state voter registration form “may require only such identifying information (including the signature of the applicant) and other information (including data relating to previous registration by the applicant), as is necessary to enable the appropriate State election official to assess the eligibility of the applicant and to administer voter registration and other

⁹ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

parts of the election process” *Id.* §§ 20508(b)(1), 20505(a)(1)-(2). Under the NVRA, a state voter registration form “shall include a statement that (A) specifies each eligibility requirement (including citizenship); (B) contains an attestation that the applicant meets each such requirement; and (C) requires the signature of the applicant, under penalty of perjury.” *Id.* §§ 20508(b)(2), 20505(a)(1)-(2); *see also id.* § 20504(c) (imposing similar requirements on voter registration forms included as part of a driver’s license application).

Further, Alabama must also “accept” and “use” the voter registration form provided by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *id.* § 20505(a)(1), which does not require documentary proof of citizenship. *Id.*; *see also League of Women Voters of United States v. Harrington*, 560 F. Supp. 3d 177, 180, 185-86 (D.D.C. 2021) (vacating federal Election Assistance Commission approval of Alabama’s request to include a documentary proof of citizenship requirement on its state-specific instructions for the federal voter registration form, because the Commission did not assess whether such changes were necessary for Alabama to assess voter eligibility and so failed to comply with the Administrative Procedure Act in its administration of the NVRA’s requirement).

By requiring more than an attestation of citizenship for voters in federal elections, Alabama undermines the NVRA’s command that only the minimum amount of information necessary to determine eligibility be required to register to vote for federal officials. *See Fish v. Kobach*, 309 F. Supp. 3d 1048, 1106 (D. Kan. 2018) (striking down Kansas law requiring registrants to present additional citizenship paperwork to successfully register to vote, on both NVRA and equal protection grounds). Alabama’s removal process would require “naturalized citizens [and only naturalized citizens] to update their information on a State of Alabama Voter Registration Form” and only permits them to vote *after* they complete this additional step and authorities complete “verifi[cation].”¹⁰ This kind of documentary proof of citizenship requirement presents a “substantial risk that citizens will be disenfranchised.” *See League of Women Voters of United States v. Newby*, 838 F.3d 1, 12 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (holding that permitting Alabama to enforce this type of requirement for voting posed such a risk).

Not only would Alabama’s new voter purge program purge many of the likely thousands of Alabama voters who are naturalized citizens, but this heightened requirement violates the NVRA’s minimal requirements provision and otherwise does not comply with the NVRA’s attestation provision for voter registration.

II. Demand for End to Unlawful Action and for Documents

For these reasons, we make the following demands on your office and any other state or local governmental entities acting to implement the list maintenance

¹⁰ Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

program announced on August 13, 2024, to “immediately inactivate and . . . remove” individuals from Alabama’s voter rolls and have those individuals undergo a “process” of “verifi[cation]” as described in the August 13 press release (the “Program”):

1. Immediately cease the Program;
2. Issue a public statement that no person shall be removed from Alabama’s voter rolls pursuant to the Program and that no person shall be removed from Alabama’s voter rolls based on the fact of having previously been issued an identification number as a noncitizen by the Department of Homeland Security; and
3. Provide notice to any and all individuals contacted or noticed pursuant to the Program that they remain registered to vote in Alabama elections, including the November 2024 election, and that no further action on their part is needed.

Further, the NVRA requires that Alabama, upon request, produce “all records concerning the implementation of programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters.” 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). We therefore request that the following documents be produced promptly:

1. Individualized voter information¹¹ for each of the following voters and voter registration applicants:
 - a) All 3,251 registered voters your office identified as potential noncitizens;
 - b) All voters canceled, purged, or otherwise removed from the list of eligible voters pursuant to the Program; and
 - c) All voter registration applicants denied registration pursuant to the Program;
2. Any and all lists from other agencies used for comparison to create the list of 3,251 registered voters your office identified as potential noncitizens;
3. Any and all specific instructions provided to County Boards of Registrars regarding implementation of the Program;

¹¹ “Individualized voter information” as used in this request includes: first name; last name; middle name; suffix; address, including street number, apartment number, city, state, zip code, and county; mailing address, if different; phone number; precinct number; voter ID number assigned by an election official; date of birth; place of birth; date of voter registration; race; gender; reason purged from voter roll or denied registration; and date purged from voter roll or denied registration.

4. Any and all communications with the Alabama Attorney General regarding the 3,251 registered voters your office identified as potential noncitizens;
5. All documents relating to any notice provided to the 3,251 registered voters your office identified as potential noncitizens;
6. All documents supporting your contention that the registered voters or voters referred to in the August 13, 2024 press release were potentially noncitizens, including the source(s) of information for determining these registered voters purportedly possess noncitizen identification numbers;
7. All documents regarding the development, implementation, or announcement of the Program,¹² including drafts of such documents;
8. All documents regarding the “process” initiated by the Secretary of State’s office to allow naturalized citizens to update their information;
9. All documents regarding any steps taken by the Secretary of State’s office to determine prior to your announcement whether any of the 3,251 registered voters identified by your office as potential noncitizens are, in fact, naturalized citizens;
10. All advisory or guidance documents, whether formal or informal, provided to county Boards of Registrars, Probate Judges, and/or other county election administrators regarding the implementation of this “strategic effort[],” including those provided after the release of the press release;
11. All documents relating to the removal of any of the 3,251 registered voters identified as potential noncitizens from the rolls to date;
12. All documents relating to the removal of any registered voter (whether or not among the 3,251 identified by your office) pursuant to the Program;
13. All communications regarding the development, implementation, or announcement of the Program, including but not limited to:
 - a) internal communications of the Secretary of State’s office;
 - b) communications between the Secretary of State’s office and other State agencies, including but not limited to the office of the Governor, the office of the Attorney General, and the Alabama Department of Public Safety;
 - c) communications between the Secretary of State’s office and any legislative branch officials or employees;

¹² Ala. Sec’y of State, Press Release, *supra*.

- d) communications between the Secretary of State's office and any federal officeholder or agency;
- e) communications between the Secretary of State's office and any county officials, including but not limited to Boards of Registrars, Probate Judges, and other county election administrators;
- f) communications between the Secretary of State's office and any outside organizations, consultants, experts, or advisers;
- g) communications between the Secretary of State's office and the media;
- h) communications between the Secretary of State's office and members of the public; and
- i) any other communications related to this announcement.

We expect that any charge for these records will be a "reasonable cost," as required under the NVRA's Public Disclosure Provision. 52 U.S.C. § 20507(i)(1). Please inform us of the expected cost prior to delivery if it exceeds \$100.

We would prefer to receive all records in electronic format via email (khuddleston@campaignlegalcenter.org and lhattix@aclualabama.org) or other electronic method, if possible. If this is not possible, we are happy to confer about other ways in which we can meaningfully access these records. If any responsive documents or communications are in your possession or the possession of any employees of the Secretary of State on non-governmental computers, on electronic devices, or in paper copy, please include such documents and communications in your production.

* * *

The program you announced on August 13, 2024, plainly violates the NVRA. Alabama's untimely systematic voter purge targeting naturalized citizens is directly analogous to that expressly rejected by the Eleventh Circuit. Under 52 U.S.C. § 20510(b), you must remedy your violation of the NVRA within 20 days, or the undersigned may seek declaratory or injunctive relief. You are on notice that your actions violate the NVRA.

//

Sincerely,

/s/ Danielle M. Lang

Danielle Lang, Senior Director, Voting Rights

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EXHIBIT 8

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September 6, 2024

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VIA ELECTRONIC EMAIL TRANSMISSION

Dear Directors Lang, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hardy, Rosborough, Cohen, Jones, Simelton, Heard, Curry, and Attorneys Huddleston, Richardson, Jindia, Beck, Badat, Sheikh, Khan, and Unger:

This letter is an initial response to your letter, dated August 19, 2024, addressing your concerns with “Alabama’s voter purge program targeting individuals on the voter rolls previously issued noncitizen identification numbers” as recently reported by various media outlets.

First, please be assured that the State of Alabama is working very hard to ensure current and accurate state voter rolls that include only eligible voters¹ in compliance with applicable

¹ It is well established that noncitizens, including permanent legal residents, cannot legally vote in U.S. elections. *See* U.S. Const. art. 1, § 4, cl. 1; amend. XIV, § 1 (extending citizenship to all natural born or naturalized Americans regardless of race and guaranteed that rights of citizenship, like voting, cannot be restricted by the states); amend. XV (“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude”). It is, in fact, a federal crime for a noncitizen to vote, register to vote, or even *attempt* to register to vote. 18 U.S.C. § 611 (establishing a federal crime for voting as a noncitizen in federal elections); 18 U.S.C. § 1015(f) (imposing a criminal penalty of up to 5 years for knowingly making any false statement or claim to be a citizen

federal and state laws and in a nondiscriminatory manner. None of the 3,251 registered voters addressed in recent media coverage have been removed or purged from Alabama's voter rolls as a result of data associating a noncitizen identification number with their voter registration record. Only registered voters on the list of 3,251 who have requested to be removed, themselves, in writing, have been removed. Discrete self-removal is available for all such individuals, meaning the applicable removal form does not require an individual to disclose a reason for their request.

Otherwise, registered voters with noncitizen data associated with their records on the list of 3,251 are simply being invited to correct or update their voter registration information as applicable to their circumstances. Individuals on the list who do not self-remove and are otherwise eligible may still cast a regular ballot in the upcoming general election on November 5, 2024, simply by completing an update form. This step may be accomplished even at the individual's polling place on election day and is no different for any voter placed in inactive status, whether so classified due to an address-related reason or an eligibility-based issue.

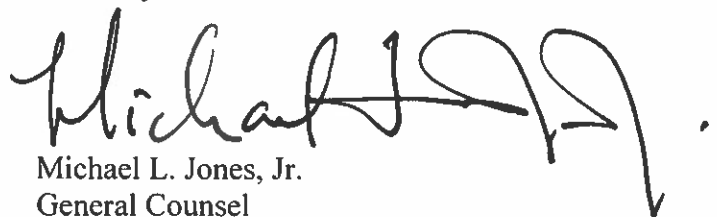
The Secretary of State understands and is in no way violating the 90-day time restriction to complete a program to systematically remove the names of ineligible voters per Section 8 of the NVRA. Again, there is no voter removal program operating systematically or otherwise in Alabama in advance of the 2024 general election as referenced in your letter (and mischaracterized by the media). Rather, this Office's approach to address concerning voter registration data identified for 3,251 individuals is consistent with current United States Department of Justice guidance, which states that the "90-day deadline does not . . . preclude removal of names at the request of the registrant . . . nor does the deadline preclude correction of a registrant's information."²

Hopefully this information alleviates your concerns.

I am still working to prepare a response to your request for documents.

Please do not hesitate to contact me in the meantime at (334) 353-7857 or by email at mike.jones1@sos.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,



Michael L. Jones, Jr.
General Counsel

of the United States in order to register to vote or to vote in any federal, state, or local election, including an initiative, recall, or referendum).

² See <https://www.justice.gov/crt/national-voter-registration-act-1993-nvra>.

EXHIBIT 9

DECLARATION OF MO PASTERNAK

I, Moshe Pasternak, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am currently Program Assistant at the Campaign Legal Center (CLC), counsel to Plaintiffs in this action. I have been employed at CLC since June 2017, and I have been CLC's Program Assistant since April 2018.

2. As Program Assistant, I work across CLC's multiple program areas, including its Voting Rights Program. My responsibilities include conducting factual research using various data sources, including a wide range of internet sources.

3. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge.

4. On January 25, 2019, Texas Secretary of State David Whitley issued Election Advisory No. 2019-02 (the "Advisory") to all Voter Registrars and Elections Administrators in Texas. The subject of the Advisory was "Use of Non-U.S. Citizen Data obtained from the Department of Public Safety." I retrieved the Advisory from <https://www.sos.texas.gov/elections/laws/advisory2019-02.shtml> on February 4, 2019. A true and correct copy of the Advisory is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 1.

5. On January 25, 2019, Secretary Whitley issued a press release announcing the Advisory. I retrieved the press release from <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/about/newsreleases/2019/012519.shtml> on February 4, 2019. A true and correct copy of that press release is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 2.

6. The Advisory referred to a "Notice of Examination for Citizenship (Proof of Citizenship) Letter" (NCE Letter). I retrieved the NCE Letter from <https://www.sos.texas.gov/elections/forms/bw1-12.pdf> on February 4, 2019. A true and correct copy of the NEC Letter is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 3.

7. On January 25, 2019, the Republican Party of Texas issued a press release alleging “widespread voter fraud” and that “these voters affected election results in 2018.” I retrieved that press release from <https://www.texasgop.org/texas-secretary-of-state-david-whitley-announces-widespread-voter-fraud-in-2018> on February 4, 2019. A true and correct copy of the press release is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 4.

8. On January 25, 2019, Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton issued a press release regarding the Advisory. I retrieved the press release from <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/news/releases/ag-paxton-texas-secretary-states-office-discovers-nearly-95000-people-identified-dps-non-us-citizens> on February 4, 2019. A true and correct copy of that press release is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 5.

9. On January 25, 2019, Attorney General Paxton sent a tweet about the Advisory that included the phrase “VOTER FRAUD ALERT.” I retrieved that tweet on February 4, 2019 from <https://twitter.com/KenPaxtonTX/status/1088898595653386240>. A screenshot of that tweet is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 6.

10. Attorney General Paxton’s tweet has over 82,000 “likes” and over 14,000 comments, many of which contain harmful rhetoric aimed at immigrant communities. It has been retweeted over 35,000 times, including by President Donald J. Trump, who tweeted about the Advisory on January 27, 2019, and claimed that “58,000 non-citizens voted in Texas, with 95,000 non-citizens registered to vote. I retrieved President Trump’s tweet on February 4, 2019 from <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/1089513936435716096>. A screenshot of the President’s tweet is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 7.

11. Several media organizations across Texas have reported on the Advisory and subsequent statements and actions taken by Secretary Whitley and county election officials. These

reports include articles by the *Texas Tribune*, *Houston Public Media*, *Austin American-Statesman*, *Houston Chronicle*, *Galveston Daily News*, *Tyler Morning Telegraph*, *Dallas Morning News*, and *Associated Press*. True and correct copies of those articles are attached to this declaration as Exhibit 8.

12. In response to an article published by the *Texas Tribune* about the Plaintiffs in this case, a tweet stated the following: “I hope [Julie Hilberg] loses her citizenship! If she loved America she would want people trying to undermine our democracy found!” Another tweet commenting on the same article stated “Deport [Julie Hilberg]! Not a citizen! Illegal or naturalized does not equal LEGAL!” I retrieved those tweets on February 4, 2019 from https://twitter.com/katscan27_kim/status/1091559126671462400 and <https://twitter.com/MichelleMahBell/status/1091864511177543682>. Screenshots of those tweets are attached to this declaration as Exhibit 9.

13. On February 1, 2019, Secretary Whitley’s office sent an email to Texas Voter Registrars and Election Administrators regarding the Advisory. A true and correct copy of that email is attached as Exhibit 10.

14. On February 1, 2019, my colleague Mark Gaber, Co-Director, litigation at CLC, sent a notice letter to Secretary Whitley pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. A true and correct copy of that notice letter is attached as Exhibit 11.

15. The Texas Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division publishes the Texas Driver Handbook, a reference for traffic safety and traffic laws. The Texas Driver Handbook was most recently revised on September 1, 2017. I retrieved the Texas Driver Handbook from <http://www.dps.texas.gov/internetforms/Forms/DL-7.pdf> on February 4, 2019. A true and correct copy of the Handbook is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 12.

16. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) publishes data on the numbers of naturalized citizens in each state on their website. I accessed the DHS website at <https://www.dhs.gov/profiles-naturalized-citizens> on February 4, 2019. I downloaded the data for the years 2012 through 2017 as individual Excel spreadsheet files and merged them into one Excel spreadsheet. I did not otherwise alter the data. That merged spreadsheet is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 13.

17. The U.S. Census Bureau publishes data on the rates of electoral participation by newly naturalized citizens on their website. I accessed the Census Bureau's website at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/voting-and-registration/p20-580.html> on February 4, 2019. A screenshot of the Census Bureau website containing that data is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 14.

18. Texas reports data on notices sent by elections officials to voters under the National Voter Registration Act to the federal Elections Assistance Committee (EAC) as part of the EAC's biannual Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). The most recent version of the EAVS is from 2016, and covers the period between the 2014 and 2016 general elections. I accessed the 2016 EAVS Dataset and Supplemental Instruction manual at <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/2016-election-administration-voting-survey/> on February 4, 2019. A true and correct copy of the 2016 EAVS Supplemental Instruction Manual is attached as Exhibit 15.

19. The EAVS Dataset includes data for every county in every state on a wide variety of voter registration and election administration issues. According to the Supplemental Instruction Manual, Question A10 of the Survey Instrument requests data related to notices by elections officials to voters under the National Voter Registration Act.

20. I pulled the data reported by Texas for Question A10a-e from the EAVS dataset into a separate spreadsheet for analysis, and labeled it according to the definitions in the Supplemental Instruction Manual. A true and correct copy of this spreadsheet is attached as Exhibit 16.

21. Because the data is broken out by county, I added Row 2 to the spreadsheet and added the individual county reports together to arrive at a statewide total. I filtered out those data that was either unavailable or unreported for my calculations. Column C, which corresponds with Question A10a, represents the “total number of confirmation notices sent to registered voters.” Column D which corresponds with Question A10b, represents the total number of notices “received back from voters confirming registration.” I then calculated the percentage of the total notices that were received back confirming registration in Column E. Column F, which corresponds with Question A10c, represents the total number of notices “received back confirming registration should be invalidated.” I then calculated the percentage of the total notices that were received back invalidating registration in Column G. Column H, which corresponds with Question A10d represents the total number of notices received back as undeliverable. I then calculated the percentage of the total notices that were received back as undeliverable in Column I. Column J, which corresponds with Question A10e, represents the total number of notices that were not received back as confirming or invalidating registration, or as undeliverable. I then calculated the percentage of the total notices that were not received back in Column K.

22. According to my calculations and the data reported by Texas to the EAC, only 14 percent of NCRA notices sent to voters between the November 2014 and November 2016 Elections were returned by the recipients. In contrast, 13 percent were returned undeliverable, and 63 percent were not returned.

23. In 2012, a lawsuit took place in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida regarding a similar program enacted by then-Florida Secretary of State Ken Detzmer. The case was captioned *United States v. Florida*, No. 12-cv-00285. The docket for that case includes the declaration of Ion V. Sancho, the then-Supervisor of Elections of Leon County, Florida (including exhibits consisting of an email and attachments from Dr. Gisela Salas, the then-Director of the Florida Division of Elections) and a letter from Penelope Townsley, the then-Supervisor of Elections of Miami-Dade County, Florida. File-stamped copies of the declaration of Mr. Sancho (and corresponding exhibits) and letter from Ms. Townsley are attached to this declaration as Exhibit 17.

24. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and that this Declaration was prepared in Washington, D.C. on February 4, 2019.



Moshe Pasternak
February 4, 2019

EXHIBIT 10

**Buckle Up,
Alabama!**



It's a law we can live with!

*Alabama Driver Manual
February 2021 Version*

Organ, Eye, and Tissue Donation

Giving Life a Second Chance

All persons receiving a driver's license, or permit, may register to be an organ, eye, and tissue donor by saying "Yes" when asked, "Do you wish to be an organ donor?" What does that mean?

- "Yes" means that you want to give someone a very special gift...*a second chance at life*. It means you have decided to give organs, eyes, and tissues after your death to a patient awaiting a lifesaving or healing transplant.
- Each registration is a legacy which serves as a symbol of hope for the tens of thousands of people waiting nationally. Someone is added to the list every ten minutes, and approximately 20 people will die each day while waiting. Your choice to become an organ donor can make a life-saving difference for these critically ill people.
- The decision to donate is a personal one, but one which should be shared with your family. When you say "Yes", a red heart will be placed in the lower right hand corner of your driver license, indicating your decision to help others.
- Your gift remains effective regardless of the status of your license. If you ever have a change of heart, you must request to be removed from the registry by calling Legacy of Hope at 1-800-252-3677.
- If you have questions, call the Legacy of Hope at 1-800-252-3677 or visit www.legacyofhope.org.

Common Myths about Donation

Myth: Becoming a donor will affect my medical care if I am in an accident.

Fact: If you are admitted to a hospital, the number one priority is to save your life.

Myth: Organ Donation disfigures the body.

Fact: Organs and tissues are removed in an operation performed by specially trained medical professionals. Your body is treated with respect and an open casket funeral is possible after donation.

Myth: If you agree to donate, your family will be charged.

Fact: There is no financial cost to the donor's family or estate for organ, eye, or tissue donation. Funeral costs and the costs incurred in saving your life remain the responsibility of the family.

Myth: Having the *red heart* on your driver license or registering online is all you have to do to become a donor.

Fact: While donation can legally occur with these documents, it is important to discuss your decision with your family to ensure they understand your wishes. All people who indicate their donation wishes on their driver's license will have their name added to the Legacy Organ and Tissue Donor Registry. For more information or to add your name to the registry, call 1-800-252-3677 or visit www.legacyofhope.org.

MAKE THE CHOICE NOW TO HELP SAVE LIVES LATER.

Alabama

DRIVER MANUAL



PUBLISHED BY

ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

DRIVER LICENSE DIVISION

P.O. BOX 1471

MONTGOMERY, AL 36102-1471

**KAY IVEY
GOVERNOR**

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STATE CAPITOL
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130

(334) 242-7100
FAX: (334) 242-3282

STATE OF ALABAMA

Greetings Drivers:

Alabama's many roadways, whether interstate highways or scenic byways, are more enjoyable when everyone obeys our traffic laws and practices safe and courteous driving. The Alabama Driver's Manual is your tool to learn and refresh your knowledge of respectful driving and roadway safety.

Responsibility for safe and courteous driving begins with you. I hope you will carefully read this manual and practice the safe driving behavior prescribed in it. When operating a motor vehicle, you should always begin with using your seat belt and ensuring that your passengers do the same. It is the law in Alabama to buckle-up, one that we vigorously enforce because it saves lives.

If you are traveling with small children, please remember to use appropriate car seats and ensure that they are installed correctly. We also prohibit driving while under the influence of alcohol or other controlled substances. For the sake of your loved ones and others traveling on our highways, do not drive while impaired.

I would like your travel in Alabama to be safe and pleasant. With your commitment to safe and courteous driving, we can all enjoy the journey.

Sincerely,

Kay Ivey Governor
KI/pb/dr



Hal Taylor

Secretary

Alabama Law Enforcement Agency



KAY IVEY
GOVERNOR

ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

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HAL TAYLOR
SECRETARY

Dear Alabama Motorists,

If you are a new driver or one with years of experience, It is important for you to remain cautious each time you travel Alabama roadways.

This manual is a valuable tool. It not only provides you with the information required to obtain an Alabama driver license, but studying its pages will help you develop good, safe driving habits. I encourage you to educate yourself, carefully reading through this manual and closely abiding by the rules and regulations detailed in it.

Also remember: Driving is a privilege that comes with great responsibility. If you drive while distracted, for example, you are endangering your life and the lives of your passengers and fellow motorists. Put down your cell phone or other electronic device. It can wait.

In addition, do keep in mind numerous lives are lost each year because occupants of motor vehicles did not buckle up. Please be safe and make sure everyone in the vehicle uses a seat belt or child-restraint system. Buckle no matter how short your trip.

Although the Alabama Driver manual's information is intended to explain laws and driving practices you will need most often, its information is not intended to be an official legal reference to all state traffic laws. If you have additional questions on obtaining an Alabama driver license, please contact the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency's Driver License Division at www.alea.gov.

Sincerely,

Hal Taylor
Secretary of Law Enforcement

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YOUR LICENSE TO DRIVE

Under the laws of Alabama, every person (with some exceptions) must be licensed to operate a motor vehicle upon public streets and roadways. The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, Driver License Division, issues driver licenses.

This chapter tells you who may qualify and what you must do to obtain an Alabama driver license. If applying for a motorcycle license, you should study the motorcycle manual.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Every Alabama resident who operates any motor vehicle (except a farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily upon any street or highway) must have a driver license. All applicants who have not been licensed in Alabama or whose Alabama license has been expired for over three years must pass the required driver examination. A holder of an out of state license which has not been expired over one year does not have to pass a driver examination.

AN ALABAMA DRIVER LICENSE IS NOT REQUIRED FOR THESE PEOPLE

The following persons may drive a motor vehicle upon the streets or highways in Alabama without an Alabama driver license.

- Any person in the employ or service of the United States Federal Government while driving or operating a motor vehicle owned or leased by the United States Federal Government.
- Any person while driving any farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily operated or moved on the highway.
- A resident at least 16 years old who has in his immediate possession a valid driver license issued to him in his home state or country. This includes military personnel from other states and their families stationed in Alabama, even though their assignment in Alabama may be of long duration.
- A non-resident at least 16 years old whose home country does not require licensing of drivers may operate a motor vehicle as a driver of not more than 90 days in any calendar year, if the vehicle operated is duly registered for the current year in the home country of the non-resident.
- A non-resident who has a valid driver license from the state of previous residence may drive without an Alabama license for 30 days after becoming a resident of the state.
- Any non-resident full time student properly enrolled and registered in a school, college, university, or trade school in this state, who holds a valid license from his home state or country.

WHO CANNOT BE LICENSED

An Alabama driver license shall not be issued to:

- Persons under 16 years of age.
- Any person whose driving rights or privilege is suspended or revoked in any state.
- Any person afflicted with or suffering from a physical or mental impairment which, in the opinion of the ALEA or examining officer, will prevent such person from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle.
- Any person failing to pass the examination when required.
- Any person who is a habitual drunkard or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.
- Any person who is under the age of 19 that is not in compliance with Alabama Act 93-368, which requires secondary school graduation or current attendance, with limited exclusions.

AUTHORIZED PRESENCE

All applicants for an original Alabama driver license or identification card must submit proof of authorized presence in the United States as authorized under federal law. This will help us safeguard the accuracy and integrity of the Alabama Law Enforcement Driver License documents and reduce the high cost involved as a result of using fraudulent identification in obtaining goods and services.

A. Identification Requirements

Applicants for an Alabama Driver License or Identification card must:

1. Present two (2) forms of identification, at least one of which contains a photograph, (one form must be from the “Primary Listing”).
2. Present three (3) forms of non-photo identification (one form must be from the “Primary Listing”).
3. Applicants transferring an Out of State driver license must present their Out of State driver license, Social Security card (or one of the other acceptable documents for social security number) **AND** one other form from the “Primary Listing”.

For the purpose of administering the licensing of non-working authorized foreign national applicants for an Alabama driver license and non-driver identification cards, the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency presumes their status in the United States to be unauthorized until the applicant presents documents evidencing, to the satisfaction of the Department, that their presence in the United States is authorized.

In addition to the identification requirements above, an applicant who has been deported from the United States must present proof from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) that their legal presence status has been restored.

B. Legal Date of Birth Requirements

All applicants for any type of Alabama driver license or non-driver identification card must meet the age requirements relevant to the license or permit.

A record existing on the driver license database, as a result of a previously issued Alabama driver license or Alabama non-driver identification card may be considered proof of birth date. If no such record exists, only an original or certified copy of one of the “Primary Listed” documents could be accepted as proof of birth date.

C. Documentation Requirements

1. Only a document, which is an original or a copy certified by the issuing agency, will be accepted. If a document is a copy, the certification attached to it must be original.
2. A document would be unacceptable if:
 - (a) Correction fluid (white-out) has been used on pertinent information.
 - (b) Erasure markings appear on pertinent information.
 - (c) Pertinent information is missing.
 - (d) Pertinent information is illegible.
 - (e) Alterations appear in pertinent information.
 - (f) A fold, crease, tear or hole obliterates or distorts pertinent information
 - (g) A staple obliterates or distorts pertinent information.
 - (h) The document is not properly signed.

D. Social Security Number Requirements

1. **Proof of Social Security Number** must be presented by the applicant under the following circumstances, unless the number is already in the database:
 - (a) When applying for any class driver license, driver license renewal, vessel license, or non-driver identification card, whether or not the applicant wishes to have the number appear on the license.
2. An original of one of the following documents is required as proof of a Social Security number:
 - (a) Social Security Card
 - (b) A certified letter (on letterhead) from the Social Security Administration stating the person’s name and Social Security number.
 - (c) United States Military Identification Card.
 - (d) United States Military form DD 214.
 - (e) Medicare/Medicaid Identification Card (if Social Security number is followed by the letter A).
 - (f) W2 Tax Form.

E. Notarization Requirements

1. Notarized documents must meet the following requirements:
 - (a) The notary's seal or stamp must be affixed to the document and must be legible.
 - (b) The notary's name must be legible.
 - (c) The notary's signature must be present.
 - (d) The complete date that the notary's commission expires must be legible and must have been current on the date the document was notarized.
 - (e) The state in which the notary is commissioned must be legible.

F. Acceptable documentation for proof of name, date of birth and authorized presence documents must be original or copies certified by issuing agency. Unless otherwise noted, documents must be current or be of the type that does not expire. Immigration documents must reflect at least 160 days allowable time remaining in the United States.

All applicants under the age of 19 must present a current Student Enrollment/Exclusion Form (DL-1-93). Forms may be obtained at your school or any driver license office. Forms must be completed and signed by authorized personnel.

Social Security card (Required for all applicants who have been assigned and/or are eligible for the assignment of a social security number by the Social Security Administration.)

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS

(May include date of birth)

- Certified U.S. Birth Certificate issued by an agency designated by state or federal authority**
- US Passport* (current)
- Alabama Identification Card
- Alabama Driver License
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Certificate of Citizenship
- US Certificate of Birth Abroad
- Resident Alien Card
- Valid Foreign Passport with a valid United States Immigration Document

* *Not expired*

** *Required for all 15-year-old applicants under Title 36-6-8(b). Foreign-born applicants must have their birth certificate translated into English and certified by the Embassy of the country of issuance unless they have obtained a US Passport, which may be used to prove their date of birth*

SECONDARY DOCUMENTS

(May not include date of birth)

- U.S. State Issued Driver License or Non-Driver ID Card
- Current International Driver License/Permit
- Marriage License
- US Armed Forces Driver License
- US Military DD-214
- Professional License Issued by a State or Federal Agency
- Selective Service Card
- Veterans Administration
- Medical Insurance ID Card
- United States Military ID Card
- ID card issued by School with Photo
- School Enrollment Form (DL-1/93)
- Certified School Record
 - Current Transcript
 - Most recent report card
 - Certified Letter from School
 - GED Certificate
 - Certificate of Graduation
- W2 Tax Form along with a copy of the previous year's filed tax forms
- Documents from Court of Record
 - Divorce Decree
 - Adoption Decree
 - Name Change Decree
 - Bankruptcy Decree.

continued

SECONDARY DOCUMENTS

continued

- Probation or release documents issued by State or Federal Departments of Correction with Photo ID cards issued by the same authority or Felon ID card issued by the Sheriff of the county of applicant's residence

ADDITIONAL SECONDARY DOCUMENTS FOR NON-U.S. CITIZENS

- Employment Authorization Document - with a valid Social Security Card
 - †Valid Visa (with supporting documents) authorizing presence in the U.S. for a period exceeding 160 days.
- Valid I-94 Arrival/Departure Record issued by the DHS
- Original Form I-797, Notice of Action, issued by the DHS showing approval of change of

status or extension of stay

- Original Form I-797, Notice of Action, issued by the DHS evidencing timely filing of an extension petition.

†ACCEPTABLE VISA CLASSIFICATIONS

(5a) Any person lawfully present in the United States in the following nonimmigrant categories is eligible to apply for an Alabama driver license/learner license/non-driver identification card/vessel license: A, B, except B-1, E, F, G-4, H, I, J, K, L, M, NATO, O, P, Q, R, S, T, TN, TD, TPS or U or V visa categories.

Note: F and M visa holders must also present Form I-20; J-1 and J-2 visa holders must also present Form DS-2019 or IAP-66.

FOREIGN EXAMINATIONS

Driver License written examinations are available in foreign languages: Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, French, German, Greek, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese. Information on the administration of these tests may be obtained at the Driver License District Office.

HEARING IMPAIRED EXAMINATIONS

The Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services, in cooperation with the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, has made it possible for driver license written examinations to be administered to the hearing impaired in American Sign Language. This is administered using our automated testing equipment and is available only at certain Driver License offices. Information on the administration of these tests may be obtained at the Driver License District Office.

ORAL EXAMINATIONS

Examinations are available for applicants that are unable to read and comprehend the knowledge tests. Oral Examinations may be administered using our automated testing equipment.

THE LEARNER LICENSE AND RESTRICTED LICENSE

Alabama Drivers License Graduated License law became effective October 1, 2002. Contact your local driver license office for information or log on to www.alea.gov. The minimum driving age in Alabama is 16. There are certain exceptions and restrictions:

LEARNER LICENSE - FIFTEEN YEARS OLD – Any person 15 years of age may obtain a restricted Learner License for the purpose of learning to safely and effectively operate a motor vehicle. The examination for the license is taken from information in the Alabama Driver Manual. Upon passing the required examination, the applicant will be issued a Class D Alabama driver license with a “Y” restriction. The “Y” restriction indicates that the holder may operate a motor vehicle while accompanied by a person who is 21 years

of age or older and, who is duly licensed in this state or a licensed or certified driving instructor occupying the seat beside the operator. After the holder's sixteenth birthday, the holder may operate a motor vehicle with any licensed driver occupying the seat beside the driver. This Learner License is valid for four years, and can be renewed once.

LEARNER LICENSE - SIXTEEN YEARS OLD - Any person 16 years of age or older who, except for his lack of instruction in operating a motor vehicle, would otherwise be qualified to obtain a driver license, may obtain a Learner License upon passing the required examination. The examination for this license is taken from information in the Alabama Driver Manual. After passing the required examination, the applicant will be issued a Class D Alabama driver license with a "Y" restriction. The "Y" restriction **indicates that the holder may operate a motor vehicle with a licensed driver occupying the seat beside the driver.** This license is valid for four years.

A Learner License may be suspended or revoked in the same manner and for the same cause as a driver license and may also be revoked for any violations of the terms and conditions on which it was issued.

DRIVER LICENSE - Any person 16 years of age but under 18 years of age who has held a Learner License (to include a comparable license issued by another state) for six months or until their 18th birthday and has developed the necessary skills to safely operate a motor vehicle may present himself to his local driver license examiner for the road test. He must surrender his Learner License at the time of the road test. Upon passing the road test, the applicant will be issued a new regular license with the "Y" restriction removed for the remainder of the four-year period. This will be at no cost to the applicant.

MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLE LICENSE - FOURTEEN AND 15 YEAR OLD - Any person 14 or 15 years of age may obtain a restricted license to operate a motor driven cycle weighing not more than 200 pounds, nor exceeding 150cc engine displacement. The examination for this license is taken from the Alabama Motorcycle Manual. Upon passing the required examination, the applicant will be issued a Class M Alabama driver license with a "B" restriction. The "B" restriction indicates that the holder may operate a motor driven cycle only. This license is valid for four years.

MOTORCYCLE LICENSE - SIXTEEN YEARS OLD AND OLDER - Any person 16 years of age or older may obtain a license to operate a motorcycle. A motorcycle is defined as a motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground but excluding a tractor. The examination for this license is taken from the Alabama Motorcycle Manual. Upon passing the required examination, the applicant will be issued a Class M Alabama driver license. Class M indicates that the holder may operate a motorcycle only. The license is valid for four years.

In addition to the above licenses, the Director of ALEA has the authority to impose restrictions on your driver license when it appears that these restrictions are necessary for you to operate a motor vehicle safely. A common restriction is the requirement of wearing corrective lenses while driving. Another is the use of mechanical devices that aid physically impaired persons. Operation of a motor vehicle in violation of restrictions may result

in the loss of your license.

VESSEL LICENSE—Any person 12 years of age or older may obtain a vessel license upon passing the required vessel examination at your local driver license office. You may also present an approved Certificate of Completion of a Boating Safety Course. Applicant must meet identification requirements.

VISION SCREENING

Those restricted to corrective lenses must wear them when taking the road test.

If, as a result of the vision examination, it is found that lenses are needed to improve eyesight, you will be required to wear corrective lenses while driving. If you don't pass your vision examination, you will be required to have your eyes examined by a licensed eye specialist and return the report to the examiner. If the report shows that you can see well enough to operate a motor vehicle safely, you will be allowed to take the remainder of the test.

KNOWLEDGE TEST

The fee for each knowledge test is \$5.00, no checks accepted. This test contains questions on Alabama traffic laws, road signs, and rules of safe driving. The test will be taken from material found in this booklet. This manual is available on our web site: www.alea.gov/driver_license/manuals.

If you are applying for a learner license and pass the knowledge test, the examiner will issue your learner license upon payment of the required fee.

If you are applying for a regular driver license and pass the road test, you will be issued your driver license upon payment of the required fee.

If you are applying for a motor driven cycle license and a learner license, you will be required to take both the motor driven cycle and the learner license examination.

If you are applying for a motor driven cycle or a motorcycle license, you will need to study the material found in the motorcycle manual. You may pick this manual up at a Driver License Examining Office, State Trooper Office, Probate Judge or License Commissioner Office.

Automated testing is available to all applicants taking the driver license knowledge test.

THE ROAD TEST

A driver license examiner will administer the road skills test, the final step toward qualifying for the privilege of driving on public roadways. A 16-year-old applicant must be accompanied by a parent or guardian. Before testing may begin, an examiner will inspect the vehicle to ensure it is in safe operating condition and has the required equipment (brake lights, left and right turn signals, horn).

The applicant must present proof of insurance and vehicle registration, as well. A rental vehicle may only be used for testing if the applicant's name

appears on the rental agreement as an additional driver.

BEFORE YOU DRIVE

Check Tire Pressure with a Pressure Gauge Monthly

- Buy a tire pressure gauge if you don't have one already.
- Open your car door; on the inside jamb, you should see a sticker. Write down or take a picture of the number that says "PSI" (the measurement for tire pressure).
- Remove the cap from the valve stem and use the pressure gauge to check the tire pressure (make sure you check when they are cold).
- Compare the number on the gauge with the number you wrote down. If the number is too high, let air out of your tires. If the number is too low, inflate your tires until the numbers match.

Check Tread Depth with a Penny

- Hold a penny with Abraham Lincoln's body between your thumb and forefinger.
- Place Lincoln's head first into the deepest looking groove.
- Can you see all of his head? If yes, your tires are too worn...don't drive on them, and make sure to get them replaced.

Adjusting Seat and Mirrors – You should be seated upright with your back against the seat and feet on the floor. Improper seating positions such as slouching, can result in reduced effectiveness of the vehicle's restraint system. Adjust your seat and mirrors before you start to drive so you can see clearly and have full control of the vehicle's foot pedals and steering wheel with appropriate space for airbag deployment.

- Your foot should be able to pivot smoothly from brake to accelerator while your heel is kept on the floor.
- The top of the steering wheel should be no higher than the top of your shoulders and below chin level.

RE-EXAMINATION

If you appear to have a physical/mental impairment that could affect your driving ability, you may be required to furnish a physician's statement with condition as it pertains to your driving. You also may be required to appear periodically before an examiner to prove your ability to drive. Failure to report such conditions could result in license revocation.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS (NON-DRIVER)

A citizen of Alabama may apply to the local driver license examiner for a non-driver identification card. The same degree of proof of identification required of applicants for driver licenses in the state shall be required of applicants for non-driver identification cards. Identification cards are issued to applicants who do not physically qualify for a driver license, do not have a current Alabama driver license, or who wish to discontinue driving and surrender their license. The non-driver identification card bears a number and the name, date of birth, address, description of the person, and a color photo. The Identification Cards are available wherever driver

licenses are available.

RENEWING YOUR LICENSE

Your driver license expires four years after it is issued and the expiration date is shown on the license. The license may be renewed at any time within 180 days prior expiration at the Offices of Probate Judge, License Commissioner's Offices, DL Examining Offices, Self-Serve Kiosks or Alabama On-Line Driver License Issuance System.

Military personnel, their dependents, students attending college, or other licensed Alabama drivers who are temporarily out of state due to their job requirement *may be eligible* to apply if you have obtained an Alabama driver license with your picture and signature in the last four years. Application available on www.alea.gov/driver_license/forms/duplicate_license_or_out_of_state_renewal

Complete the application for a Renewal or Duplicate License for Alabama Drivers who are Temporary out of State Military Personnel, Military Dependents, or College Students. Please see form for special instructions. Mail to Driver License Division, Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, PO Box 1471, Montgomery, AL 36102-1471. A license will be issued, provided a current photo and signature are on file and mailed to the licensee's out-of-state address. An Alabama address must appear on the Alabama driver license.

Alabama law provides a grace period of 60 days after expiration date of a driver license for the purpose of driver license renewal and the driver license shall be valid for this time period. An Alabama driver license may be renewed without examination within a 3-year period after expiration. A license issued under these circumstances will be valid for a four-year period from the last expiration date instead of four years from date of issue. Even though license renewal is possible up to three years after expiration, a person cannot legally operate a motor vehicle with an expired license.

DUPLICATING YOUR LICENSE

If your license is lost, destroyed, or becomes illegible, but has not yet expired, you should apply for a duplicate license at your Probate Judge or License Commissioner Office. No examination is necessary but **proof of identity** such as a certified birth certificate is required at time of application.

Any person making a false affidavit in obtaining a duplicate driver license may be charged with Forgery (Title 13A-9-3), Perjury (Title 13A-10-102) or both under the Criminal Code of Alabama and punished accordingly by fine, imprisonment or both.

ALABAMA ONLINE DRIVER LICENSE ISSUANCE AT WWW.ALEA.GOV QUICKLINK WWW.ALABAMA.GOV OR SELF-SERVE KIOSKS

You may choose to renew or replace your driver license or state ID online. www.alabama.gov. Self-serve kiosks available in driver license examining

offices to renew driver license, non-driver ids, or order a duplicate license or state ID. To change your address or to add or remove license classes, restrictions and endorsements must see a driver license examiner. Alabama driver license and non-driver identification cards will not be forwarded to another address.

Digital licensing for smart phones: Smart phones may download a digital license to show as a secure form of identification. (Online renewal required for digital license).

CHANGE OF NAME, CHANGE OF ADDRESS







If you wish to change your name, you should present proper documents (marriage certificate or court order) to your probate judge or license commissioner. A duplicate fee will be charged for a corrected license. Commercial Driver License operators must go to a Driver License Office.

After changing your address within Alabama, you have 30 days in which to notify the License Services Division of the new address. An Alabama citizen with a driver license or identification card may update their address without charge on their state driver record. A new license or card, however, will not be reissued. Visit the department's website, www.alea.gov/driver-license/change-of-address-form for a change of address form. Please complete and mail this form to: Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, Licensing Services Division, PO Box 1471, Montgomery AL 36102-1471.

To change your address on your Alabama driver license or Alabama Non-driver identification card, you must appear in person at the local Driver License Examining Office, Judge of Probate Office or License Commissioner's Office. Before leaving the office, be sure and verify your **correct mailing address** to ensure you will receive your license or non-driver identification card. **Alabama driver licenses and non-driver identification cards are not forwarded.**

DETERMINING WHICH CLASS OF LICENSE YOU NEED

CLASS OF LICENSE

Special endorsement may be needed for Classes A, B, C	If you want to get a license to drive this type of vehicle or a similar type vehicle
A Combination vehicles GCWR over 26,000 lbs. Towed vehicle(s) over 10,000 lbs.	
B Trucks or buses over 26,000 lbs. GVWR Any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 lbs. GVWR	
C Vehicles weighing 26,000 lbs. GVWR or less: -Placarded for hazardous materials -Designed to seat more than 15 people including driver	
D Generally, all passenger vehicles, except vehicle in Classes A, B, C, or M	
M Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles	 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS MAY APPLY
V Motorized watercraft	

COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE

Alabama adopted the Federal Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 and is part of a nationally uniform system of classifying, testing, and licensing commercial vehicle drivers.

If you drive a commercial vehicle that falls into one of the following classifications, you must secure an Alabama Commercial Driver License (CDL).

CLASS A - This classification applies only to “combination” vehicles with a Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) exceeding 26,000 pounds, provided the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of the vehicle being towed exceeds 10,000 pounds.

The holder of a Class A license, which includes any appropriate endorsements, may operate all vehicles included in Class B, C, & D.

CLASS B - This class includes single or combination vehicles where the GVWR of the single vehicle exceeds 26,000 pounds. The vehicle in tow must not exceed 10,000 pounds. Class B licensees, with appropriate endorsements, may drive all vehicles in Class C or D.

CLASS C - Vehicles designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, and vehicles placarded for hazardous materials, that

do not meet the criteria for Class A or B above fall under this classification and may drive all vehicles in Class D.

CDL Endorsements are required for double/triple trailers, tanker vehicles, passenger vehicles and vehicles placarded for hazardous materials.

ENDORSEMENTS

- N** – Tanks 1,000 gallons or greater
- H** – Hazardous materials
- X** – Tanks and Haz Mat
- T** – Double/triple trailers
- P** – Greater than 15 passengers including driver
- S** – School bus

Commercial Drivers Manuals and information are available at your local driver license office.

VESSEL LICENSE

In 1994, the Alabama Boating Safety Reform Act was passed requiring operator certification for all operators of motorized watercraft. Persons ages 12 years old and older may obtain a vessel license.

In 2001, The Boating Safety Enhancement Act was passed mandating anyone who turned 12 years old after January 1, 2002, may, after obtaining a vessel license, operate a vessel **only** if an adult 21 years old or older with a vessel license, is onboard and in a position to take immediate control of the vessel. A licensed operator, 14 years old or older, may operate alone.

Persons born before April 28, 1954 are exempt from examination but are required to go to their driver license office to have vessel class issued. Vessel manuals are available at your local driver license office. The same identification is required for first time applicants getting a vessel license if they do not already have an Alabama Driver License or Non-Driver Identification Card.

APPOINTMENT INFORMATION

Schedule DL Appointment on line, visit:
[www.alea.gov/driver_license/Schedule DL Appointment](http://www.alea.gov/driver_license/Schedule%20DL%20Appointment)

LICENSE FEES

Visit website:

[www.alea.gov/Department of Public Safety/Driver License/Document Requirements and Fees.](http://www.alea.gov/Department%20of%20Public%20Safety/Driver%20License/Document%20Requirements%20and%20Fees)

License Fees are subject to change and will be slightly higher in counties where local legislation permits a higher fee.

PRESENT YOUR LICENSE

In Alabama, a driver must have an appropriate driver license (or learner permit) in his or her possession while operating a motor vehicle and be prepared to present that driver license to any law enforcement officer upon his or her request.

YOU MAY LOSE YOUR LICENSE

You are responsible for obeying all traffic laws. If you are arrested for violating the law and convicted, you may, in addition to the punishment handed down by the court, lose your driver license through cancellation, revocation, suspension, or disqualification. Any person whose driver license has been canceled, suspended, revoked, or disqualified must pay a reinstatement fee of not less than \$100 in addition to meeting other requirements of state law before being relicensed. Failure to surrender your driver license within the time allowed as directed when canceled, revoked, or suspended, will result in an additional \$50 fee. Reinstatement resulting from drug related convictions require an additional \$25 fee. Suspensions resulting from non-payment of child support require an additional \$50 fee when reinstating the license.

CANCELLATION

The Director of ALEA is authorized to cancel any driver license upon determining that a person was not entitled to the license. Failing to give required or correct information on a driver license application or committing any fraud in making an application is also grounds for license cancellation.

REVOCACTION

A driver license may be revoked if a driver is convicted of certain offenses. After the period of revocation has expired, the driver may apply for a new driver license and will be required to take and pass the complete examinations.

The Director must revoke your license upon receiving a record of your conviction for:

- Manslaughter or homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.
- Driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor upon a second or subsequent conviction.
- Driving a motor vehicle while a habitual user or under the influence of a controlled substance to a degree rendering you incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle upon a second or subsequent conviction.
- Using a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony.
- Failures to stop, render aid, or identify yourself in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another.
- Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the Director regarding driver license laws or under any other laws relating to the ownership or operation of motor vehicles.
- Three reckless driving convictions within 12 months.
- Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle belonging to another.

SUSPENSION

A driver license may be suspended if a driver is convicted of certain offenses or is judged incompetent to operate a motor vehicle. After the period of suspension, the driver license will be reinstated unless it expired during the period of the suspension, or unless all the requirements of the suspension were not met.

Your driver license may be suspended if you:

- Have been convicted with such frequency of serious offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles to indicate disrespect for traffic laws, and a disregard for the safety of other persons on the highways.
- Are a habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle as established by a record of accidents or other evidence.
- Are incompetent to drive a motor vehicle.
- Have permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of your license or mutilated such license.
- Have committed an offense in another state which, if committed in this state, would be grounds for suspension or revocation.
- Are convicted of fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer.
- Are convicted of racing on the highways.
- Fail to answer a traffic court summons on time or fail to pay.
- Are ages 15 through 18 and withdraw from school under certain conditions prior to graduation.
- Fail to maintain SR-22 insurance when required.
- Have non-payment of child support.
- Have medical reasons.
- Have 4 or more points accrued on driving record or 2 or more moving traffic violations on a Graduated Driver License (GDL).
- First Offense DUI or Drugs (Juvenile or Adult).

THE ALABAMA POINT SYSTEM

Alabama established a uniform system of suspending driver licenses on either or both of the grounds listed in §32-5A-195. The following classification of point values shall be assessed for the following enumerated offenses against each driver, whether occurring in the State of Alabama or elsewhere:

- Any conviction that resulted from a charge that involved the drinking of alcoholic beverages and the driving of a motor vehicle but did not require mandatory revocation of the driver license 6 Points

- Reckless Driving or Reckless Endangerment involving operating a motor vehicle 6 Points
- Failure to Yield Right of Way 5 Points
- Passing Stopped School Bus 5 Points
- Wrong Side of Road/Illegal Passing 4 Points
- Following Too Closely 3 Points
- Disregarding Traffic Control Device (stop sign, traffic light) 3 Points
- Inability to Control Vehicle 2 Points
- Improper Lane Violation 2 Points
- Speeding Violation to Include 1-25 mph Over Speed Limit 2 Points
- Speeding 26 mph or More Over Speed Limit 5 Points
- Drinking alcohol While Operating a Vehicle 2 Points
- Admin Per Se 6 Points
- Improper Operation of Motorcycle 2 Points
- Failure to Obey Construction/Maintenance Zone Markers/Flagman/Police Officer/Restricted Lane 3 Points
- Emergency Vehicle Violation 2 Points
- Failure to Signal/Use Incorrect Turn Signal 2 Points
- Making Improper Turn 2 Points
- Coasting 2 Points
- Unsafe Operation 2 Points

The Director shall suspend a driver license in accordance with the following schedule:

12-14 Points in a 2-year period	60 days
15-17 Points in a 2-year period	90 days
18-20 Points in a 2-year period	120 days
21-23 Points in a 2-year period	180 days
24 and above points in a 2-year period	365 days

Upon receipt of notice of the suspension of his driver license, the driver may request a pre-suspension or administrative hearing in the county of his residence before an agent of the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency.

Reports of traffic convictions shall retain their point value for suspension purposes for a period of two years from the date of conviction but remain on a driver's record.

The Department will notify you in writing at your last known address when a suspension action is taken against your license. You are entitled to an administrative hearing in your home county on a suspension action. This request in writing should include your full name, date of birth and driver license number. Please send written request to Driver License Services, PO Box 1471 Montgomery Al 36102-1471 or request administrative hearing online www.alea.gov/driver_license/submit_hearing_request.

THE DRIVING TASK

Driving a motor vehicle is a serious responsibility, not only to you, but also to all others on the road. To be a good, safe driver you must know the rules and respect them, know and follow proper driving procedures, and have a good attitude. The proper attitude toward the laws and toward others on the road is extremely important. Courtesy toward others should be practiced at all times.

GOOD DRIVING HABITS

It is just as easy to develop good driving habits as it is to fall into bad habits. Safety techniques begin the moment you step into the car. Start by forming good habits immediately and use them for EVERY trip, whether it's for just a few blocks or for several hundred miles.

ENTERING THE CAR

Develop a routine for entering and leaving your car. Adjust the seat, mirrors, and check passengers to be sure they are properly seated and do not interfere with your driving. Before switching on the ignition, **buckle your safety belt** and see that all passengers do likewise.

If you are driving a hand-shift vehicle equipped with a manual transmission, push in the clutch before turning the ignition key. If you have an automatic transmission, be sure the indicator is in park or neutral and depress the brake pedal as you turn the key.

POSTURE AND STEERING

Good posture at the steering wheel is important. It will result in better vision, control, and ability to maneuver in an emergency. You should sit erect, comfortably gripping the outside rim of the steering wheel with both hands. Don't grip the wheel so tightly as to restrict reflexes but keep a firm grip to maintain control. Always keep both hands on the wheel except when it is necessary to remove one for signaling or for another purpose necessary to the operation of the vehicle.

STARTING FROM A PARKING PLACE

In preparing to leave a parallel parking spot, look over your shoulder as well as in rear view mirrors and wait until the way is clear before pulling into traffic. Indicate your intention by signaling. Enter traffic in the nearest lane and remain in that lane until it is safe to change into another lane.

ON THE ROAD

You must drive within a single traffic lane without weaving from one lane to another or straddling the lane marking. You are in a traffic lane whenever driv-

ing on any street or highway. A traffic lane is part of a street or highway wide enough to permit safe operation of a vehicle or line of vehicles. Often lanes are not marked, but they are there whether marked or not.

RULES FOR TURNS

These are some of the rules for making safe, courteous and legal turns:

- Prepare for the turn before you get there. Don't make the decision to turn at the last moment. Observe and be alert.
- Get into the proper turn lane well ahead of the place where you will make your turn. Be sure it is safe to make the change.
- At least 100 feet before making the turn, signal your intentions. Continue the signal until you are ready to make the actual turn. Signals are given to inform both pedestrians and drivers of your intentions. Both hands should be on the steering wheel when actually turning. Pedestrians have the right of way over the motor vehicle.
- Reduce speed before making turns.
- Always finish your turn in the proper lane.
- Make sure in advance that it is safe to turn. Check to the front, rear, and sides for cars and pedestrians, and also watch for situations developing in the street you will enter upon turning.
- Be certain your signals are discontinued after completing a maneuver.
- During the daytime, hand and arm signals may be used in addition to signal lights. Reflection of bright sunlight may make it difficult for other motorists to see your flashing signal light.

TURNING FROM FOUR-LANE HIGHWAYS

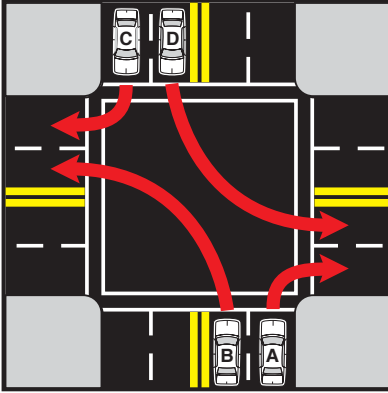
In making a right turn from a four-lane or divided highway, enter the right lane well in advance of the turn and make a tight turn into the right lane of the cross street.

For a left turn, move to the lane nearest the center line or traffic divider and turn from the inside lane. Avoid a wide swing during your turn. Enter the cross street just to the right of the centerline. Some intersections are marked to permit turns from more than one lane and you may make your turns as indicated by signs or pavement markings.

PROPER TURNING RULES

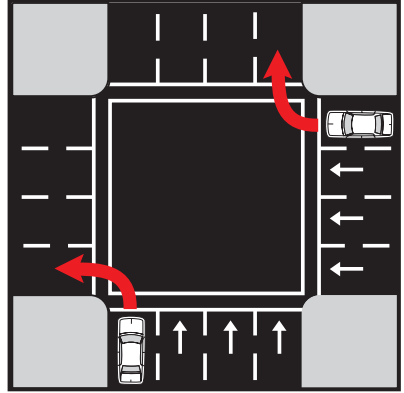
- Plan ahead.
- Be in the proper lane well before the turn (follow proper steps to change lanes).
- Signal the direction you plan to turn.
- Reduce your speed and check for persons and vehicles in your turning path.

- Turn into the proper lane (see Turning Diagrams).
- Adjust speed to the flow of traffic.

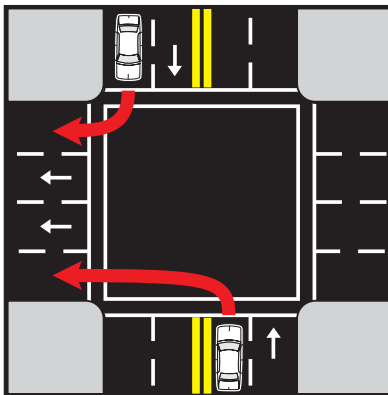


Right turns from two-way
Car "A" and Car "C"

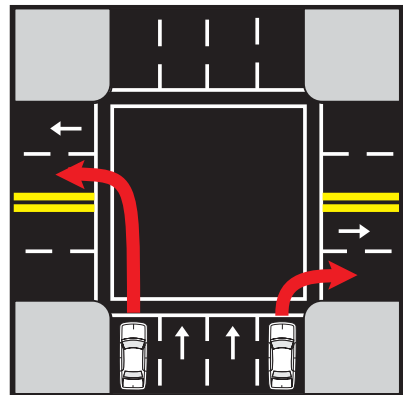
Left turns from two-way
Car "B" and Car "D"



Turns from one-way onto one-way

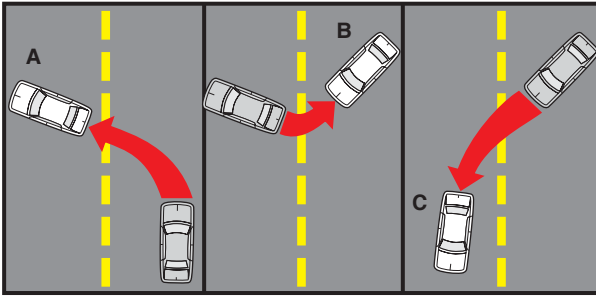


Turns from two-way to one-way



Turns from one-way to two-way

THREE-POINT TURN



When making a three-point-turn, turning your vehicle around so that you are driving in the opposite direction from the direction that you were traveling, the three-point-turn **must** be made without endangering other traffic. They are normally permitted where your vehicle can be seen for a great distance and where traffic is such that making a three-point-turn would not constitute a hazard. Three-point turns are not permitted on interstate freeways, on curves, or near the top of hills where you cannot be seen by drivers of other vehicles approaching from either direction within 500 feet. Three-point turns are governed by local ordinances and there may be no signs to warn you. Prohibitory signs are usually posted at hazardous locations.

CURVES

Slow down before entering curves because of the danger of running over the center line or leaving the roadway. A driver should enter a curve slow enough to enable him to accelerate slightly when actually rounding the curve.

SHARING THE ROAD WITH BICYCLES

Traffic laws also apply to people on bicycles. That is, people on bicycles possess the same rights and responsibilities of the road as people in motor vehicles. Therefore, both drivers of motor vehicles and people on bicycles should be fully aware of all of the state's traffic laws and obey them. The following are specific laws that apply to people on bicycles that everyone should know:

- Every person on a bicycle operating upon a roadway shall ride as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway, except under the following situations:
 - o When passing another vehicle.
 - o When preparing for a left turn.
 - o When reasonably necessary to avoid road or traffic conditions such as debris, opening of car doors, pedestrians, etc.
- People on bicycles may ride two abreast at all times.
- People on bicycles are required to ride with the flow of traffic and

signal for all turns, lane changes, or stops by using the same hand and arm signals as motor vehicle drivers.

- Where a bicycle lane is available, people on bicycles must use it. A bicycle lane is defined as a portion of a roadway that has been designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for preferential or exclusive use by people on bicycles. Neither sidewalks nor multipurpose paths qualify as designated bicycle lanes. In Alabama, it is illegal for people on bicycles to ride on the sidewalk.
- People on bicycles who are under the age of 16 years are required to wear a securely fastened protective helmet when riding on public roadways, other public rights-of-way, public bicycle paths and in public parks.

Since people on bicycles travel under their own power, it is important for motor vehicle operators to be especially aware of them to prevent collisions. Following are special situations motor vehicle drivers must be aware of:

- Whenever a bicycle lane has been established on a roadway, any person operating a motor vehicle on such a roadway shall not drive in the bicycle lane except to park where parking is permitted, to enter or leave the highway, or to prepare for a turn.
- When turning across a bicycle lane, the driver shall drive the motor vehicle into the bicycle lane prior to making the turn and shall make the turn so long as such preparation for a turn shall not encroach upon the safety of the person on the bicycle in the lane.
- Be especially careful when passing people on bicycles. Make sure there is enough room between the side of your vehicle and the bicycle. Alabama state law requires that you pass a person on a bicycle with a distance of not less than three feet between your motor vehicle and the person on a bicycle. Be aware that when traveling at higher speeds, motor vehicles create strong wind currents which can batter a person on a bicycle, even resulting in an accident. Operators of motor vehicles need to be especially cautious and courteous when passing people on bicycles.
- Pass a person on a bicycle with the same caution and respect as you would another motor vehicle. Avoid passing when traveling uphill or in a curve, areas where visibility is limited or obstructed. Do not pass when there are other vehicles present in the lane into which you must travel in order to safely pass the person on the bicycle. If the road is narrow and you are unable to safely pass a person on a bicycle, do not follow too closely and do not blast the person on the bicycle with your horn. Remain behind the person on the bicycle at a safe interval until you are able to pass.
- Remember that a person on a bicycle is sometimes difficult to see amid other traffic. Be especially watchful at intersections, when crossing

sidewalks, or when entering or leaving alleys or driveways.

- During wet weather, the braking ability of a bicycle is greatly reduced. Motorists should be prepared to compensate for the person on a bicycle's decreased ability to slow or stop.
- According to Alabama State Law, bicycles should be equipped with lights or reflectors for nighttime riding. However, the hours of darkness or poor visibility are potentially dangerous. Use extra caution during these hours.

Please remember that in the event of a collision between a person driving a motor vehicle and a person riding a bicycle, the person on a bicycle is largely unprotected and a collision could very likely result in serious injury or even death for him or her. Therefore, as a person operating the motor vehicle – the more dangerous and maneuverable vehicle – you should practice added care, caution, and concern when encountering people on bicycles while driving.

SHARING THE ROAD WITH MOTORCYCLES

The increasing popularity of motorcycle riding is evident by the variety of riders and two-wheeled motor vehicles appearing on our streets and highways. Motorcycle accident statistics show that a substantial percentage of the accidents involve riders with limited experience.

Motorcyclists have the same rights and responsibilities on public roadways as other highway users. While legally everyone must abide by the same traffic laws, there are special situations and conditions drivers need to be aware of so they can share the road safely with those who choose to use two wheels instead of four.

Why is it so important to be aware of motorcycles and their operation?

Primarily because motorcycles are not easily identified in traffic. Motorcycles are only about two feet wide compared with the five-to-six-foot width of an automobile. Even when seen, it's difficult for some drivers to judge how far away motorcyclists are.

Finally, even when seen and the distance away is correctly judged, some drivers can't tell how fast motorcyclists are traveling. Being alert to this special perceptual problem and how motorcyclists react in specific situations can help to avoid colliding with motorcyclists in traffic. The following are a few of the specific situations that call for special attention by motorcyclists and the driver.

Left turns in front of an oncoming motorcyclist account for a large percentage of car/cycle injury producing accidents. The problem of not seeing the motorcyclist is two fold: car drivers may fail to pick the cyclist out of the traffic scene, or drivers may fail to judge the speed of the oncoming motorcycle. The correct behavior is to:

LOOK AND LOOK AGAIN. MAKE SURE YOU KNOW THE SPEED OF THE MOTORCYCLE BEFORE MAKING A LEFT TURN.

Turn signals are not automatically self-canceling on most motorcycles. At

times, the rider may forget to turn the signal off.

Before making a turn in front of any vehicle, **BE SURE THE VEHICLE IS TURNING** and not continuing straight with a forgotten turn signal still blinking.

Following distance behind the motorcyclist should be the same 2-second following distance given any other vehicle. Following too closely may make the rider nervous, causing the rider's attention to be distracted from the road and traffic ahead.

Lane usage for the motorcyclist is critical. Motorcycles are entitled to the same full lane width as all other vehicles. A skilled motorcycle operator is **CONSTANTLY CHANGING** positions within a lane to maximize being seen, to see the roadway better, and to compensate for objects on or near the road. Drivers should never move into the same lane alongside a motorcycle even if the lane is wide and cyclist is riding far to one side. It is not only illegal, but extremely hazardous.

Inclement weather and slippery surfaces can be real problems for motorcycles. Drivers should allow even more following distance for motorcyclists when it's dark, raining, or the road surface is wet and slippery. Skilled motorcycle riders will slow down under these conditions. Remember that motorcycles only have two wheels compared to four for a car. Be alert to the problem of glare that rain and wet surfaces create, especially at night. It is easy to lose sight of a motorcycle and its rider under the best of circumstances. Rain, wind, dust, and smog affect the cyclist's vision. The cyclist's face shield, windshield, or goggles help but cannot completely overcome all the vision limitations under these conditions.

Cross winds can be hazardous to motorcyclists. Windy conditions can actually move a motorcycle out of its lane of travel. Areas to look out for are wide-open, long stretches of highways and bridges. Fast-moving, large trucks have been known to create windblasts, which can startle a motorcyclist, and under certain conditions, actually move the motorcyclist out of the path of travel. Drivers should be alert to these conditions to prepare themselves for the possible quick change in speed or direction of the motorcycle.

Road surfaces and things in the road that do not normally affect other vehicles can create problems for the cyclist. Gravel, debris, pavement seams, small animals, and even manhole covers may cause the motorcyclist to change speed or direction.

Railroad grade crossings may be rough or cross the road at an angle. The rider may slow down or change direction so the tracks can be crossed head on. The cyclist may rise off the seat to help cushion the shock of a rough crossing.

Metal or grated bridges create a wobbling sensation in the front tire of the motorcycle greater than the feeling experienced in a car. This wobbling sensation may cause the inexperienced motorcyclist to quickly change direction or slow down.

Grooved pavement, when first encountered by a motorcyclist, may create a similar wobbling sensation. To overcompensate for this feeling, the rider may

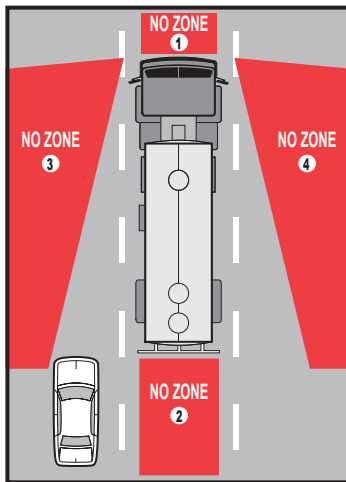
slow down or change lanes suddenly.

Regardless of who is legally at fault in car/cycle accidents, the motorcyclist usually is the loser. The driver's general awareness of motorcycles in traffic, combined with special attention in the situations described above, can reduce motorcycle accidents, injuries, and fatalities.

SHARING THE ROAD WITH LARGE VEHICLES

When sharing the road with trucks, buses or other large vehicles, there are some special tips that are important to remember:

No-Zones are danger areas around trucks and buses where crashes are more likely to occur. Some of the No-Zones are blind spots where your car "disappears" from the view of the truck or bus driver.



Side No-Zones: *Don't hang out on either side of trucks or buses!* They have large blind spots on both sides. If you can't see the driver's face in the side-view mirror, the driver can't see you. If that driver needs to change lanes for any reason, you could be in big trouble. This is especially true if there is an accident situation and the driver must take evasive action. When passing a truck or bus, always try to pass on the left and do it as quickly as possible. Get your vehicle ahead of the vehicle you are passing so the driver can see you. Do not ride alongside a truck or bus.

Rear No-Zones: *Avoid tailgating!* Unlike cars, trucks and buses have huge no-zones directly behind them that may extend as far as 200 feet. The truck or bus driver can't see your car and you can't see what is occurring ahead of you. If the truck or bus driver brakes suddenly, you have no place to go. When following a large vehicle at night, always dim your headlights. Bright lights will blind the driver when they reflect off the side mirrors of the bus or truck.

Front No-Zones: *Pass safely!* Don't cut in too quickly after passing a large vehicle. Look for the entire front of the vehicle in your rear-view mirror before pulling in front and don't slow down. Truck and bus drivers need nearly two times more room to stop. A National Safety Council study of reaction time and braking distance found that at speeds of 55 miles per hour, a passenger car needs 193 feet to stop safely and a loaded truck needs 430 feet.

Backing No-Zones: *Pay closer attention!* Never cross behind a truck or bus that is backing up. Hundreds of accidents occur each year because motorists and pedestrians ignore a backing vehicle. Drivers of large vehicles cannot see directly behind them. They may not be able to see you.

Turning No-Zones: *Avoid the "squeeze play"!* Truck and bus drivers need to swing wide to the left to safely make a right turn. Watch the driver's signal. When the right turn signal is blinking, do not attempt to pass on the right. The driver will not be able to see you and you will become trapped. It is best to wait until the truck or bus has completed the maneuver before proceeding.

PARKING

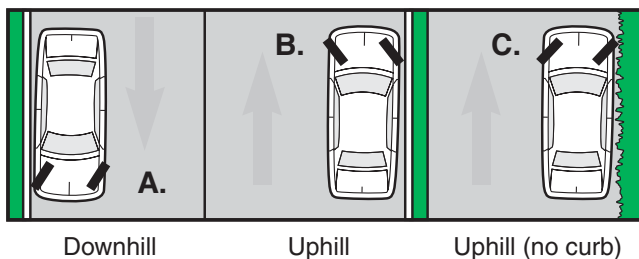
Any vehicle left standing along a rural highway for any reason must be moved off the paved or main traveled portion of the roadway. If the vehicle cannot be moved, you must take lighting and marking precautions to eliminate danger to other traffic.

PARKING ON A HILL

When parking on a hill you must make sure your car does not roll into traffic if the brakes do not hold. Always set the hand brake. Shift to the PARK position if you have one. If not, shift to reverse or low gear. If you park where there is a curb:

Facing downhill, turn your wheels toward the curb and shift into reverse gear or PARK.

Facing uphill turn your wheels away from the curb and shift into low gear or PARK. If there are no curbs, turn your wheels toward the edge of the road, whether facing uphill or downhill.

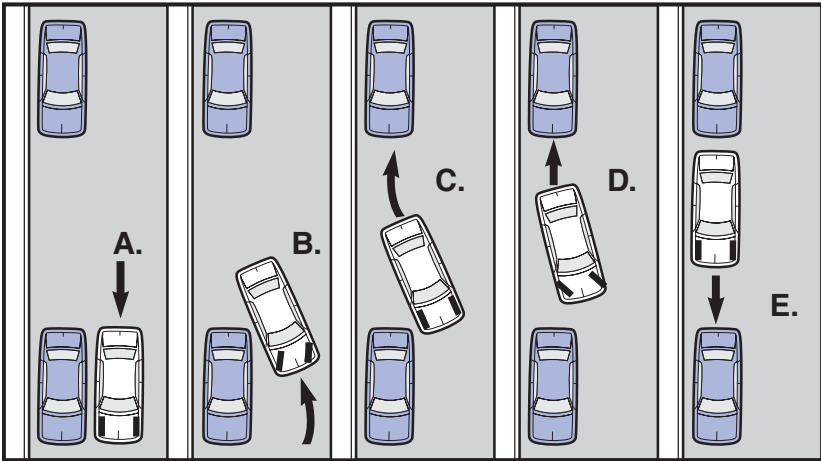


- A. Downhill with or without a curb, turn wheels toward curb.
- B. Uphill with curb, turn wheels away from curb.
- C. Uphill without curb, turn wheels to the right.

Parking is NOT allowed at the following places:

- Within intersections.
- On a crosswalk or a sidewalk.
- Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an uncontrolled intersection.
- Within 30 feet of any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway.
- Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing.
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
- In front of a driveway.
- Upon any bridge or in a tunnel.
- On the roadway side of any vehicle parked at the curb or the edge of a highway.
- Beside a curb that is painted yellow, or where official signs prohibit parking.

STEPS IN PARALLEL PARKING



- A. Car 2 pulls even with car 1.
- B. Car 2 maneuvers gently toward the space.
- C. Car 2 turns wheels sharply.
- D. Car 2 begins straightening wheels.
- E. Wheels on car should be turned parallel to the curb.

ALABAMA'S SAFETY BELT AND CHILD RESTRAINT LAWS

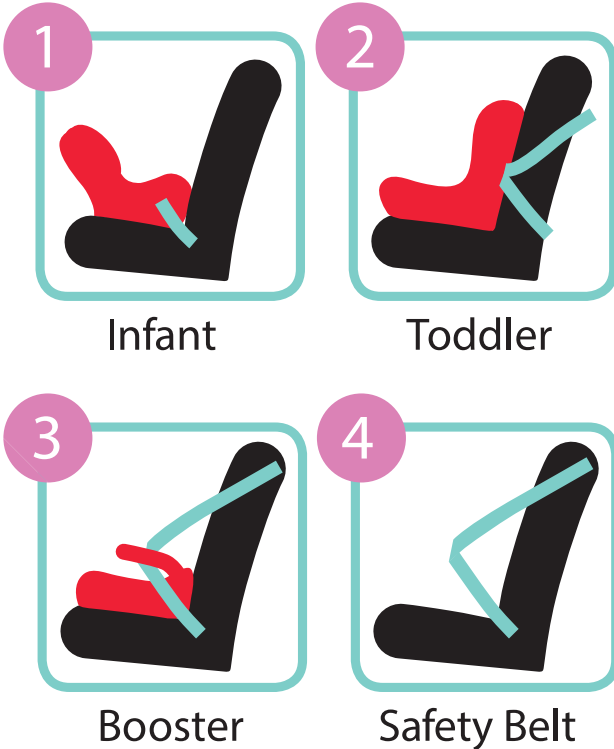
Alabama's safety belt law requires that each occupant, regardless of age, be restrained. For maximum effectiveness, a seat belt should be drawn snugly across the hip bones.

Alabama's child restraint law requires that children through age 15 must be restrained when riding in motor vehicles in Alabama. The law applies to occupants of front and back seats of passenger cars, pickup trucks, vans (with seating capacity of 10 or fewer), minivans and sport utility vehicles. Violators will have points assessed against their driver record, in addition to incurring a fine.

The law requires the following size appropriate restraint systems:

- ◆ Infant-only seat or convertible seat used in the rear-facing position until an infant is at least 1 year of age or 20 pounds.
- ◆ Convertible seat in the forward position or forward-facing seat until a child is at least 5 years of age or 40 pounds.
- ◆ Booster seat until a child is 6 years of age.
- ◆ Seat belt until a child is 15 years of age.

WEARING SEAT BELTS IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO SAVE LIVES AND REDUCE SERIOUS INJURIES IN TRAFFIC CRASHES



THE DRIVER

Accident records show that over 90 percent of the highway crashes are caused by driver error, lack of knowledge, inattention, physical or mental condition, improper attitude or faulty judgment.

Any professional driver will tell you that it takes much more than basic skills to make a good driver. After learning and mastering the basics, a driver must continue to study the fine points of good driving and those physical and mental conditions that affect driving.

YOUR PERSONALITY AFFECTS YOUR DRIVING

If you are worried, distracted, or if your mind is preoccupied, you cannot count on being sufficiently alert to drive safely. Home troubles, quarrels, misunderstandings, financial worries, serious illness in the family, personal fears, or over-confidence make you far more likely to have an accident. They can make you temporarily accident-prone. Strong emotions can work the same way. Persons who have just had violent arguments or who are angry or in grief, need some time for cooling off, or for making an adjustment before they drive. Taking it out behind the wheel on streets or highways is very poor judgment and can prove an expensive way to expend emotions. Worry and safe driving do not mix. If worried, ill, nervous, frightened, angry, or depressed, let someone else drive.

As a well-adjusted person, you are more likely to make a good driver, partly because you are inclined to recognize that traffic situations require fair sharing of the road.

You act, not merely from your personal point of view, but from the point of view of all street and highway users. You have developed social responsibility.

There is something about getting behind the wheel and in control of the power, speed, and bulk of a car that reveals the type of individual you are. You can soon see whether you are inclined to be a bully, a thoughtless lawbreaker, and a self-centered lane-stealer; or whether you are reliable, courteous, and sportsmanlike. Whether a younger or an older driver, if you are psychologically and emotionally mature, your driving reflects your readiness to share the road in the interest of traffic safety. Good driving attitudes and sound actions reflect mental and emotional maturity.

CONCENTRATION

Concentration is one of the most important elements of safe driving. The driver's seat is no place for daydreaming, mental napping, window shopping, scenic viewing, or distracting conversation. Lack of concentration can dull a person's powers of observation and cause an accident that could have been avoided. Driving an automobile is a full-time job. There have been too many

crashes, after which crashes, after which the driver who survived said, “I don’t know what happened.”

CELLULAR PHONE USAGE:

When using your cellular phone while driving, always remember your No. 1 responsibility is driving. If you do use a cell phone, use following precautions:

Always assess traffic conditions before calling. • Be familiar with the telephone keypad – use speed dial, if possible. • Place calls when stopped or have a passenger call. • Ensure phone is within easy reach. • Use speaker phone/hands-free device. • Avoid intense, emotional or complicated conversations. • Avoid talking on phone in congested traffic or bad weather. • Pull off the road to dial or complete a conversation.

TEXTING WHILE DRIVING

Alabama’s new law prohibits using a wireless device to write, send or read a text message, instant message or e-mail while operating a motor vehicle.

The fine for violating the law is \$25 for a first-time offense, \$50 for a second offense and \$75 for a third or subsequent offense. Also, for each offense, a two-point violation will be placed on the offender’s driving record.

HIGHWAY HYPNOSIS AND FATIGUE

Stop driving when you feel drowsy. Don’t try to fight it. Pull off the highway at the first rest stop or service area. If you are getting tired, a cup of coffee and a bit of stretching may be enough to wake you. If you are really sleepy, get off the highway and take a nap. Drowsiness is one of the greatest dangers in interstate highway driving. Don’t rely on “stay-awake drugs”. They are likely to make your driving even more hazardous.

It is advisable to take regular breaks every 100 miles or every two hours. Get out of the car and walk around stretch your legs and relax.

For long trips, it is a good idea to take a pre-trip nap. On the road, exercise your eyes. Expressway drivers are subject to “highway hypnosis”- a condition of drowsiness or unawareness brought on by monotony: the sound of the wind, the tires on the pavement, and the steady hum of the engine. Shift your eyes from one area of roadway to another and focus them on various objects near and far, left and right. Reading highway signs also may keep you alert.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF DRIVING

Physical condition has an important bearing on one’s driving ability. Alcohol, drugs, illness, or disability, are factors which may cause or contribute to traffic crashes.

DRINKING AND DRIVING

RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL TO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Driving after drinking is a wide-spread practice. The consumption of alcohol by drivers is a major contributing factor in traffic crashes. Reliable research studies show that a blood alcohol concentration of .05 percent

impairs the driving ability of most individuals to some degree. Greater impairment results as the blood alcohol concentration increases. At .08 percent all individuals are definitely impaired. Under Alabama law, it is unlawful to drive with a concentration of .08 percent or more alcohol in the blood, or while under the influence of alcohol. Special studies show that FATAL accident involvement of drinking drivers is as high as 50 percent - a fact not recognized by people who drink and drive. The amount of alcohol in one bottle of beer is about equal to that in an average "shot of whiskey or a glass of wine." The effect on the average driver is the same.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

- Alcohol is a depressant, not a stimulant.
- Consuming alcohol causes drowsiness, blurred vision, and slowed reflexes.
- Consuming alcohol affects judgment and coordination.
- Impairment can occur before legal intoxication is attained.
- Alcohol related crashes have killed more people than all the U. S. soldiers killed in war.

DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Each year, approximately 50 percent of all FATAL crashes involve drivers who have been drinking. Under state law, it is unlawful for any of the following persons to operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle:

- A person who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- A person who is under the influence of a drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely operating a motor vehicle.
- A person whose blood contains .08 percent or more concentration of alcohol.
- A person under the combined influence of alcohol and a drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving
- Commercial vehicle operators whose blood alcohol content is .04% or more.
- Persons **under 21** years of age whose blood alcohol content is .02% or more.
- School bus and daycare drivers whose blood alcohol content is .02% or more.

Penalty for a *first* conviction is a fine of \$600 to \$2,100, up to one year in jail or by both fine and imprisonment. In addition, the driver license will be suspended for 90 days. For a *second* conviction in five years the fine ranges from \$1,100 to \$5,100, a jail sentence of up to one year, or both fine and imprisonment. A mandatory 48 hours jail or 20 days community service and one-year revocation of driver license is required after a second conviction.

For a *third* conviction, the fine ranges from \$2,100 to \$10,100, and the driver license will be revoked for three years. In addition to the fine, the offender may be sentenced up to one year with a mandatory minimum sentence of 60 days in jail, which may not be probated or suspended.

A *fourth* conviction or subsequent conviction is a Class C felony. Fines range from \$4,100 to \$10,100, with a five-year revocation of driver license. Additionally, the offender may be imprisoned for not less than one year and one day or more than 10 years.

IMPLIED CONSENT LAW

Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state shall be deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test or tests of his blood, breath, or urine to determine blood alcohol content.

A driver under arrest for Driving Under the Influence, who refuses to submit to chemical breath tests when directed by an officer, shall have his driver license suspended.

There are several things you should remember about alcohol:

- Alcohol is a depressant, not a stimulant. It slows normal reflexes, interferes with judgment, reduces alertness, and impairs observation. If some people feel stimulated after drinking, it is simply that their inhibitions are lowered, causing loss of caution and self-control.
- It doesn't matter whether you are drinking beer, wine, or whiskey - it's the amount of alcohol which enters the blood that counts.
- Alcohol can affect you differently at different times. A small amount will affect you more on an empty stomach than it usually would if you have food in your stomach.
- While alcohol is absorbed rapidly into the system, it takes its time about leaving the body and the brain. Black coffee, food, or a cold shower might wake you, but they will not sober you. Once alcohol is in the blood stream, it must be broken down by the liver and oxidized; that is, turned into water and carbon dioxide and eliminated from the body through the kidneys and lungs. This process takes time.

WHY NOT DRINK AND DRIVE?

- Alcohol retards judgment.
- Alcohol slows down reflexes.
- Alcohol impairs vision.
- Alcohol causes loss in coordination.
- Alcohol destroys inhibitions.
- Alcohol promotes over-confidence.
- Alcohol prevents concentration.

DRUGS

There are many drugs, which interfere with a person's ability to drive safely. These may be contained in prescriptions written by your doctor, or may be found in some of the remedies which you can buy without prescription. Here are a few things you should remember.

- When taking prescription medicine, it is important to ask your doctor about any possible side effects that relate to driving.
- Drugs, including some allergy remedies and cold pills that you can buy without prescription, may contain codeine, alcohol, antihistamines, or bromides. Each of these ingredients can affect your driving.
- Antihistamines are drugs used for relief of nasal congestion due to colds, to combat allergies, and for other purposes. They may cause side effects such as inattention, confusion, and drowsiness. Some are used as an aid to sleep.
- Barbiturates are sedatives used primarily for sleep. They include Phenobarbital, Sleep-Eze, and other preparations: Excessive use of these can produce symptoms similar to alcoholic intoxication - drowsiness, confusion, and lack of coordination. A user may experience tremor of hands, lips, and tongue, and have difficulty in thinking or talking clearly. A person so affected is unfit to drive.
- The most dangerous types of drugs can be obtained only illegally. LSD and heroin are examples. They have the power to make users completely unaware of or indifferent to their surroundings. Anyone under the influence of such drugs must not try to operate a motor vehicle.
- Marijuana: Studies show that users of marijuana have more arrests for traffic violations than other drivers. Many ignore traffic citations and continue to drive despite suspension or revocation of their driver licenses. Because little is actually known about the drug, many people feel that it is harmless, but experts agree that, for safety's sake, it should not be used when driving.
- The drug-alcohol mix: Many times worse than alcohol or drugs used alone is the use of alcohol and drugs together. The use of these two drugs together produces serious effects on the mind and body and often death. According to some beliefs, if, for example, a "pop" pill gets you high, a drink with it will get you twice as high. WRONG! It doesn't just double the effect; it multiplies and, when overdone, has caused death. If you are using drugs for medicinal purposes, don't use alcohol at the same time.

CHRONIC ILLNESS OR IMPAIRMENT

In cases of chronic illness or physical impairment, the physician has the responsibility to inform his patient of any driving limitation that may be appropriate.

HOW TO AVOID REAR END COLLISIONS

Most rear-end collisions are caused by following too closely. The space easiest to control is the space ahead of your vehicle. This space cushion is called “following distance.” You must consider the speed of the traffic, the condition of the highway and allow yourself enough following distance to stop if necessary.

For years, the rule-of-thumb formula for following distance was one car length for every ten miles per hour. Recently, a new formula was introduced which is even more positive and easier to apply, the “two-second rule.”

The following chart illustrates why the two-second rule is more readily adaptable for today's drivers and allows for a safer following distance.

CAR SPEED	FEET CAR WILL TRAVEL IN 1 SECOND	AT 1 CAR LENGTH FOR EACH 10 MPH YOU WILL BE: (Bases on a 20 ft. vehicle)	USING THE 2 SECOND RULE YOU WILL BE:
30 mph =	44.4	60 ft. back	88.8 ft. back
40 mph =	58.6	80 ft. back	117.2 ft. back
50 mph =	73.3	100 ft. back	146.6 ft. back

To use the two-second rule, choose a fixed object on the road ahead (such as a sign post, tree, overpass, bridge abutment, etc.). When the vehicle ahead passes that object, begin to count “One thousand one, one thousand two.” If you reach the same object before you finish saying “one thousand two,” you are following too closely and should gradually slow down until you’ve reached the safe following distance.

The two-second rule applies to good and bad weather conditions. If the road and weather conditions are not good, increase your following distance to a four or five second count. The increased following limit also applies if you are driving vehicles with longer lengths than cars.

You must also watch for brake lights on the vehicle ahead and be alert for diminishing distances between your car and the one ahead. If you see brake lights or notice the following distance getting less, shift your foot to the brake pedal promptly so you are ready to stop if necessary.

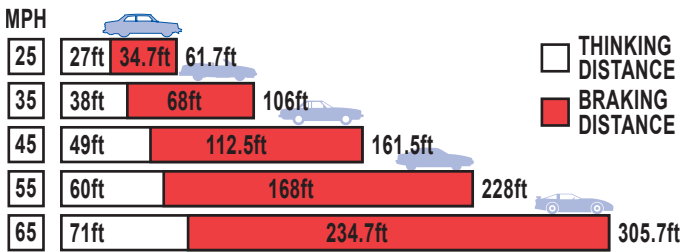
STOPPING DISTANCE

The distance required to stop your car is important in determining a safe driving speed. The chart below may be used as a guide, but actual stopping distances depend upon many factors.

- Mental and physical reaction time of the driver.
- Type and condition of the pavement. There is a great difference between rough, dry concrete and slippery brick or smooth asphalt.

- The type and condition of tires - radial, bias ply, regular tread, snow tires, the amount of tread - all determine the traction you will have for stopping. The proper size tire for your vehicle is important; large, wide tires may help stop quicker on smooth, dry surfaces, but will skid or hydroplane easier on slippery or wet surfaces. Conversely, small narrow tires may “cut through” standing water but lose stopping power overall because of less rubber on the road and poorer traction. Consult your owner’s manual or with a car dealer for proper tire size for the vehicle you drive.
- Chassis design, weight distribution, suspension, and shock absorbers.
- Type of brakes, condition of brakes, and brake balance. In an emergency situation you can be in serious trouble if one or more of the brakes lock the wheels before the others fully take hold.
- Wind direction and velocity. Drivers may not realize the difference a strong tail wind can make when trying to stop suddenly at high speed.

STOPPING DISTANCE: From eye to brain to foot to wheel to road



WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE A CRASH

If you are involved in a traffic crash, you must stop at once and aid any injured persons. Call for medical assistance if necessary. Before the police arrive, use whatever means available to warn other traffic (flags, flares, etc).

It is dangerous to move injured persons. You should avoid moving the injured unless it is absolutely necessary to remove them from areas threatened by fire or other dangers common to a crash scene. Keep the injured lying or sitting down until competent medical aid arrives.

Apply first aid to the injured, making the persons as comfortable as possible. Treat for shock. Remember that a layman can give “too much first aid.” It is wise for every motorist to become familiar with first aid treatment by enrolling in Red Cross sponsored courses or other training courses offered by groups and organizations. You may not only save another person’s life with your knowledge, but it will also make you a more safety-conscious individual.

Remember - you must STOP whenever you are involved in a crash. Give your name, address, and registration number and show your driver license to other persons involved. This applies to any type of accident.

REPORT ALL TRAFFIC MISHAPS

Any injury of fatal crash must, by the quickest means of communication, be reported to the local police if it occurs within a municipality or to the State Troopers if it happens on a state highway.

In case of injury, a fatality, or if damage to any vehicle or property in the crash amount to \$500 or more, a written (Form SR-31) must be sent within 30 days, by the driver involved if the “at fault” party was not insured at time of mishap. (If both parties were insured at time of accident then neither has to submit the SR-31 form). All correspondence should be mailed to: Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, Safety Responsibility Unit, P.O. Box 1471, Montgomery, AL 36102-1471. SR-31 Forms are available at local law enforcement agencies, state trooper post, driver license division or on line.

WHEN INVOLVED IN A CRASH

Secure the names and addresses of persons involved and any witnesses.

Note other important relative factors. At the scene of the accident, drivers involved should, if requested by any person who is also involved in the accident, give the name and address of the insurance company providing the automobile liability insurance coverage and the name of the local insurance agent. If unable to furnish such information at the scene of the accident, the driver should do so later.

If your vehicle hits an unattended vehicle, either notify the police, make an attempt to locate the owner of the parked vehicle, or leave a written notice in a conspicuous place on the unattended vehicle, giving your name and address. If a mishap damages any other type of property, notify the property owner.

CRASH REPORTS HELP THE ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC OFFICIALS EVALUATE TRAFFIC CRASHES SO THEY CAN IMPROVE HIGHWAY AND TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

IF YOU WITNESS A TRAFFIC MISHAP OR CRASH

When reporting a crash and requesting aid, be sure to give the exact location, if the road is blocked and the probable damage as well as injuries. Accuracy helps police respond quickly to the scene. In the best interest of traffic safety and enforcement, all crashes should be reported to the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction.

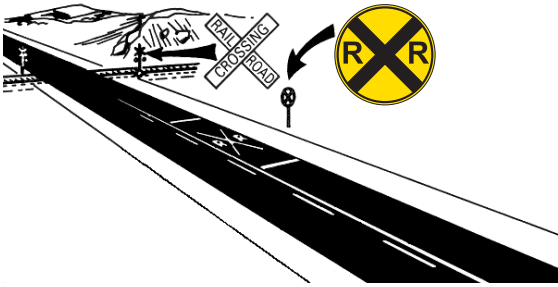
RAILROAD CROSSINGS –ADVANCED WARNINGS

Railroad crossings are marked with one or more of the following devices:

- **The round railroad warning sign:** It is yellow with a black X and the letters RR. It means a highway railroad crossing is ahead and is placed 750 feet before the track.
- **Pavement markings:** In front of a railroad crossing, the pavement may be marked with a large X and two RR's. A yellow line in advance of the crossing means no passing. White lines



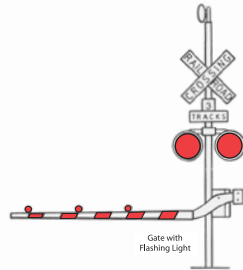
on each side of the track show motorists where to stop when a train is approaching.



- **Flashing light signal:** When lights begin to flash, you must always stop until it is safe to proceed.



- **Gates:** When gates are being lowered the red flashing lights will warn you to stop. Remain stopped until the gates are raised and lights are no longer flashing. If a railroad crossing has no warning device, **slow down, look and listen** for trains before proceeding.



- **Railroad Crossbuck:** These signs are found at most crossings. The driver should slow down and be prepared to stop upon sighting a train. If there is more than one track, a sign below the crossbuck indicates the number of tracks.



STOPPING FOR RAILROAD CROSSINGS

The vehicles listed below are required to stop before crossing any railroad crossing:

- School bus, church bus, or any passenger bus.
- Trucks transporting flammables, explosives or other hazardous material.

When approaching a railroad crossing, You must stop within 15 to 50 ft. The driver needs to slow down to allow himself enough time to be certain that he/she can stop when a train can first be seen. Railroad crossings protected by electric or mechanical signal devices require the operator to bring his/her vehicle to a complete stop. If there is more than one track, make certain all tracks

are clear before crossing. You must also stop if the crossing gate is lowered or when a train is approaching.

To avoid stalling, a driver should not change gears while crossing the track.

SAFETY TIPS FOR MOTORISTS

- Expect a train on any track at anytime. Be cautious both day and night.
- Never get trapped on a crossing. When traffic is heavy, wait until you are sure you can clear the crossing before proceeding.
- Watch out for the second train. When the last car of the train passes, do not proceed until you are sure no train is coming on another track, especially from the other direction.
- Never drive around gates. If the gates are down, stay in place and do not cross the tracks until they are raised. It is against the law to go around gates.
- Never race a train to the crossing. **Even if you try-you lose.**
- Never shift gears on the crossing. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, shift down and do not change gears while crossing the tracks.
- Watch for vehicles that must stop at crossings. Be prepared to stop when you are following buses or trucks that are required to stop.
- Alabama ranks #13 in the nation for highway-railroad crossing fatalities.
- A motorist is 40 times more likely to die in a crash involving a train.
- More people in the United States die each year in highway-railroad crossing crashes than in all aviation crashes combined.
- Nearly 50% of vehicle/train collisions occur at crossings with active warning devices.
- Walking or playing on railroad tracks, trestles, yards and equipment is illegal. The penalty may be death.
- Cross tracks only at designated crossings.
- If your vehicle stalls on a crossing, get everyone out of the vehicle immediately and away from the tracks. Call your local law enforcement agency for assistance.
- Be aware that trains cannot stop quickly. A freight train travelling at 55 mph takes a mile or more to stop. That's the length of 18 football fields.
- **ALWAYS EXPECT A TRAIN.**

SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS

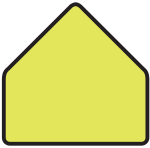
A thorough knowledge of traffic signs, signals and road markings is a must for all drivers. You must know them well enough to recognize them immediately and, in the case of regulatory signs, obey them without hesitation.

Road signing has taken on a new look with greater use of symbols and pictures. These have the advantage of quicker recognition at higher speeds and at greater distances.

In addition to becoming familiar with individual signs, it is important for the driver to recognize the shapes and colors of signs, because both are coded to the sign's type of message.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

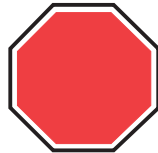
The three types of traffic signs are classified according to function. They are regulatory, warning, and information or guide signs. **KNOW THESE SIGNS BY THEIR SHAPES AND COLORS.**



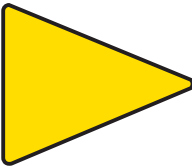
SCHOOL
WARNING



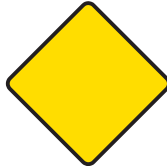
YIELD RIGHT
OF WAY



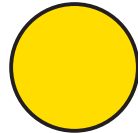
STOP



NO PASSING
ZONE



WARNING



RAILROAD
WARNING



CONSTRUCTION



SLOW MOVING
VEHICLE



REGULATORY



INFORMATIONAL
OR GUIDANCE

REGULATORY SIGNS

Regulatory signs regulate the movement of traffic. They are black and white with the exception of those shown in actual color, and **MUST** be obeyed.



As you approach a 4-way stop intersection, look for other vehicles approaching at the same time. If there are other vehicles stopped or moving, the vehicles should leave the stop signs in the same order in which they arrived. The first vehicle to arrive at a complete stop is the first vehicle allowed to leave the stop sign. When more than one vehicle arrives at the same time at the 4-way stop, the vehicle furthest to the right is allowed to leave first. Always allow at least a few seconds to make sure no one else begins to enter the intersection -- even if it's your turn -- because many people do not follow the rule.



The YIELD sign means slow down so you can yield the right of way to pedestrians crossing the roadway and to vehicles on the intersecting street or highway.



White on red background. Motorist is approaching one-way highway or ramp from wrong direction.



This marks a one-way roadway with traffic coming against you. You must not enter the one-way at this point.



Approach with caution and be sure that all tracks are clear before your cross.



You must not make a left turn at this intersection.



You may not park your car in this area even though you stay in the car.



You must not park in a parking space designated for the physically handicapped on either private or public property unless: (a) the vehicle being parked is operated by a physically handicapped person or under the direction of a physically handicapped person and (b) the vehicle visibly displays the handicapped sticker.



Stopping permitted only for real emergencies.



Traffic in left lane must turn left at the intersection ahead.



You must not turn either to the right or to the left at this intersection.



Speed limit as posted under normal conditions.



These are the "maximum" and "minimum" speeds permitted on this section of the highway. "Minimum" limits are usually posted on freeways and other controlled access highways.



30 miles an hour is the top speed permitted in this area.



Speed limit in school zone during hours indicated. School zone speed limit may also be displayed on lighted sign with flashing amber lights.



Marks the beginning of a no passing zone.



At intersections controlled by traffic signals, you **MAY NOT** make a right or left turn on red if this sign is posted.



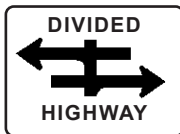
You must not drive to the left of this sign.



At the intersection ahead, traffic in right lane must turn right and traffic in adjoining lane may turn right or continue straight ahead. Double right turns are only permitted at intersections that are properly signed. At intersections that aren't signed, follow the rules for right turns.



You may travel only in the direction indicated by arrow.



DIVIDED HIGHWAY

WARNING SIGNS

Warning signs are black and yellow, except those used in construction areas which are black and orange. These signs are used to warn you of hazardous conditions ahead requiring you to drive with extra caution. Fluorescent yellow indicates pedestrian crossings and school zones. Warning signs are usually diamond shaped, but there are some exceptions.



Sharp turn to the left.



Curve to the right.



Gradual curve to the right then curve to the left.



Winding road ahead.



Side road enters highway ahead from the right.



Side road enters highway ahead at an angle.



There is a bump ahead. Slow down!



You cannot go straight ahead. You must turn either to the right or left.



The side of the road is soft. Do not drive off the pavement.



The road ahead is not as wide as the road you are on.



Island ahead. You may drive on either side.



There is a dip in the roadway. Slow Down!



Sharp turn to the left then sharp turn to the right.



You cannot go straight ahead. Road turns to both right and left.



There is not room on the bridge ahead to meet or pass another car or truck.



There is a STOP sign ahead.



There is a YIELD sign ahead.



The pavement ahead is not as wide as the pavement on which you are driving.



25
MPH



This advises you of the top safe speed at which you can make the turn.

Warns of sharp turn or curve in direction of arrow. Signs normally placed in series.



Railroad crossing ahead. You must slow down, look carefully in both directions and be prepared to stop. Remember, a train cannot stop quickly!



Road shoulder much lower than road surface.



Truck Crossing. Watch for trucks entering highway.



Fire Station. Watch for fire trucks entering street or highway.



The road surface ahead will change to gravel or dirt. Be prepared for this change.



The street has no outlet.



Number of highway lanes change ahead. The three signs appear in a series as a repeating reminder to merge into the adjacent lane.



This sign is placed on the left side of a two-lane road to warn of the beginning of a NO PASSING ZONE.



There is a traffic signal ahead.



Vehicles or loads higher than the clearance shown cannot go under the structure ahead.



You are leaving a separated one-way roadway and entering a two-way roadway. Also used to remind drivers they are on a two-way road.



You will be merging with other traffic traveling in the same direction. Drivers entering from the right must yield to traffic on the main route, and must make use of speed-change lanes to merge smoothly and safely with the main traffic flow.



Another road crosses the highway ahead.



Divided highway ahead.



Divided highway ends.



The road ahead goes downhill.



Slippery when wet.



Narrow bridge ahead.



Cattle crossing.



Watch for deer crossing the road.



*You must yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk. Just ahead is a location where people on foot often cross. The crosswalk may not necessarily be at an intersection. Use caution as you approach and drive more slowly and carefully, watching both sides of the street for pedestrians.



*School crossing. Slow down and watch for children crossing.



*School bus stop ahead.



*Bike crossing.



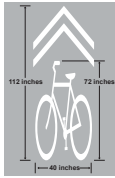
**You may see the previous and current colors of these Bicycle, Pedestrian and School Crossing signs.*



3 foot minimum clearance required when passing.



Cyclist may use full lane if travel lane is narrow.



Shared Lane Markings (Sharrow) inform road users that people on bicycles might occupy the travel lane.



You are about to enter a road construction area. Be on the look-out for flagman, one-way traffic, other signs or obstructions. Proceed with caution and obey signs and instructions.



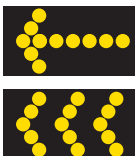
Flagman ahead.



Workers in or near roadway.



Mowing equipment ahead.



Flashing arrow panels:

Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels may be used in work zones both day and night to guide drivers into certain traffic lanes and to inform them that part of the road or street ahead is closed.



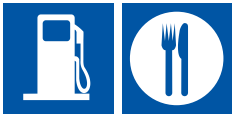
Roundabout: A roundabout is a circular intersection that usually does not include a traffic signal and flows in a counter-clockwise direction around a central island. Motorists must enter from the right -- yielding to traffic already in the roundabout -- and follow the circle to the right until the desired roadway is reached.

INFORMATIONAL OR GUIDE SIGNS

Guide or informational signs inform and direct motorists, and are green and white for motorist directions; blue and white for services; and brown and white for points of public recreational or cultural interest. The highway route markers shown here are actual color.



Hospital



Gas - Food - Lodging



County Route



Recreational – Cultural Marker



Informational or Guidance



Interstate Routes



U. S. Routes



State Routes



MILEPOSTS

To assist drivers in pinpointing locations and to provide a means for identifying the location of emergency incidents, and to aid in highway maintenance and servicing, mileposts are erected along most sections of the state's main highways. Zero mileage should begin at the south and west state lines or at junctions where routes begin.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Generally, there are four types of pavement markings: centerline striping, edge striping, crosswalks, and pavement messages.

Centerlines: The centerline is the painted stripe in the center of the road, which separates traffic proceeding in opposite directions. Under the new Uniform Code, centerlines are to be painted yellow on two lane highways and white on multi-lane highways and one way streets. Broken lines are used in areas where there are no restrictions on passing when safe to do so. In those areas where passing is not allowed, a **solid** yellow line is painted alongside the broken line. If the **solid** yellow line is on your side of the centerline, you may not pass. If passing is not allowed for traffic in both directions, the broken line will be replaced by **two** solid yellow lines.

Lane dividers: When a roadway consists of two or more traffic lanes for vehicles moving in one direction, the lanes are divided by broken **white** lines. These broken lines may be crossed when passing.

Edge striping: In many areas, the right and/or left edges of the highway are marked with a solid white line. This line indicates the outside edge of the traffic lane, and may be crossed only by traffic moving to or from the shoulder. Occasionally yellow lines are used for left edgelines on divided roadways where traffic cannot pull entirely off the roadway, for marking of obstructions and islands, which must be passed on the right.

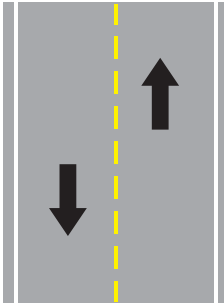
White solid line: A normal solid white line is used to delineate the edge of a travel lane where travel in the same direction is permitted on both sides of the line but crossing the line is discouraged. A wide solid line is

used for emphasis where crossing requires unusual care.

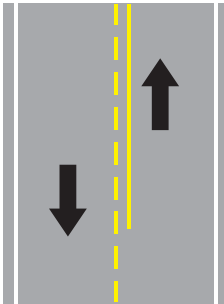
Double solid white lines: A double solid white line is used to delineate a travel lane where travel is the same direction and is permitted on both sides of the line, but **crossing** the double lines is **prohibited**.

Crosswalks: White solid lines are used to denote pedestrian crosswalks at intersections and, in some situations, between intersections. A driver must stop at all crosswalks which are occupied by pedestrians if there are no controlling signals.

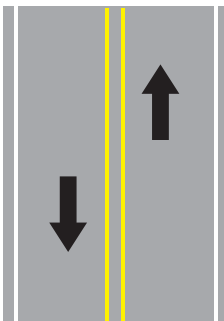
Pavement messages: In some areas, pavement messages are used to warn of conditions ahead, such as SCHOOL ZONE, RR CROSSING, etc. Such messages are lettered on the road surface in white paint.



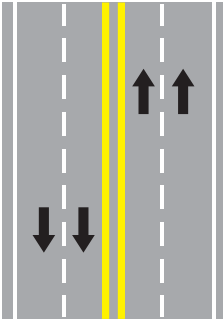
Two-lane, two-way roadway, passing permitted.



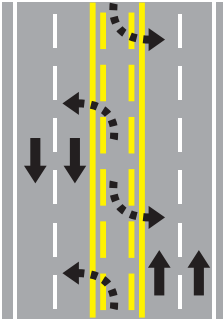
Two-lane, two-way roadway, passing prohibited one direction



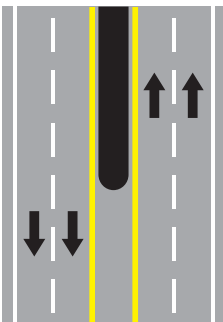
Two-lane, two-way roadway, passing prohibited both directions, crossing center-line permitted only as part of left turn maneuver.



Multi-lane, two-way roadway, crossing center-line permitted only as part of left turn maneuver.

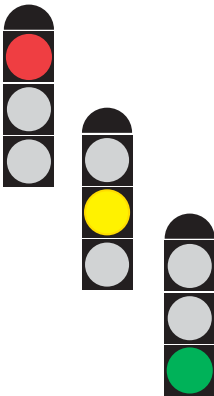


Multi-lane, two-way roadway, with two way left turn lane reserved exclusively for left turning vehicles in either direction.



Divided roadways, multi-lane with divider (non-traversable) and with no clearance for vehicle inner edge of the through lane.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS



RED...Stop when signal is steady circular red. Remain stopped until signal turns to green. Right turn, and in certain instances, left turn movements after stopping are permitted.

YELLOW...A circular steady yellow means clear the intersection. It follows a green signal. You must not enter the intersection when the red signal comes on.

GREEN...Go when signal is steady circular green. You may go straight or turn right or left, yielding to other vehicles and pedestrians lawfully within the intersection. A sign may prohibit a turn or turns.

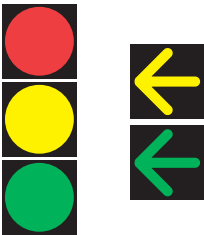


Red Flashing light signals are used with cross-buck signs at many railroad crossings. Always stop when the lights begin to flash because a train is near. Do not proceed until you can do so safely. If there is more than one track, make sure all tracks are clear before crossing.

Gates are used with flashing light signals at certain crossings. Stop when the lights begin to flash before the gates lower across your side of the road. Remain stopped until the gates are raised and the lights stop flashing.

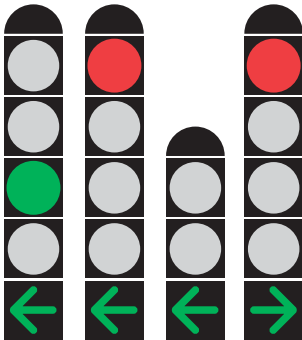
ARROWS ARE USED TO CONTROL SPECIFIC TURNING MOVEMENTS.

VEHICLE TURNS



The yellow and green arrow indications give the same control to the left turns as the standard traffic light gives to the through movement.

GREEN ARROWS permit you to proceed in the direction of the arrow while opposing traffic must stop.

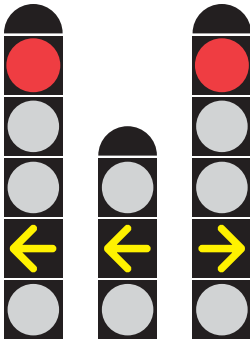


GREEN ARROW...A steady green arrow shown alone or with any other indication means you may enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the arrow or any other movement permitted by the other indications, yielding to pedestrians and vehicles lawfully using the intersection.



YELLOW ARROWS come after green arrows to indicate that the protected movement indicated by the green arrow is being terminated.

A steady YELLOW ARROW displayed with a circular green means that the previous protected green arrow movement is ending.



A steady YELLOW ARROW displayed alone or with a steady circular red is used to clear the previous protected green arrow movement. You may not enter the intersection after the yellow arrow goes out.

LANE USE CONTROL SIGNALS

Lane use control signals may be placed over individual lanes of a street, highway or freeway to indicate to drivers which lane(s) they may or may not drive in.



“STEADY RED X”... A driver facing this indication shall not drive in the lane over which the signal is located, and this indication shall modify accordingly all other traffic controls present. The driver shall obey all other traffic controls and follow normal safe driving practices. May also be indicated by red light.



“STEADY GREEN ARROW”...A driver facing this indication is permitted to drive in the lane over which the arrow signal is located. The driver shall obey all other traffic controls and follow normal safe driving practices. May also be indicated by green light.

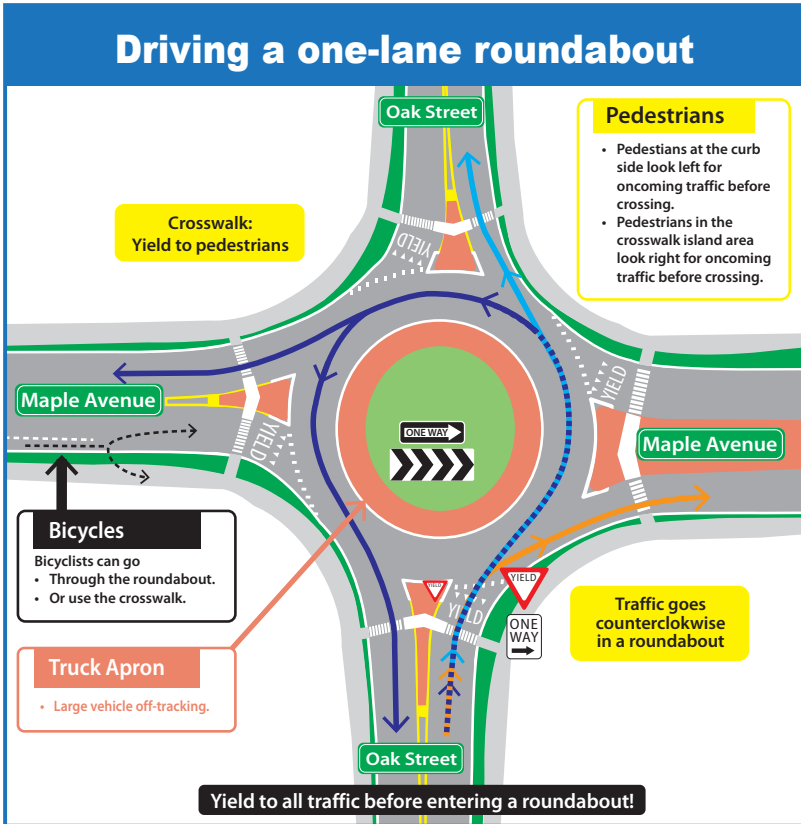


“STEADY YELLOW X” – A driver facing this indication is permitted to drive in the lane over which the “X” signal is located using caution. Potentially hazardous conditions exist when the steady yellow “X” is displayed. May also be indicated by a yellow light.

These images are from the Manual of Traffic Signs, by Richard C. Moeur (<http://members.aol.com/rcmoeur/>)

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR ALL ROUNDABOUTS

Roundabouts are becoming more common in the U.S. because they provide safer and more efficient traffic flow than standard intersections. By keeping traffic moving one-way in a counterclockwise direction, there are fewer conflict points and traffic flows smoothly. Crash statistics show that roundabouts reduce fatal crashes about 90%, reduce injury crashes about 75%, and reduce overall crashes about 35%, when compared to other types of intersection control. When driving a roundabout, the same general rules apply as for maneuvering through any other type of intersection.



STEPS FOR DRIVING A ROUNDABOUT

- Slow down. Obey traffic signs.
- Before entering a roundabout, yield to pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Yield to traffic on your left already in the roundabout.
- Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in traffic.
- Keep your speed low within the roundabout.
- As you approach your exit, turn onto the desired road.

- Yield to pedestrians and bicycles as you exit.
- If you miss your exit, drive around the roundabout again to your exit.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES IN THE ROUNDABOUT

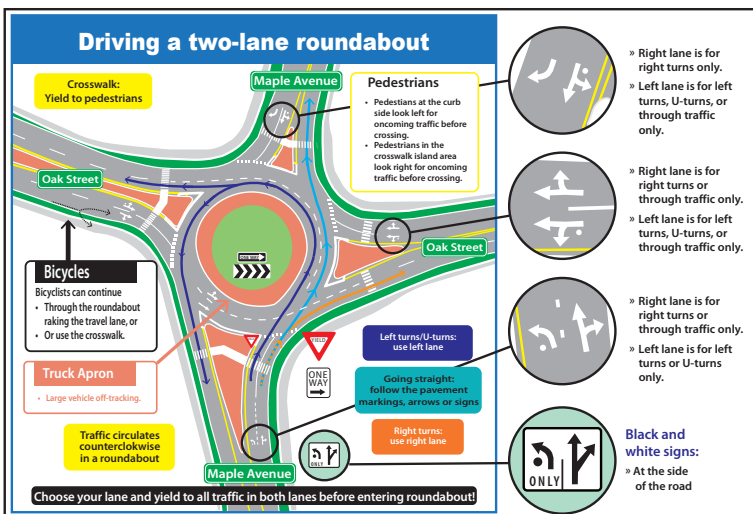
- Always yield to emergency vehicles.
- If you have not entered the roundabout, pull over and allow emergency vehicles to pass.
- If you have entered the roundabout, continue to your exit, then pull over and allow emergency vehicles to pass.
- Avoid stopping in the roundabout.

TRUCK APRON

Large vehicles need more space when driving in a roundabout. A truck apron is a paved area on the inside of the roundabout for the rear wheels of large trucks to use when turning. The rear wheels leave the roundabout's standard roadway and ride upon the apron. Truck aprons are not intended to be used by cars, pickup trucks, or SUVs.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT ROUNDABOUTS

- Vehicles already in the roundabout have the right-of-way.
- Never make a left turn to enter a roundabout; when there's a safe gap in the traffic, turn to the right to enter the roundabout.
- Once in a roundabout, do not stop unless it is the only way to avoid a crash or other danger.
- If you miss your exit, drive around the roundabout again to your exit. Never back up when in a roundabout.



CHAPTER 6

TRAFFIC LAWS

Laws regulating the movement of traffic are an absolute necessity. Without traffic laws, all movements of vehicles on public roads would come to a complete stop in a very short time. Traffic laws apply to all who use the streets and roads - drivers of vehicles, operators of motorcycles and bicycles, and pedestrians. Traffic laws exist for your own protection. If you disobey them, you run the risk of killing or injuring yourself or someone else.

From time to time, traffic laws are changed or modified by our State Legislature. Any important changes will be brought to the attention of drivers through the news media, driver education courses, law enforcement officers, and all other resources. Every driver should study the manual every few years to know the laws of the state.

Listed here are the principle traffic laws as they apply to users of public streets and highways. Topics covered in other sections of this manual may be regulated by law, in addition to their value as safe operating suggestions for highway users.

SPEED REGULATIONS

Speed may not always, in itself, be the primary cause of traffic crashes, but it all too often is the factor that turns a minor mishap into a fatal accident. The greatest danger of excessive speed lies in the increased severity rather than the frequency of collisions.

Alabama's basic speed law provides that you must never drive a vehicle at a speed that is faster than reasonable under existing conditions.

Consider road, weather, and your vehicle condition, as well as your own physical condition. What might be a reasonable speed at one time may not be reasonable at another time because of conditions.

SPEED LIMITS

In addition to the basic speed law, the traffic laws set up speed limits for normal driving conditions. Speeds in excess of such limits are prima facie evidence that they are unlawful, and you may be arrested. All speed limits in municipalities are maximum speeds.

Statutory limits apply unless there have been other speed zones established and the limits are posted on official regulatory signs.

STATUTORY SPEED LIMITS INCLUDE:

30 miles per hour in an urban district

35 miles per hour unpaved road

45 miles per hour county paved road (unless posted)

55 miles per hour in other locations

65 miles per hour where posted

70 miles per hour where posted on interstate

Minimum speed limits may also be set on some roadways. Where they are posted, any speed below that minimum is considered to be unlawful under normal weather, road, and traffic conditions. You must never drive so slowly that you will interfere with other cars or vehicles moving at normal safe speeds. Many accidents are caused by drivers who block or hinder other traffic by driving at speeds that are too low.

SLOW SPEEDS OFTEN REQUIRED

Slower speeds are necessary when you approach or cross a street, highway, or railroad crossing and also when approaching flags, flares, or fuses on roads. Slow down when approaching crests of hills and curves.

STOPPING

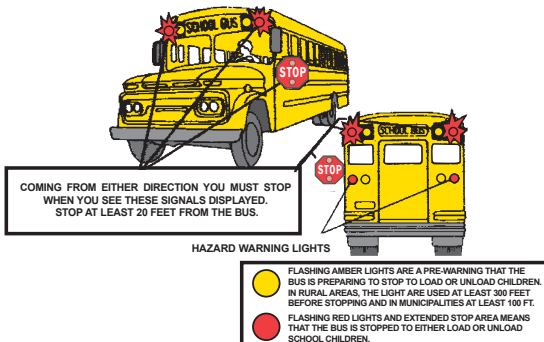
A complete stop is required for the following:

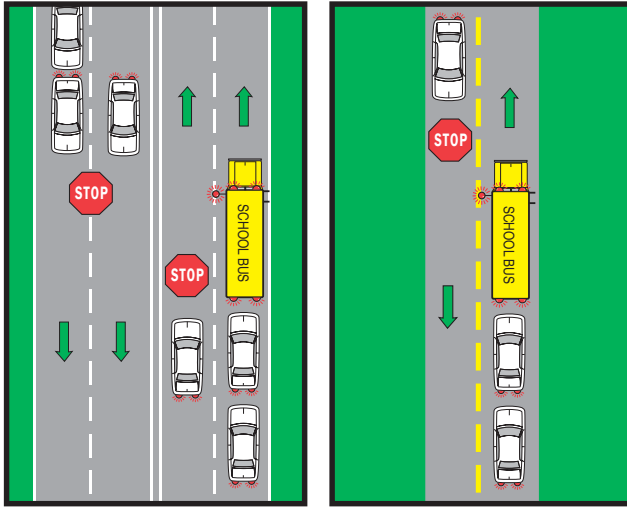
- At a STOP sign. When a stop sign is placed at the entrance to any street or highway, you must bring your vehicle to a complete stop. A vehicle approaching a STOP sign must stop at the marked stop line. If no stop line is marked, the vehicle must stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. If there is no crosswalk, the vehicle must stop before entering the crossing street at the point nearest the intersection where the driver has a clear view of approaching traffic. Proceed cautiously. You may have to stop a second time if your view was blocked at the first stop and there is conflicting traffic.
- When coming from an alley, private driveway, or building within a business or residence district. Always stop before crossing the sidewalk or crosswalk area.
- When a school patrol member is displaying an official flag in a STOP position.
- At an intersection or crosswalk when traffic signal shows a red light or stop signal. Wait until the signal changes to green and the way is clear before proceeding. You may make a right turn after stopping for a red light if you are in the proper lane for such turn. You may make a left turn after stopping if you are driving on a one-way street and the street you turn left onto is a one-way street with traffic moving from right to left. In the case of both right and left turns after stopping for a red light, you must yield to other traffic and pedestrians lawfully proceeding through the intersection. Such turns cannot be made against a red light if a sign has been posted prohibiting such turn. If the traffic light is inoperative, treat the intersection as you would a four-way stop.

- At railroad crossing where STOP signs are posted.
- At a flashing red signal. This means the same as a STOP sign.
- When directed by a flagman or any traffic control device at railroad crossings.
- At bridges opening for water navigation.
- When ordered to stop by a flagman at a construction site, or at any time when directed by a police officer.
- After being involved in an accident, proceed only after complying with procedure defined by law.
- When an emergency vehicle is coming toward you or approaches from behind, displaying flashing red or blue lights and activating a siren, you must pull over to the curb or side of the road and come to a complete stop.
- At a yield sign if there are pedestrians or vehicles crossing the intersecting street or highway.
- When you are following or meeting a school bus or church bus stopped on the road while the stop signal arm is extended and displaying flashing red lights. Remain stopped until the stop signal is retracted and red lights are turned off. You should also stop when meeting or following a school or church bus which is stopped on a four to six lane undivided highway. A stop is not required on a divided highway having four or more lanes which permits at least two lanes of traffic to travel in opposite directions when meeting a school or church bus which is stopped in the opposing roadway or if the school or church bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

SCHOOL BUSES

MANY SCHOOL BUSES ACTIVATE AMBER FLASHING LIGHTS WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE STOP TO WARN OTHER DRIVERS.





RIGHT OF WAY AND YIELDING

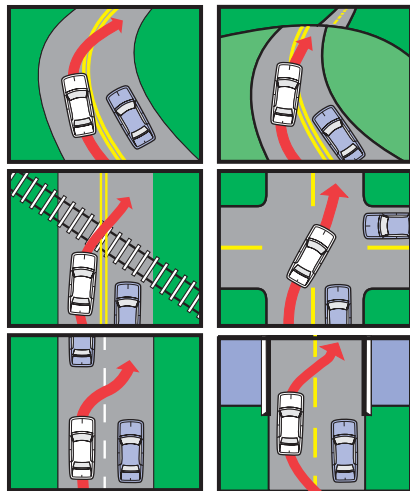
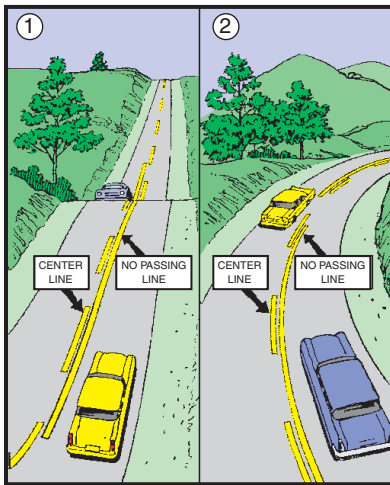
Right of way rules are an aid to safe and smooth traffic flow. They emphasize courtesy and common sense. The violation of these rules is one of the main causes of traffic crashes. It's smart driving to obey right-of-way rules.

The right-of-way rules include:

- If two vehicles enter an intersection not controlled by signs or signals, and from different roadways at about the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield to the vehicle on the right. If you enter an uncontrolled intersection at an unlawful speed, you lose any right of way which you might otherwise have.
- Yield to emergency vehicles (such as ambulances, fire fighting apparatus, and police vehicles) when they are displaying a flashing red or blue light and sounding a siren or bell. Whether the emergency vehicle is overtaking or meeting you, pull to the side of the roadway and stop. In an intersection, clear it before stopping. Don't proceed until the emergency vehicle has passed.
- The law requires you to stop and give right of way at any intersection to a blind person carrying a white cane tipped with red and holding the cane with arm extended, or using a guide dog.
- Cars entering from a private road or driveway must stop and yield to cars on a public street or highway.

- When entering an intersection where there is a yield sign facing you, slow down and, if necessary, stop to yield the right of way to vehicles and pedestrians legally crossing the roadway on which you are driving.
- When making a left turn within an intersection or into an alley, driveway, or private road, you must yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction when it is within the intersection or so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.
- Vehicles entering an intersection on “green arrows” must yield to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

NO PASSING ZONES



No Passing Zones

Many highway deaths and serious injuries occur on two-lane highways when vehicles collide head-on or sideswipe each other. Most of these are caused by improper or careless passing, and is almost always a violation of state law. Most two-lane highways in the state are adequately marked with solid yellow center stripes and prohibiting signs in areas where passing would be hazardous. In addition to those areas so marked, drivers must exercise extreme caution in all areas during the hours of darkness, poor visibility, and when road surfaces are slippery from rain, snow, or ice.

On two-lane roads with traffic moving in both directions, you may pass traffic on the left if the pass can be completed safely without exceeding the speed limit. In preparing to pass, check the road ahead for sufficient distance and the road behind for other traffic that maybe preparing to pass you. Signal your intention to the driver ahead - a tap of the horn or a flick of headlights at night is helpful. Activate left turn signals before passing, and right turn signals after passing and before returning to the right lane. Do not return to the right lane too soon - not until you can see the entire front of the vehicle you have just passed in your interior rear view mirror. When another car is trying to pass you, stay in your own lane and don't increase speed.

Passing on the right is permissible on one-way roadways and streets and highways marked for two or more lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. It is unlawful to drive on the shoulder to pass except during an emergency or when so directed by traffic authorities. When passing on the right, be sure to check traffic ahead and behind and use signals to show your intention. Use of the signal alone does not give you the right to pass. Be extremely cautious in passing on the right and watch the car you are passing carefully. In some states, this is a forbidden maneuver and out-of-state drivers may not expect it.

You may not cross the center line to pass:

- On a curve or hill where you cannot see a clear passing distance of at least 500 feet.
- At a highway intersection.
- When meeting an oncoming vehicle.
- Where signs prohibit passing, or where there is a solid yellow line on your side of the center line. Double solid yellow prohibits traffic from both directions from crossing the center line to pass.

PEDESTRIANS

The number of pedestrian injuries/fatalities could be greatly reduced if motorists were more observant, particularly on streets with parked vehicles, during hours of darkness or poor visibility, in spots with a number of children going to and from school or play areas, and in areas with churches, mailboxes, bus stops and other spots with high foot traffic.

DRIVERS MUST:

- Stop for school children and school safety patrols directing movement.
- Yield to blind pedestrians with canes and/or guide dogs.
- Not block crosswalks when at a stop sign or waiting on a red light.
- Stop for a school bus displaying an extended stop arm.

PEDESTRIANS MUST:

- Yield to all vehicles when crossing at points other than crosswalks.

SAFETY RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS

- When walking on a roadway, stay as far left as possible, in single file.
- In darkness/poor visibility, carry a light, wear clothing in light colors and/or with reflective materials.
- Slippery roads/poor visibility may hinder driver's ability to stop quickly.
- Make eye contact with a driver before proceeding.

FOLLOWING EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Only vehicles on necessary official business are permitted to follow within 500 feet of emergency vehicles on an emergency run. Don't drive over an unprotected fire hose unless authorized to do so by a police officer or fire department official.

OTHER TRAFFIC LAWS

Backing is a dangerous maneuver and accounts for many crashes among all classes of drivers.

If you are going to back the vehicle, it is a good practice to walk completely around the vehicle to be sure no person or obstacle is behind it.

Before backing, you should look to the front, sides, and rear and continue to look over your right shoulder to the rear while backing. Do not depend on your mirror. Back slowly into the proper traffic lane with a minimum of movement. Follow the same rules when backing into traffic lanes after being parked at an angle.

Backing is prohibited on controlled access highways (freeways and expressways) except for emergency vehicles in performance of their duties. Except for backing into a parking place, it is never advisable to back on a public street or road. If you back out of a driveway, always back into the nearest lane and proceed from there. Never back across other traffic lanes.

Driving on shoulders is unlawful unless required by emergency conditions. It is never lawful, except under emergency conditions, to drive on the shoulder to pass another vehicle.

Obstructions on windows are prohibited by state law. No sign, poster, or other materials may be placed on any window of a vehicle if it obstructs

CHANGING LANES

Never move from one lane to another until you make certain that you can do so safely. This means watching for safe clearance to the side, ahead, and behind your vehicle. Do not rely solely on your mirror when checking for clearance. Glance over your shoulder to check the "blind spot" your mirror does not cover. Show your intentions to other drivers by using turn signals or hand signals, but remember that a signal does not grant the right to change lanes. Whether you are changing to the next lane or, as may be necessary on multiple lane roadways, to some other lane, you must wait until it is safe to do so. Be sure your intentions are known. Continue using turn signals until you are ready to make the actual turn.

The correct hand signals are:

- **STOP OR DECREASE SPEED.....hand and arm extended downward.**
- **LEFT TURNhand and arm extended out.**
- **RIGHT TURN.....hand and arm extended upward.**



Improper turns are the cause of many traffic accidents. The pedestrian is often the victim of an improper turn at an intersection. A wrong turn on the highway where the pace is faster may result in tragedy. Make an extreme effort to learn and abide by correct procedures of turning.

LOADS MUST CONFORM TO LAW

It is unlawful to drive any vehicle so loaded or when there are such numbers of persons in excess of three in the front seat as to obstruct the driver's view to the front and sides or hinder the driver's control over his vehicle.

A load must not extend more than 5 feet beyond both the front and rear, inclusive, of the vehicle. If a load projects 4 feet or more from the rear of a vehicle, a red flag at least 12 inches square must be attached at its end in daytime and a red light, visible for at least 200 feet, must be attached to the end at night. On passenger vehicles, a load may not extend beyond the line of the tandem.

WHAT TO DO AND EXPECT DURING LAW ENFORCEMENT STOP

Law enforcement officers conduct traffic stops for a variety of reasons, including traffic violations and investigations. Although being stopped may be stressful, knowing what to do will help ensure your safety, as well as the safety of the officer and other motorists.

When you see emergency lights behind you:

- Stay calm, activate your turn signal and pull off to the side of the roadway as soon and as safely as possible.
- Turn off the ignition and radio.
- Stay inside your vehicle unless the officer instructs you to exit.
- Keep both hands on the steering wheel to ensure they are easily seen.
- Ask your passengers to remain calm and to stay inside the vehicle while keeping their hands in plain view.
- Put down your cell phone and other devices.
- Give the officer your full attention.
- If there are weapons in the vehicle, inform the officer upon first contact.
- Do not make sudden moves or search for your driver license or other documents until instructed to do so.

- If a stop occurs at night, turn on your vehicle's interior lights to assist the officer.

During a traffic stop, the officer will identify himself/herself. If he or she is out of uniform, he or she will show you law enforcement credentials, or you may ask to see credentials. In addition, he or she may ask to see your driver license, proof of auto insurance and vehicle registration. If these documents are out of your reach, inform the officer prior to reaching for them.

Expect basic questions concerning your trip. If you have questions, respectfully ask the officer to clarify information. Rather than argue with the officer over a traffic violation and/or citation, you may choose to contest the citation in court, where you will have an opportunity to share your perspective. Your acceptance and signature on a traffic citation is not an admission of guilt, but the refusal to a traffic citation may result in your arrest.

If during the stop, you feel the officer acted inappropriately, document the officer's behavior and report the officer to his or her agency in a timely manner. **The time, date, location, and other details of the stop are key!** Do keep in mind traffic enforcement is effective in changing unsafe driving behavior and reducing crashes, injuries and fatalities. Warnings are designed to deter illegal and/or unsafe behavior.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED AT TRAFFIC STOPS

- Driver License
- Proof of Insurance
- Vehicle Registration

MANDATORY LIABILITY INSURANCE LAW

The Alabama Mandatory Liability Insurance Law provides that **no person shall operate, register, or maintain registration of a motor vehicle designed to be used on a public road or highway unless it is covered by a liability insurance policy.** The law was passed to protect consumers when they are involved in an accident.

Liability insurance policies must be issued by insurers licensed to do business in Alabama for no less than:

- \$25,000 for death or bodily injury to one person;
- \$50,000 for death or bodily injury to two or more persons; and
- \$25,000 for damage or destruction of property.

An owner or operator convicted of a mandatory liability insurance violation may be fined up to \$500 for the first violation and up to \$1,000 for the second or subsequent violation and/or a six month driver's license suspension.

Phone (334) 242-3000 Email: mli@revenue.alabama.gov

WINDOW TINTING

On all vehicles, regardless of classification, only the upper 6 inches of the front windshield may be tinted with a transparent material.

On passenger cars such as sedans, coupes and station wagons, all windows (side and rear) may have tinting that allows at least 32 percent light transmission.

For other vehicles such as SUVs, trucks, vans and RVs, front-seat side windows are subject to the same 32 percent restriction. Darker tinting is permitted on windows behind the driver.

MOVE-OVER LAW

When approaching emergency vehicles stopped with flashing emergency lights, or wreckers displaying flashing amber lights, motorists on roadways with four or more lanes must vacate the lane closest to the emergency vehicle or wrecker. When changing lanes is unsafe or not possible, the driver must slow to a speed that is at least 15 miles per hour less than the posted speed limit. If driving on a two-lane road, the driver must move as far away from the emergency vehicle or wrecker as possible within his or her lane and slow to a speed that is 15 miles per hour less than the posted speed limit when the posted speed is 25 miles per hour or greater or travel 10 miles per hour when the posted speed limit is 20 miles per hour or less.

ADJUST TO DRIVING CONDITIONS

Since nearly all motorists learn to drive under normal conditions, many are not practiced in handling a car safely under conditions that change with the weather, light, emergencies, or with the changes that occur in the human body.

Good, safe driving under all conditions does not come to a person naturally, but must be learned through study and experience. Since many of the conditions described in this chapter do not occur daily, you should study this chapter well so that you can react quickly and properly when they do occur.

NIGHT DRIVING

Approximately half the fatal motor vehicle crashes in Alabama occur during the hours of darkness. Several factors contribute to this despite the fact that traffic volume is light during this period.

Vision: Most of the contributing factors in night-time crashes are directly or indirectly involved with vision. Over driving headlights is a common and dangerous practice. You should never drive so fast that you cannot stop within the distance you can see ahead with your lights. Headlights on high beam normally illuminate the roadway about 350 feet UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS.

Dimming headlights when meeting or following is required by law, as well as being a sensible driving practice. You must dim your headlights when within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle and within 200 feet when following another vehicle. If you do not depress your headlights, you could cause the other driver to crash; and if it's an oncoming vehicle, the driver could crash into YOU. In most instances, if you depress your headlights, the oncoming driver will do likewise. If, after you depress yours, and the other driver fails to do so, keep yours depressed anyway. You prove nothing if you blind the approaching driver with your high beam because you are endangering yourself.

Keep your lighting equipment clean and in good operating condition. In addition to insuring that all lights are operating properly, keep the lenses clean. Keep all glass on your vehicle free of defects and clean, including free of frost and steam.

According to state law, headlights (not parking lights only) must be turned on from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and during other periods of limited visibility when you cannot see clearly for at least 500 feet. As a general rule, if you are in doubt as to when lights are needed, turn them on low beam. In addition to improving your own vision, it helps others to see you.

It is difficult to see at night. Watch carefully for highway signs, pedestrians, bicycles, slow-moving vehicles and animals on the road.

For night driving, maps should be studied carefully in advance. If you have

a companion, he or she can serve as a second pair of eyes for you. Have your “assistant driver” watch for signs and unexpected hazards. Eye fatigue is common in night driving. This can be relieved by keeping your eyes moving from the road to the sides— from near to far ahead, etc.

Glare: Glare can seriously impair vision, many times to the point of causing temporary blindness. The most common glare encountered at night is that of oncoming headlights or the reflection of following lights in your rear view mirror. Glare from oncoming lights can be reduced by directing your vision AWAY from them. This is done by looking to the right-hand edge of the pavement and concentrating on the white striped line. For glare from the rear, use a day-night mirror or adjust your mirror to cut out most of the strong light from the rear.

Emergencies: Emergencies are always worse at night than during the day. Traffic is lighter, your choices of action are limited, and danger is greater. Here are some “do’s and don’ts” for night road emergencies: Pull well off the highway or on the shoulder. Activate four-way flashers and raise hood. Stay with the car, if possible, until help comes. If you MUST become a pedestrian, carry a light and walk on the left edge of the road or shoulder FACING the traffic. If you have flares or reflectors, place them from 100 to 500 feet to the rear of your vehicle on the right hand edge of the highway to warn other traffic.

Speed: Excessive speed is more dangerous at night because of limited visibility. You can see only as far as your headlights carry, and at high speeds this does not give you sufficient stopping distance. Highways are posted for speed limits. Obey these limits, even if you know the road and feel that you can drive faster. These limits are imposed for many reasons, but principally to protect you from the unexpected. A deer leaps out in front of you or you come upon an accident before authorities arrive. Weather conditions may have damaged the road or a bridge. If you should doze or suffer some type of sudden attack, your chances of surviving are many times improved at lower speeds.

WINTER DRIVING

Winter driving brings its own particular dangers. Increased hours of darkness along with fog, rain, snow, sleet, and ice increase driving hazards. The smart driver prepares for these adverse conditions. In most instances, bad weather cannot be blamed for accidents. A thoughtful driver offsets the hazards of winter by following these additional safe-driving practices.

Before driving, start the engine and let it warm up while you remove snow and ice from the car (especially the hood) and windows. Continue to warm at a fast idle until the heater and defroster are warm. Be sure that windshield-washing fluid contains an anti-freeze solution. On extremely cold days, be cautious about using windshield washer and wipers at high speeds. Even if the fluid contains antifreeze, high speed combined with extreme cold can freeze the solution on the windshield and totally obscure your vision.

Get the feel of the road. Try your brakes while driving slowly to find out just how slippery the road is and then adjust your speed to the situation.

Snow treads on the drive wheels are recommended for general driving during snow. They greatly improve general traction, including starting and stopping. Don't be over-confident because you have them on. You still must drive at less than normal speed on snow and allow more room for stopping.

Although snow treads are a great help under normal winter driving conditions, they do not give proper traction on ice. For extremely icy conditions, hard packed snow, and very deep snow, reinforced tire chains are the best.

WINDSHIELD WIPERS/HEADLIGHTS

Alabama law requires that headlights be turned on when the windshield wipers of the vehicle are in use because of rain, sleet, or snow. Intermittent use of windshield wipers does not require headlight usage.

SLIPPERY ROADS ARE HAZARDOUS

Follow other cars at a safe distance. Remember that on snow or ice it takes three to twelve times as much distance to stop your car as on dry pavement. Keep well back of the vehicle ahead of you to give yourself plenty of room to stop.

To start on snow and ice, lower your engine speed to its very minimum. If you have a car with a clutch, let the clutch out very slowly in starting. If your wheels spin, start in second or high gear. This permits a smoother acceleration and should aid you in avoiding spinning or sliding the wheels. If you have an automatic transmission, accelerate slowly and smoothly.

When stopping on packed snow or ice, apply the brakes gently. If you should have to stop suddenly on a slippery surface, pump your brakes. If your wheels lock, release the brake to get them rolling again, then squeeze down again and keep repeating the pumping action until the vehicle stops. Stopping this way will slow your vehicle gradually instead of causing it to skid. While making your stop, be sure to release the pressure on the brakes at the first hint the wheels are starting to slip; and do not depress the clutch to take the vehicle out of gear.

SKIDDING

A vehicle skids when its tires lose their grip on the roadway. When your car begins to skid, the engine loses its pulling effect and the brakes lose their effectiveness. The steering wheel also seems to be ineffective.

Since braking will only increase the velocity of the skid and cause the loss of steering control when the front wheels lock, do not apply pressure on the brake until you gain control of your forward direction. Then carefully apply the brakes if necessary.

With any vehicle skid, the main idea is to keep the rear end from outrunning the front. So to overcome a skid, you must either slow the rear wheels somewhat or speed the front wheels.

With a conventional rear-wheel drive vehicle, when you ease off the gas, the engine acts as a brake to slow the rear wheels slightly. This slows the rear-end slide and gives time for the front end to catch up and, combined with steering, will get the vehicle going straight again.

To achieve the same effect WITH FRONT-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES, you have to make the engine pull harder on the front wheels. STEPPING LIGHTLY ON THE GAS WILL INCREASE FRONT WHEEL SPEED, so the front end can catch up with the sliding rear end and straighten out the skid.

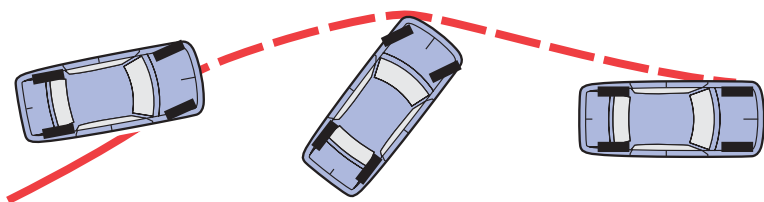
In some situations there may not be enough room to step on the gas. The next best action is to disengage the transmission, either by jamming in the clutch with standard transmission vehicles or shifting into neutral with automatic transmission, and steer in the direction the rear of the vehicle is skidding. CAUTION: Many safety experts hesitate to recommend shifting into neutral because, in a panic of skidding, drivers may take their attention off the road or accidentally shift past neutral into reverse, and either reaction is potentially disastrous.

HYDROPLANING - "WATER SKIING ON THE HIGHWAY"

Hydroplaning, as a cause of skids, has only recently been investigated. It takes place when you're driving on wet roads. At speeds up to 35 mph, most tires will "wipe" the road surface, the same way a windshield wiper cleans the windshield. As the speed increases, the tires cannot wipe the road as well and start to ride on a film of water, just like a set of water skis. In a standard passenger car, partial hydroplaning starts at about 35 mph and increases with speed to about 55 mph, at which point the tires may be totally on the water. In a severe rainstorm the tires lose all contact with the road at 55 mph. If this is the case, there is no friction available to brake, accelerate, or corner. A gust of wind, a change of road pitch or a slight turn can create an unpredictable and uncontrollable skid.

Although our knowledge of hydroplaning is limited, we do know how you can handle it. The best thing to do is to take your foot off the accelerator and let the car slow down. If you skid while your car is only partially hydroplaning, you should be able to regain control by correcting the particular type of skid that occurs. If you're totally hydroplaning, about all you can do is release the accelerator and ride out the skid.

To prevent hydroplaning, it is most helpful to have good tires with deep treads. The treads allow the water to escape from under the tires and tend to prevent complete hydroplaning at normal highway speeds. When the depth of the water exceeds the depth of the treads, complete hydroplaning can be expected at speeds above 50 mph.



DRIVING IN FOG, SNOW

Avoid driving in fog or a snowstorm unless it's absolutely necessary. When visibility is limited, speed must be reduced and you must be ready to stop within the limits of your vision.

Keep headlights on low beam to reduce the glaring reflection of your lights on the thick fog blanket or blinding snow. If it is impossible to see or you become weary of straining your eyes to see with such poor visibility, pull completely off the road, leave lights on and park. Wait until visibility improves.

DRIVING IN HILLY COUNTRY

Use extra caution when driving on narrow, hilly roads or where thick brush and wooded areas frequently block your view. There are many blind pockets within hilly areas and you may not realize another car is on the same road until it's within a few feet of you.

Don't hesitate to use your horn, as you round hazardous curves to let the other drivers know they aren't alone on the narrow road.

The law also forbids you to coast downhill with the transmission in neutral.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide poisoning is much more likely to occur during wintertime driving when you are more apt to drive with all the windows closed and to warm the engine before using the car. Carbon monoxide fumes are odorless and deadly. Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are sudden weariness, yawning, dizziness and nausea. The only cure is to go to an adequate supply of fresh air. Simple precautions to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning are:

- Have the exhaust system checked regularly to be sure it does not leak.
- Do not idle the motor or drive with all the windows closed tightly.
- Do not warm up the motor while the vehicle is in a closed garage.

DRIVING EMERGENCIES

There is one basic rule that applies in all driving situations, and especially in emergency situations - **THINK BEFORE YOU ACT**. Often, an instinctive reaction such as slamming on your brakes while skidding, may be the wrong reaction.

The suggestions below are designed to help you if you are faced with a sudden driving emergency. Remember that these are only suggestions. In some emergency situations, there is little that the driver can do but hang on and hope. In other cases, a driver who understands the basic principles described below can minimize the consequences of a sudden emergency.

- **Blowouts:** A blowout is a sudden collapse of a tire. This throws the vehicle out of control. To regain control, hold tightly to the steering wheel, steer straight and ease up on the accelerator. Do not brake until the vehicle is under control. You may receive warning of an impending blowout by a thumping sound caused by a bulge in the tire. If the tire is losing air

rapidly, it will pull the car to the side. Under-inflation is one of the most common reasons for blowouts.

- **Loss of a wheel:** This is a situation that is similar to a blowout. Often the warning signs are the same - a thumping noise and/or a pulling to one side. The same basic rules apply for recovery of control: hold tightly to the steering wheel, steer straight ahead, ease up on the accelerator, and do not brake until the vehicle has slowed down and is completely under control.
- **Steering failure:** If you suddenly lose control of your steering and the wheel no longer responds to your turning movements, ease up on the accelerator, but do not brake. Your car may have enough natural balance to keep it moving forward as you slow it down. If you brake or try to shift gears, this sudden change in speed may throw the vehicle off balance and out of control. As the car slows down, you may be able to brake very gently to help bring it to a stop.
- **Brake failure:** If your brake pedal suddenly sinks all the way to the floor, try pumping the pedal to build up the pressure. You will generally receive advance warning that your brakes are starting to fail when the pedal feels spongy and slowly continues to sink while being depressed. If pumping the pedal does not build up the pressure, use your emergency or parking brake, but apply gently so that you do not lock the brakes and throw your car into a skid. If you can shift to a lower gear, the engine will slow you down. You can turn off the engine - leaving the car in gear - and the engine will slow you down. If you have power steering or power brakes, you will lose this assistance when you turn off the engine.
- **Running off the pavement:** If your wheels drift onto the shoulder of the road, don't try to swerve back onto the pavement because you might throw your car off balance. Instead, stay on the shoulder and reduce speed. After you've slowed down, turn gently back onto the pavement.
- **Car approaching in your lane.** If you see a car coming toward you in your lane, pull to the right and slow down. Sound your horn. At night, flash your lights. You may wake up the drowsy or inattentive driver approaching you. Do not turn into the left lane because the driver of the oncoming vehicle might wake up and swing back into the path of your car.
- **Car attempting to pass you:** If a car is attempting to pass you and cannot complete the movement because of oncoming traffic, you must act to prevent a crash, which could also involve you. If the passing car is at a point where the pass can be completed with your help, slow your speed to allow the driver to move ahead of you quickly. If it becomes definite that the driver cannot complete the pass and must drop back, increase your speed leaving room for the vehicle to again move in behind you. If the right shoulder is adequate and a crash is almost certain, move quickly onto the shoulder to allow the passing car to move into your lane.
- **Stalling on railroad tracks:** If your car stalls on railroad tracks and it has a

manual transmission, you may be able to move it off the tracks by running the starter while the car is in low or second gear. If you have an automatic transmission, you will have to push the car off the tracks. If you cannot get the car off the tracks, and a train is approaching, abandon the vehicle, and quickly walk alongside the tracks in the direction of the approaching train so that you will not be struck by debris when the vehicle is hit.

- **Immersion:** If your car plunges into deep water **BUT DOES NOT SINK**, immediately escape through a window. Opening a door, even if possible, will permit the water to enter the car more rapidly. If the car **SINKS** beneath the surface before you can escape, the weight of the engine will force the front end down first. This usually creates an air pocket in the back of the car. Get into the air area and breath deeply. When the car has settled you should be able to escape through a window.
- **Fire:** If smoke comes from under the hood, get off the road and turn off the ignition. If no fire extinguisher is available, use dirt or sand to smother the fire. Do not use water, for burning gasoline will float on it and spread the blaze.
- **Overheating:** You can help prevent overheating in slow-moving traffic by shifting into neutral and racing the engine briefly during stops. This will speed up the fan and the water pump. If steam begins to come from under the hood, your cooling system is boiling. Pull to the side of the road and turn off your engine. **DO NOT OPEN THE RADIATOR CAP.**
- **Headlight failure:** If your headlights suddenly fail, try your parking lights and directional signals—one of the two may work and give you enough light to guide you as you leave the road. If your lights fail on a busy or lighted highway, you will probably have enough light from other sources to guide you off the road. If all the lights fail on a dark, deserted highway, slow down and try to keep your car on the pavement until you have reduced speed enough so that you can move onto the shoulder without striking an obstruction.
- **Windshield wiper failure:** If your wipers suddenly fail in blinding rain or snow, slow down, roll down your side window, and put your head out so that you can see ahead. Then move your car off the highway. Use the same procedure if your hood should suddenly open and blind you.
- **Stuck accelerator pedal:** If your accelerator pedal sticks, you may be able to free it by hooking your toe under the pedal and attempting to raise it. If not, you can turn the engine off and thus slow the vehicle down. If you have power steering or power brakes, you will lose this assistance when you cut the engine.

DRIVING THE FREEWAYS

Freeways are multi-lane, controlled access, divided highways that permit you to drive long distances without interruption, with minimum fatigue and maximum safety. There are no stops and cross traffic on the freeways. If you know how to use them properly you can get where you're going sooner and have a better chance to arrive safely. It is therefore important that you know and understand the distinctive features of freeways.

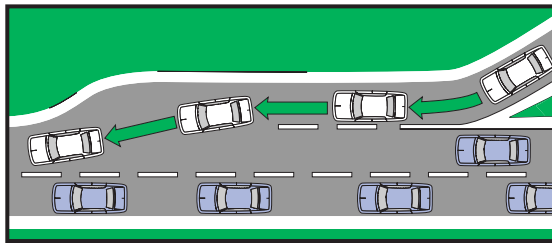
Safe use of freeways demands knowledge of special types of hazards. Among other things, it requires that you keep pace with traffic and stay alert. Slower moving vehicles, those traveling at less than the normal speed of traffic at that time, **MUST KEEP TO THE RIGHT**.

Cutting from one lane to another is a dangerous practice. Choose the lane in which traffic is moving at the pace you prefer and stay in it. If you must change lanes to pass or leave the freeway, check traffic carefully and signal well in advance of your move.

In case of emergencies, such as mechanical breakdowns, park entirely off the traveled portion and stay with your vehicle if at all possible. Open the trunk, raise the hood if weather permits and tie a white cloth to a door handle or antenna, where it can best be seen. These are distress signals, and any law enforcement officer seeing them will give you assistance. Other than in a case of emergency, parking is not permitted on the freeway.

For highway emergencies, to report accidents and drunk drivers, dial *HP or (*47) toll-free on your cell-phone to contact Alabama State Troopers.

ENTERING THE FREEWAY



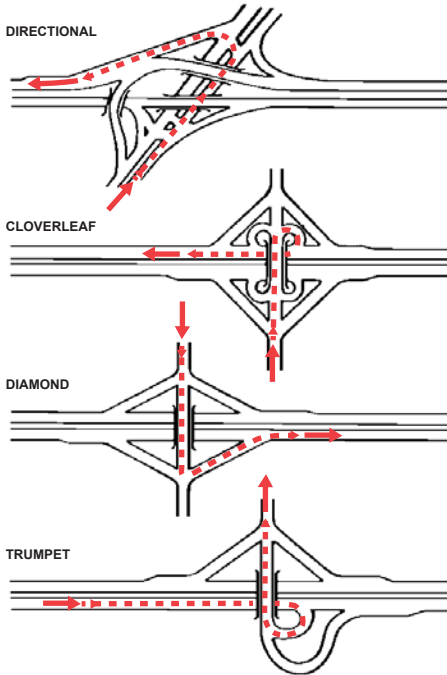
Entrance ramps are provided for entering freeways. These are short, one-way ramps that permit safe and easy entry. The entrance ramp will take you to a special acceleration lane. As you approach and enter the acceleration lane, increase speed to match that of vehicles in the through lanes, if possible. Watch for an opening, activate your turn signal, and merge smoothly with the other traffic. Drivers on the freeway should allow room for those entering, but you must yield to them if they do not. **DO NOT** come to a full stop in the acceleration lane unless absolutely necessary.

When a **YIELD** sign is in place at an entrance ramp with no acceleration

lane, entering traffic must obey the YIELD sign and stop if necessary rather than force their way into the traffic stream.

INTERCHANGES

The intersection of two highways at different levels (over and under) with separate connecting roads for the transfer of traffic from one highway to the other is called an interchange. This design feature enables vehicles to cross, enter, or leave either highway without interfering with other vehicles. Four of the most common types of interchanges are called “**directional**,” “**cloverleaf**,” “**diamond**,” and “**trumpet**”.



DIRECTIONAL INTERCHANGE:

This type is used where a high volume of traffic desires to transfer between only two legs of the interchange. The directional ramp shown in the above illustration is designed to accommodate high volumes of traffic from west to north. Other movements are accomplished on the conventional diamond type ramps.

CLOVERLEAF INTERCHANGE:

Designed to allow turning movements off or onto the freeway from four directions, using loop type connections. It eliminates left turn and cross traffic conflicts for all movements.

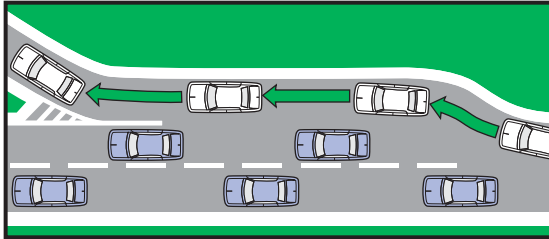
DIAMOND INTERCHANGE:

Characterized by four ramps, allowing vehicles to enter or leave the main highway while flowing with the traffic. Left turns are made **AFTER** leaving the freeway.

TRUMPET INTERCHANGE:

Provides access to a freeway when another roadway connects, forming a “T” intersection. It is a variation of directional or diamond type interchanges to permit turning movements on and off the highway.

LEAVING THE FREEWAY



Getting off the freeway at the right place requires advance planning and close observance of all signs. Prepare for your exit by moving into the proper lane well in advance. Signal your turn, move into the deceleration lane and reduce your speed as you prepare to enter the exit ramp. Never reduce speed suddenly on the freeway. As you move into the exit ramp, be prepared to yield or stop when you come to the intersecting roadway.

If you miss your exit you must not stop, back up, or attempt to turn-around; proceed to the next exit and come back to the one you missed.

YOUR VEHICLE

Motorists cannot be safe drivers unless their vehicles are properly equipped and in good mechanical condition.

Alabama law specifies the safety equipment you must have on your vehicle. There are different regulations regarding different types of vehicles.

BRAKES:

All automobiles must have two separate methods of applying brakes. They must have a regular foot brake and a parking brake.

MUFFLERS:

Every vehicle must be equipped with a muffler in good working order. It must eliminate excessive or unusual noise such as a sharp popping or cracking sound. Muffler cutouts, bypasses or similar devices are forbidden. The exhaust system must not leak carbon monoxide fumes into the interior of the vehicle. The system should be checked periodically to be sure it is not leaking.

WINDSHIELD WIPERS:

Every motor vehicle having a windshield must be equipped with windshield wipers in good working order.

REAR VIEW MIRRORS:

To enable the driver to see 200 feet to the rear are required on all vehicles.

LIGHTS:

Motor vehicles must be equipped with at least two headlights (white lights), a rear license plate light, a brake light, and at least one red taillight. All lights must be visible from a distance of at least 500 feet. The high beam of the headlight must illuminate objects at a minimum of 350 feet and be in adjustment and alignment. Other vehicles must be equipped as required by law.

OTHER LIGHTS:

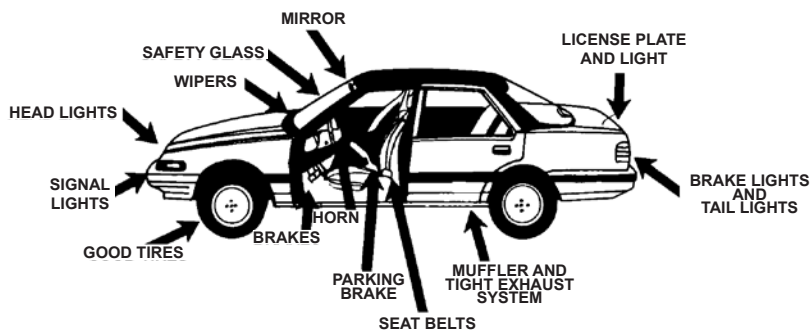
The use of both left and right turn signal lights or other pairs of lights flashing simultaneously to indicate a vehicular hazard is permitted.

SAFETY BELTS:

Statistics show that in a crash, steering assemblies cause 30 percent of fatal injuries, and another 40 percent of deaths are caused by striking the windshield, windshield frame or instrument panel. Safety belts can prevent these "second collisions." For children under six years old, special child and infant restraints

are needed to protect them from serious injury or death. Traffic accidents are the number one killer of children and these restraints for small children can prevent them from becoming “flying missiles” in a traffic crash.

YOUR CAR MUST HAVE THIS EQUIPMENT



HORNS

A horn (in good working order) is required on all motor vehicles. Use it to warn children, bicyclists, pedestrians and motorists you are passing. Bells, sirens or exhaust whistles may not be used except for emergency vehicles.

Needless use of your horn may result in an arrest. It is unlawful to use a motor vehicle horn for any purpose except in giving warning when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation. Never use the horn to announce arrival or call your passengers.

TIRES

With the increasing number of miles being driven on high-speed highways, safe tires are important. It is important that you buy the proper tires for your particular car to be sure that they will carry the weight. Check tire pressure often and never drive with them under-inflated. When your car is being serviced, check your tires for cuts, bruises, foreign objects or other faults. If wear is uneven, have wheels and/or alignment inspected. Be sure that you have enough rubber; a tire is illegal if your tread is less than 1/16 inch deep. Treat your tires kindly, do not make “jack-rabbit” starts or screeching halts unless absolutely necessary. Take it easy on corners and over extremely rough surfaces. Take a break and let them cool during long trips during warm weather. Never use different types of tires. Check with your dealer about mixing types on front and back. Your spare tire should be checked periodically, you may need it.

MAINTENANCE

The only efficient, safe vehicle is one that is properly maintained. Brakes, exhaust systems, cooling systems, lights, windshield wipers, tires become worn and defective and need maintenance from time to time. If not properly maintained, any one of these items could be the cause of a serious accident.

As a safety measure, it is advisable to have your car checked. In this way, defective equipment will be repaired.

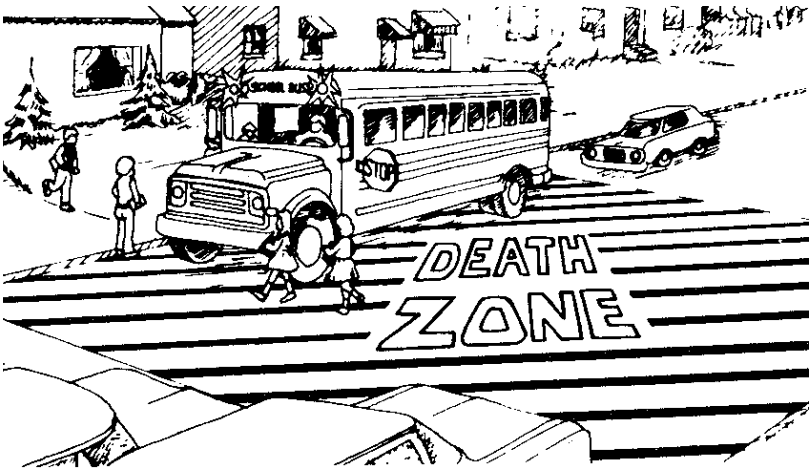
PLAN YOUR TRIP

Plan your trip in advance. Use a map and decide exactly where to get on and off the freeway.

CHECK YOUR CAR'S GASOLINE GAUGE and get fuel if you do not have enough for your trip. Check for water and oil needs. There are no service stations located directly on freeways.

Make sure your car is in good mechanical condition. Check your tires, including spares, to make certain they are properly inflated, have good tread and are free of cuts.

THE DEATH ZONE



CAUTION: The majority of children injured or killed in pupil transportation are not injured or killed on the bus, but outside the bus. Most are struck by motorists who fail to stop for the flashing red lights and extended stop signs. This area around the stopped school bus is referred to as the "DEATH ZONE."



ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PARENT/TEEN DRIVING AGREEMENT

www.ParentingTeenDrivers.com

- I will **obey driving laws**, including speed limits.
- I will wear my **seatbelt** at all times and make all passengers wear seatbelts. I will check to make sure all belts are fastened before I drive.
- I will **not use a cell phone or any other electronic device while driving**. I will pull over to make calls, receive calls, text or use any electronic device in any way.
- **Limit on passengers:** Immediately after I receive my license, I will not be allowed to have any passengers except by parents' permission. As I gain experience, I will be allowed one passenger. Over time, this will be subject to change, but only after discussions with my parents.
- **I must ask permission to drive**, every time I drive, until my parents withdraw this rule. I will not make unscheduled stops or side trips.
- When I am away from my parents, **I will keep them informed of exactly where I am**.
- **I will not leave the scene of an accident**, no matter how minor, without the permission of police officers and/or my parents.
- **No alcohol use/abuse.** It is illegal for me to drink alcohol. However, if I do break the law by drinking anything alcoholic I will not drive for 24 hours.
- **No drug use/abuse.** I will not allow alcohol or illegal drugs in the car.
- **I will not ride as a passenger with any driver who has used alcohol or any drug** as defined above.
- I will engage in **no thrill-seeking behavior** while driving. Driving too fast, racing of all kinds, and any kind of "stunt" involving a car are NOT ALLOWED. Driving is for transportation ONLY.
- **I will inform my parents about any and all tickets, accidents, and encounters with police** (including warnings.)
- **I will not allow any other person to drive the car** without my parents' specific permission for each specific case.
- **Car audio system.** For the first month I drive, I will not have the car stereo on. After the first month, I will talk to my parents about allowed use of the audio system.

- **Emotional upset.** Knowing that judgment and driving skills are altered by emotions, I will not drive when I am upset or angry. If upset, I will contact my parents for transportation and I reserve the right to maintain my privacy regarding personal matters.
- **Friends ride only with their parents' permission.** When transporting my friends, I will be reasonably sure that they have their parents' permission to ride with me.
- **I will not smoke** and will not allow smoking in the car.
- **I will not eat while driving.**
- **I will not do things while driving which distract me.**

CONSEQUENCES: If I violate the rules in this contract, my parents will not allow me to drive, without a parent in the car with me, for some period of time.

DRIVER _____ (date)

PARENT(s)/Guardian(s) _____ (date)

THIS CONTRACT WILL BE REVIEWED AND POSSIBLY REVISED ON _____ (date).

KEY POINTS!

OBEY THE LAW

DRIVE ONLY WITH PERMISSION

SEAT BELTS

PASSENGERS ARE LIMITED

NO CELL PHONE USE WHILE
DRIVING

PARENTS MUST KNOW WHERE I AM

DON'T LEAVE SCENE OF ACCIDENT

NO ALCOHOL, DRUGS, OR TOBACCO

NO EATING

ATTENTION 15, 16 & 17 YEAR OLD DRIVERS!!

GDL (Graduated Drivers License)—Act #02-408 2010 Amendments Effective 7/1/2010

GDL SUMMARY:

1. Does not apply to individuals 18 years of age or older.
2. Does not apply to individuals 17 years of age or older who have had a valid drivers license for 6 months or longer.
3. Does not apply to individuals who are 16 years of age or older who are married or the head of household.
4. Does not apply to individuals that have been legally relieved of minority status (the state or period of being below the legal age).
5. A person under the age of 18 may not apply for an unrestricted driver license until that person has held a learner license for at least a six-month period with no violations of the restrictions. (Must be 17.)

15 year olds with a valid learner license are authorized to drive while accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or a person who is 21 years of age or older who is a licensed driver and occupies the front seat next to the driver or when accompanied by a licensed or certified driving instructor occupying the front seat by the driver.

16 year olds must have parental or legal guardian's permission to receive a license and to drive without supervision.

RESTRICTIONS:

Restrictions on the license of a person who is 16 years of age or age 17 with a license less than 6 months:

1. May not have more than 1 nonfamily passenger other than the parent, guardian or supervising licensed driver at least 21 years of age. (New for 2010, reduced from four.)
2. The student may not operate a vehicle between 12 midnight and 6 a.m. unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian unless:
 - Accompanied by a licensee 21 years of age or older with parental consent.
 - Going to or from their regular workplace.
 - Going to or from a school sponsored event.
 - Going to or from a religious sponsored event.
 - Driving due to a medical, fire, or law enforcement related emergency.
3. Drive while operating any handheld communication device. (New for 2010) Violations will result in an extension of the graduated license period and/or suspension of the license.

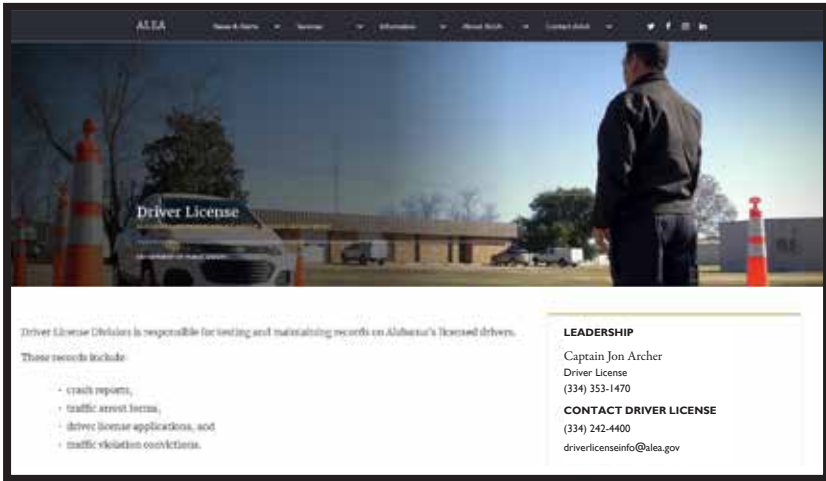
ENFORCEMENT:

Violation of the above conditions will cause the licensee to be guilty of a traffic violation, but shall not be subject to any criminal penalties or court costs. No citation will be issued for a traffic violation unless the licensee is stopped for a separate violation of the law and issued a citation or warrant for the separate violation. No points will be assessed for violation of the above restrictions.

Violation of any of the above restrictions will result in the restrictive period being extended by 6 months or until the driver reaches 18 years of age.

If a licensee is convicted of a second moving traffic violation or is convicted of failure to give information, render aid, racing, fleeing, or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer, reckless driving, illegal passing, driving on the wrong side of the road, or any other offense where four or more points are assessed, their license will automatically be suspended for 60 days or until age 18, whichever comes first. This rule will also apply to other violations as designated by rules or regulations that may be imposed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Visit Our Web Site At www.alea.gov



The Driver License Division Web link contains a variety of information that we hope will help you. From online driver manuals to information on testing procedures and schedules, our Web site was designed to be your one-stop for all your Driver License needs.

Alabama Drivers License Offices Telephone Numbers

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Decatur	256 351-4665	Montgomery	334 274-0307
Dothan.....	334 983-5616	Opelika	334 742-9986
Evergreen	251 578-5726	Quad Cities.....	256 383-2923
Huntsville	256 539-0681	Selma	334 875-1341
Jacksonville	256 435-7006	Tuscaloosa.....	205 553-0729

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NOTES

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View All Online Services Available On Our Website at:
www.alea.gov/dps/driver-license

Driver License Appointments

Appointments may also be requested by phone during regular business hours.

All requests must be made 48 hours prior to the preferred date of test.

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is available to qualified individuals at any Driver License examining office operated by the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency.

Visit our Web Site www.alea.gov

MOVING? LET US KNOW!

After changing your address in Alabama, you have 30 days in which to notify the Driver License Division of the new Alabama address. Change of address forms are available on our website.

Write Us: Alabama Law Enforcement Agency
Driver License Division
PO Box 1471
Montgomery AL 36102-1471

Phone Us: 334-242-4400 (*menu selection*)

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EXHIBIT 11

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "James" <j9363199@gmail.com>

To: "rollintides@yahoo.com" <rollintides@yahoo.com>

Cc:

Sent: Sun, Sep 22, 2024 at 10:40 AM

Subject: Fwd: Alabama Voter Registration - 20240914000014512

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <notifications@alabamainteractive.org>

Date: Sat, Sep 14, 2024, 2:16 PM

Subject: Alabama Voter Registration - 20240914000014512

To: <j9363199@gmail.com>

Alabama Voter Registration

09/14/2024 02:16 PM

Your application has been submitted and delivered to the **Autauga County Board of Registrars.**

Please allow 10 to 14 days for your application to be processed. You are not registered to vote until your County Board of Registrars reviews and approves your application!

Your confirmation number is 20240914000014512

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Please do not reply to this email.



EXHIBIT 12

Secretary of State Wes Allen moves to remove noncitizens from voter rolls

AUGUST 16, 2024 • NEWS



BY ANNA BARRETT

MONTGOMERY, Ala. – Alabama Secretary of State Wes Allen says he has identified 3,251 noncitizens that have registered to vote and has instructed local authorities in all 67 counties to inactivate noncitizens' voter

registration.



issued identification number, according to a [release](#).

“Those who do not self-remove or update their voter registration have been placed on the path to removal as prescribed by the National Voter Registration Act,” Allen said in a statement.

According to the release, Allen repeatedly requested help from the federal government, but was denied. Allen told ADN the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service originally cited security of personal identifying information for not releasing data.

“I have been clear that I will not tolerate the participation of noncitizens in our elections,” Allen said. “I have even gone so far as to testify before a United States Senate Committee regarding the importance of this issue. We have examined the current voter file in an attempt to identify anyone who appears on that list that has been issued a noncitizen identification number.”

Allen told ADN the Secretary of State’s office cross-checked the identifying numbers with two state agencies and are working to obtain more.

“This is not a one-time review of our voter file,” he said. “We will continue to conduct such reviews to do everything possible to make sure that everyone on our file is an eligible voter.”

Allen’s office sent the list of registered voters with noncitizen identification numbers to the Office of Alabama Attorney General Steve Marshall for further investigation and possible criminal prosecution.

The Alabama initiative mirrors similar moves in neighboring states. **In June, Tennessee election officials asked over 14,000 people to provide proof of citizenship in order to remain on active-voter rolls**, The Associated Press reported. They **later walked back that request** after local voting rights advocates accused the state of voter intimidation.

Jonathan Diaz, the director of voting advocacy and partnerships for the Campaign Legal Center, a nonpartisan organization that works to expand voting access, said Allen’s announcement undermines public confidence in the integrity of elections, and is a disproportionate response to a relatively rare phenomenon.

“It’s like using a bazooka to kill a cockroach,” he told the AP. “You know, you get the cockroach, but you’re going to cause a lot of collateral damage. And in this case, the collateral damage are eligible registered voters who are being flagged for removal from the rolls.”

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AL Secretary of State discovers thousands of non-citizen vote

by Andrea Ramey

Wed, August 14th 2024 at 5:28 PM

Updated Thu, August 15th 2024 at 1:37 PM

AL Secretary of State reports thousands of registered voters are not US citizens (File image - Adamkaz via Getty Imc

TOPICS: ALABAMA VOTERS SECRETARY OF STATE WES ALLEN US CITIZENS REGISTRARS MC

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Alabama, which is against the law.

"We're still trying to dig in on that and get to the bottom of that," said Allen

Confirm your voter registration status on Alabama's website

He's requested the Boards of Registrars in all 67 counties immediately inact from their voter files and start the process of removing them. In Mobile Co and in Baldwin County, there are 143 non-citizens registered to vote. Allen issued non-citizen identification numbers by the federal government.

"If they can prove that they are naturalized citizens, they have to show an A license, a valid Alabama driver's license, or the last four digits of their Social said Allen.

Allen says finding this out wasn't easy. Non-citizen identification numbers a Department of Homeland Security, but he says the feds wouldn't supply th

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"We met roadblock after roadblock after roadblock, red tape bureaucracy, go a different route. And it's taken a little while to do that. And we built this really day one," said Allen.

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Allen says they obtained the non-citizen identification numbers through the Department of Labor and Alabama Law Enforcement Agency. Allen says he found findings to Attorney General Steve Marshall. On X Wednesday, formerly known as Twitter, Marshall posted "BE ADVISED: Violations of state election laws will be prosecuted to the extent of the law."

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"It's a federal offense to register to vote if you're not a legal citizen," said Allen. "It could be criminal prosecutions."

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Allen says they're also investigating whether or not the people identified had voted in the elections.

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15 August, 2024

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EXHIBIT 14

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U.S. Citizen removed from voting, placed on inactive list



Due to an error on a form James Stroop filled out in 2022, the Alabama Department of Labor briefly identified him as a non-citizen

By [Nick Balenger](#)

Published: Aug. 28, 2024 at 10:32 PM EDT | Updated: Aug. 29, 2024 at 11:49 AM EDT

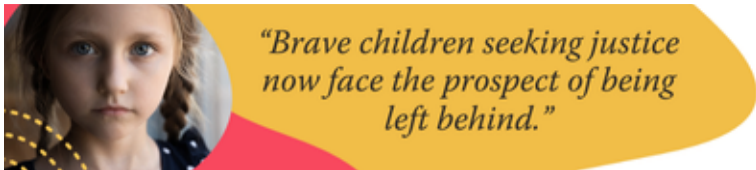


HUNTSVILLE, Ala. ([WAFF](#)) - James Stroop lives in Union Grove and has lived in the U.S. his whole life. He's voted in every election he could and even applied to be a poll worker this November. When he got a letter from his local registrar he thought it was to tell him his application was approved. That's not the news he received.

"I'm like 'Hey the election is coming up, I'd like to vote it's my right.' People make mistakes, things happen," Stroop said. "It would be kind of funny if it was just a mistake but I feel that some people just seem to jump on things."

Due to an error on a form James Stroop filled out in 2022, the Alabama Department of Labor briefly identified him as a non-citizen. It was an issue he corrected two years ago.

When the Department of Labor sent its list of non-citizens to the Secretary of State, there was a problem. Stroop was still on the list.



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"The Secretary of Labor reached out to me, he called me directly and he apologized for the mistake," Stroop said." He said that so far he had 15 errors that they knew of, and that's just what they knew of."

When WAFF 48 News talked to the Secretary of State, Wes Allen earlier this month he said the federal government did not issue the list of non-citizens when he asked. So he turned to state databases.

"We had just been running into brick wall after brick wall after brick wall and we took a little different route and were able to ascertain a little over 3,200 individuals," Allen said.

Stroop is now left to wait.

"It may be tomorrow it may be two weeks, just hopefully it's before the election," Stroop said.

If you need to confirm that you are registered to vote and to locate your polling location, [click here](#).

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EXHIBIT 15

**Written Testimony
Secretary of State Wes Allen
State of Alabama
March 12, 2024**

Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today about election security.

As Alabama's Secretary of State, I serve as the State's Chief Elections Officer and work closely with the Probate Judges, Circuit Clerks, Sheriffs, Absentee Elections Managers, poll workers and Boards of Registrars who are all an integral part of our elections process at the local level in each of our 67 counties.

When I took the oath of office 14 months ago, I made it a top priority to ensure that our elections are fair and secure so that every eligible voter who wishes to cast a vote in any election in our state could do so with confidence knowing their vote would be counted properly. Elections are the bedrock of our Constitutional Republic and it is my Constitutional duty to ensure our elections are conducted with integrity, honesty and accuracy.

Voter registration and voter file maintenance are the foundation of election integrity.

Registered voters can choose to participate in elections in Alabama with the confidence that our elections process is fair and secure because Alabama has taken solid steps in our state to ensure election integrity.

We have enacted legislation in Alabama that makes it illegal for any voting tabulator to be connected to the internet. Alabama state law requires the use of paper ballots in all elections.

Each of our voters must verify their identity with photo identification at his or her polling place. If a voter does not have a valid photo ID for voting purposes, my office will send someone to the location of their choice, even their home, to issue them a voter ID, upon request.

When I served in the Alabama House of Representatives, I sponsored and passed legislation, which prohibits private individuals or organizations from purchasing election tabulators, ballots or supplies and prohibits those same entities from paying election administration officials or their staffs. This law ensures our elections are free of influence from any outside group or individual. Steps like these, that we have taken in Alabama, serve to solidify the foundation of voter confidence.

Proper voter file maintenance is essential to instilling and preserving confidence in elections. Just this year, I, with the help of the dedicated team at Alabama's Office of Secretary of State, established the Alabama Voter Integrity Database. . . AVID. For the first time in our state's history, we have been approved to directly cross check our voter file with the national death master index maintained by the Social Security Administration so that when an Alabama voter dies in another state, we are able to identify and remove that individual from our voter file. Immediately removing deceased Alabamians from our voter file not only instills confidence but also allows us to maintain a more accurate voter file. Every state should be able to do this, but excessive federal regulations make it more difficult than it should be for states to access this important information. Although we have now been approved to utilize that index, the process was burdensome and time consuming. In fact, our access was further delayed due to the fact that the State of Alabama was considered for access behind a long line of private entities. You, as members of the United States Senate, can remove those obstacles and make this information immediately available to every Secretary of State in this nation.

AVID also enables us to work with the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency to receive notifications of Alabama licensed drivers over the age of 18 who have received a driver license in another state. Additionally, by comparing the National Change of Address database maintained by the United States Postal Service to our voter file, we identify registered Alabama voters who have requested to have their mail forwarded due to moving to a location outside of our state. For the first time in our state's history, we have entered into agreements with each of our border states allowing us to identify people who are registered to vote in Alabama and in a border state.

Voters who are identified as possibly relocating through any of these methods receive a mailer from their county Board of Registrars asking them to confirm their relocation or update their Alabama voter registration information. To date, we have, through AVID, identified 109,709 Alabama voters who have likely relocated outside of the state. But, unlike deceased voters, we cannot immediately remove them from the Alabama voter file. The National Voter Registration Act of 1993, also known as NVRA, mandates that we wait four years to make such a removal. If I could make a recommendation to this body to increase confidence in our elections, it would be to shorten the four-year waiting period mandated by the NVRA, especially considering the fact that state to state movers account for 19.9% of all relocations according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The four-year waiting period allows an individual to remain in a voter file in a state in which they no longer live for several elections including:

- a Presidential election
- a U.S. Senate election
- a gubernatorial election
- 2 congressional elections

- Mayoral election
- County commission elections
- State house and Senate elections
- and Judicial elections.

Four years is, quite frankly, too long. Amending the NVRA to shorten the four-year waiting period would certainly increase voter confidence, decrease bloated voter files and result in more accurate voter files across the nation.

Finally, the federal government currently obstructs the ability of the states to verify the citizenship of men and women registering to vote or attempting to vote in our elections. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) division of the Department of Homeland Security has denied our repeated requests to obtain a list of non-citizens for the purpose of ensuring that only legal American citizens register to vote or cast votes in our elections. The USCIS directs us to use the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) database. However, SAVE explicitly states that the database is not to be used for voter registration verification. One might ask why the federal government prevents us from using every available database to ensure that only U.S. Citizens are able to vote in our elections, especially in light of the hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants crossing our Southern border each month.

Again, thank you for your time. It has been an honor and a privilege to appear before you today.

EXHIBIT 16



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Alabama purging 3,251 noncitizens from voting rolls

Updated: 7:33 PM CDT Aug 14, 2024

Infinite Scroll Enabled

Jon Paepcke

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — While about 95% of eligible Alabamians are registered to vote, Secretary of State Wes Allen is fighting to keep non-U.S. citizens away from the polls.

“Philosophically, only American citizens should be voting in our elections. It’s state law. It’s in our constitution here in Alabama,” Allen said.

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So, he sought what are called alien registration numbers from the federal government to see if any immigrants were trying to vote in Alabama.

“We had multiple conversations with the White House. You know, we ran into one roadblock after another roadblock, red tape bureaucracy,” Allen said.

However, after cross-checking data with state agencies, Allen's office found 3,251 noncitizens registered in Alabama.

We requested a county-by-county breakdown.

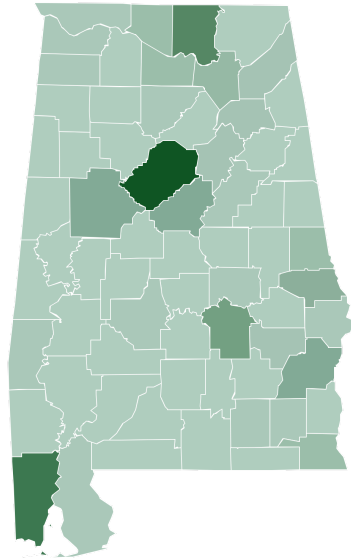
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NON-CITIZENS REGISTERED IN ALABAMA



SOURCE: ALABAMA SECRETARY OF STATE

ALABAMA SECRETARY OF STATE

Jefferson, Shelby and Tuscaloosa counties have a combined 854 noncitizens on their voting rolls.

“We almost have almost half a million registered voters in the county. So, to have some folks slip through the cracks like that, I'm not surprised,” Jefferson County Board of Registrars Chairman Barry Stephenson said.

Local election leaders like Stephenson must now pitch in by sending out letters requiring the voters in question to verify their citizenship.

If they don't and show up to vote anyway, they must fill out a voter update form at the polls.

“You're signing and attesting that you are a U.S. citizen. So, if they move forward and they are still not a U.S. citizen, then they can be subject to criminal prosecution,” Stephenson said.

Allen says his mission to ensure only Americans have a say in the country's elections will continue.

“We're going to keep pushing and we're not going to slow down,” Allen said.

The deadline to register to vote in Alabama is Oct. 21.

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EXHIBIT 17

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM
Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF CARMEL MICHELLE COE
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Michelle Coe, declare as follows:

1. I am a 67-year-old resident of Millbrook, Alabama. Millbrook is located in Elmore County.

Background

2. I was born in England to Irish parents.
3. In 1978, I met and fell in love with my husband, who was then in the U.S. Marine Corps, while I was living in Belgium. We got married in the United Kingdom.
4. I moved to the United States in 1979 after marrying my husband. I became a legal permanent resident of the U.S. shortly thereafter, in 1979. I was a legal permanent resident from 1979 until I became a citizen in September 2021.
5. Because my husband was in the Marines, we moved around a fair amount, until we settled in Alabama. We have lived in Alabama for thirty years—we moved here in 1994.
6. I am currently the Chief Executive Assistant at Resurrection Catholic Missions. I have worked there in several roles continuously since 1994.
7. After living in the United States for four decades, I decided to naturalize because I wanted to vote. I have been active for a long time in my community. For many years, I supported voting efforts by volunteering with Faith In Action Alabama, working to support the organization's phone banking. I also did some protest marching when Alabama passed an anti-immigrant law back in 2011. I saw kids that were at school with my kids, on the soccer team, who stopped going to activities because of fear of getting swept up somehow by law enforcement. That didn't sit right with me.
8. At a Faith In Action meeting one evening, I listened to a guest speaker who was once incarcerated. He spoke passionately about how he still did not have his voting rights restored even though he had completed his sentence and done everything the state had asked of him before he was released. That stuck with me, and I thought about how the only thing that kept me from voting was myself. I decided that it was time for me to be more active and to exercise my voice in this way, by voting.

9. I became a naturalized citizen in September 2021 at a naturalization ceremony in Montgomery, Alabama. I wore white to my naturalization ceremony intentionally, in honor of the suffragettes. I mailed my voter registration the next day, registering to vote in the United States for the very first time.
10. I became a registered voter in Alabama in September 2021. Since becoming a registered voter, I have voted in the 2024 primary election, and I plan to vote in the 2024 general election.
11. I believe in voting so strongly because I believe that each person should have a voice. I think it's very important for people to be able to speak up. I don't want to live in a place where people cannot participate in what's happening in their country. We lived in Saudi Arabia because of my husband's military service, and while I enjoyed living there, it's very much a kingdom where people do not have much say. That's just not the kind of government I want.

Risk of Loss of Voter Registration Status Due to Secretary Allen's 2024 Voter Purge

12. I first got an Alabama driver's license shortly after we moved to Alabama in 1994. At the time, I was not a U.S. citizen. I have had an Alabama driver's license since that time.
13. The first time I voted in any U.S. election was the 2024 primary election. I did not register to vote or attempt to vote before becoming a U.S. citizen, and I did not vote or attempt to vote before becoming a U.S. citizen.
14. After Secretary of State Allen announced his voter purge program, I became concerned that my name may appear on the list of supposed noncitizens and that I am at risk of being removed from the voter rolls because I once had a noncitizen identification number as a legal permanent resident.
15. I checked my voter registration online immediately after hearing about Secretary Allen's purge program and have repeatedly checked it since then to see if my registration is still active. I wasn't previously concerned that I would be removed from the voter rolls, before Secretary Allen's purge

program, but I am now. I've been checking consistently, and I'll be continuing to check until I can vote.

16. I am concerned that, because of Secretary Allen's purge program, I will be prevented from voting in the November general election despite being a U.S. citizen.
17. I am worried that, because of Secretary Allen's purge program, I will be referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation and prosecution because I registered to vote and vote. I am nervous and uncomfortable about the possibility, although I haven't done anything wrong in registering to vote and voting.
18. Even if I am not currently on Secretary Allen's list of people he is purging from the rolls, I am very worried that I will be falsely identified as a noncitizen in the future because—apparently—the only basis for being included on the list is having ever had a noncitizen identification number. I am worried that, now or in the future, Secretary Allen placing me on the list of supposed noncitizens will jeopardize my ability to vote and subject me to criminal investigation and possible prosecution. Until Secretary Allen's purge program ends, I will remain worried and concerned that I will be misidentified as a noncitizen voter and targeted—given my status as a naturalized citizen.
19. My first reaction to learning about Secretary Allen's voter purge was to think this is crazy—I'm a citizen, I *should* be okay.
20. Through my volunteer and professional work, I sometimes get to hear the stories of people who were active in the civil rights movement who are in their eighties or nineties now. They talk about their difficulties in trying to vote, and how most didn't have the right to vote. I think these efforts to try to stop people from voting should have stopped years and years ago.
21. I want to live in a country where people can participate in what happens to them and their country. Each person should have a voice in what happens to them. No one should face barriers to voting after going through the process of naturalization and registering to vote.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on September 20, 2024 in Millbrook, Alabama.

Carmel Michelle Coe

Carmel Michelle Coe

EXHIBIT 18

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF OLAF ROWLAND
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Olaf Rowland, declare as follows:

1. I am a 50-year-old resident of Lake View, Alabama. Lake View is located in Tuscaloosa County.

Background

2. I was born in the Netherlands.

3. I moved to the United States on July 4, 1998. I moved to be with my wife, who is a United States citizen and was living in Virginia at the time. I became a legal permanent resident shortly thereafter, in 1998.

4. My wife and I have four children together who are all U.S.-born citizens.

5. I moved with my family to Alabama in August 2013.

6. I work as a Health and Safety Manager at OCI, a chemical manufacturing company in Decatur, Alabama.

7. After living in the United States for over a decade, I became a naturalized citizen on June 17, 2022. I am more patriotic about the United States than most U.S.-born citizens I know. People don't know how good they have it here. I love being in the United States, and I wanted to have an impact by voting in elections. So as soon as it became financially feasible, I applied for naturalization.

8. I registered to vote shortly after I became a naturalized citizen in 2022. I plan to vote for the first time in the 2024 general election.

Risk of Loss of Voter Registration Status Due to Secretary Allen's 2024 Voter Purge

9. I first got an Alabama driver's license shortly after we moved to Alabama in 2013. At the time, I was not a U.S. citizen. I have had an Alabama driver's license since that time. I obtained a "Star ID" driver's license after I naturalized, on November 2, 2022.

10. I did not vote or attempt to vote, or register to vote or attempt to register to vote, before becoming a naturalized citizen.

11. On September 16, 2024, I saw a story on my local ABC affiliate about a lawsuit implicating naturalized citizens. The story said that some naturalized citizens had been purged from Alabama's voter roll. I was immediately alert upon seeing the story, and when I read that one of the voters who had received a purge letter was also originally from the Netherlands and naturalized in 2022, I became very nervous.


12. Specifically, I am nervous that because of Secretary Allen's purge program I will be prevented from voting in the November election despite being a U.S. citizen.

13. Even if I am not currently on Secretary Allen's list of people to be purged from the rolls, I am worried that I will be falsely identified as a noncitizen on the voter rolls in the future under the purge program, since Alabama has information that I used to be a noncitizen. I am concerned that, now or in the future, Secretary Allen will place me on his list of supposed noncitizens and will jeopardize my ability to vote. Until Secretary Allen's purge program ends, I will remain worried and

concerned that I will be misidentified as a noncitizen, and will check and re-check my voter registration status.

14. I am dismayed to think that, due to Secretary Allen's purge program, I may miss the opportunity to be involved in the election this November and make an impact in this country I love.

Executed on September 22, 2024 in Lake View, Alabama.

DocuSigned by:

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Olaf Rowland

EXHIBIT 19

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE
OF THE NAACP; ROALD
HAZELHOFF; JAMES STROOP;
CARMEL MICHELLE COE; and
EMILY JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF BENARD SIMELTON
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Benard Simelton, declare as follows:

1. I am the President of the Alabama State Conference of the NAACP (“AL NAACP”). I have served in this role since October 2009. I submit this declaration to describe AL NAACP’s voter registration activities and explain how the organization and its members have been harmed by Secretary of State Wes Allen’s recent decision to purge the voter rolls based on faulty and limited information about voters’ citizenship.

2. Plaintiff AL NAACP is the state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Inc. (“NAACP”).

3. Founded in 1913, AL NAACP is a nonpartisan membership organization with nearly 5,000 members residing in the State, who volunteer in Alabama communities to provide voter services. Members of AL NAACP pay dues. Most of the approximately 95% of members identify as Black. Most members of AL NAACP are registered voters, and some of its members are naturalized citizens. AL NAACP oversees 35 branches and approximately 10 youth and college units of the NAACP in Alabama, and all members of local units are members of AL NAACP.

4. AL NAACP’s leadership includes the statewide Executive Committee as well as the leadership of local NAACP units throughout Alabama. AL NAACP’s work is led by volunteer members—including my role as President—who staff and carry out AL NAACP’s voter registration, engagement, and education programming across the state. Paid staff and consultants also assist in carrying out our work.

Alabama NAACP's Mission and Viewpoints

5. AL NAACP is the oldest and most significant civil rights organization in Alabama. The mission of AL NAACP is to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of Black Americans and all other Americans. Two central organizational objectives of Alabama NAACP are the elimination of racial discrimination in the democratic process and the enforcement of federal laws and constitutional provisions securing voting rights. Alabama NAACP's promotion of voting rights has been central to this mission.

6. Voting and encouraging voting in Alabama are foundational values of AL NAACP. To that end, AL NAACP regularly engages in voter registration, conducts advocacy to safeguard equal access to the vote, and maintains robust voter education and engagement programs to communicate and advance our views about the importance of participating in the political process by registering to vote and voting. AL NAACP's voter outreach programs seek to educate, register, and engage Alabamians, including those who are Black, elderly, disabled, students, undereducated, incarcerated, and others—including naturalized citizens—who are less likely to be engaged in the political process and need assistance to participate in elections.

Alabama NAACP's Voter Registration Activities

7. Voter assistance activities, including registering Alabamians and

helping them confirm their registration status, are a core part of the Alabama NAACP's voter work and further our mission of educating voters and encouraging participation in the democratic process.

8. Volunteers receive training and materials before participating in voter education and engagement events where they will be communicating AL NAACP's pro-voting message by registering people to vote, helping them verify that they remain registered to vote, and assisting voters with absentee ballot applications.

9. To communicate our civic engagement message through our voter education and engagement work, AL NAACP regularly organizes in-person and virtual town hall meetings. During these events, we communicate the importance of voting by registering eligible Alabamians and providing information on the voting process, including by answering questions about voter registration. At in-person town halls and campus events where we assist voters with registering to vote, updating their voter registrations, and confirming their voter registrations, we often provide water and snacks or other food, as well as branded materials to volunteers and other attendees.

10. In addition to these town hall meetings and campus events, AL NAACP regularly engages in additional voter registration as part of its mission to protect the right to vote for Alabama voters. In the months that precede each general election, such as September 2024, AL NAACP typically conducts voter registration at

numerous local events. AL NAACP also engages in individual voter registration in the communities it serves. For example, the Limestone County Branch of AL NAACP hosted a public Drive-Thru Voter Registration, Voter Education, and Photo ID event where volunteers assisted voters with registering to vote, confirming their registration status, and updating voter information. AL NAACP often registers naturalized citizens at these events. In performing these voter services, AL NAACP often partners with other nonpartisan organizations, like the League of Women Voters of Alabama, who share our goal of encouraging civic engagement through voter education, registration, and engagement initiatives.

11. Aside from holding registration events, AL NAACP also engages in individual voter registration in the communities it serves, when the organization encounters individuals who have not registered to vote. Finally, AL NAACP helps its own members and other registered voters update their registrations, double-check that they remain registered, and become actively registered and remain on the rolls if their registrations are inactive.

12. AL NAACP performs this work to further its twin missions of eliminating racial discrimination in the democratic process and helping enforce federal laws and constitutional protections securing voting rights. We consider voter assistance to be an expression of those core values.

The Purge Program's Effect on AL NAACP's Activities and Mission

13. Secretary Allen's purge has harmed AL NAACP in several ways, and will continue to harm AL NAACP until it is stopped and the Secretary has informed previously purged voters that they remain eligible and will not be investigated or prosecuted simply for being registered as naturalized citizens.

14. First, AL NAACP has devoted and will devote resources and members' time to counteract the effects of the Purge Program, including by seeking to ascertain the names of individuals on the Purge List, by coordinating a response to the Purge Program with local branches and partner groups, and by using volunteer time to spread the message to communities that AL NAACP serves that voters must check and re-check voter registration status. AL NAACP has directed those who are rendered ineligible to call the organization and will use volunteer time to assist any purged voters who reach out with re-registration.

15. As the President of AL NAACP, I have already expended approximately five hours of organizational time just in contacting Secretary Allen's and Attorney General Marshall's offices as part of a fruitless quest to determine the names of individuals on the Purge List, in order to aid eligible voters on the List (both any AL NAACP members and otherwise) in accordance with AL NAACP's mission. I called the Secretary of State's office, which referred me to the Attorney General's office, which then referred me back to the Secretary of State's office. The

Secretary of State's office then told me that the office would not provide the list. I stated that AL NAACP wanted to know the names on the lists so that AL NAACP could assist the eligible voters on the lists in taking action to ensure they are registered to vote. The Secretary of State's office repeated that the office would not release the list.

16. AL NAACP has already begun the process of designing written materials like pamphlets to tell Alabamians to double check their voter registration statuses in light of the Purge Program, which has already cost member time. Printing and distributing those materials, which AL NAACP plans to do, will cost additional member time and money. These communication materials are a necessary response to the purge, because the purge will undoubtedly reduce the number of voters who vote since (1) some previously registered voters will be barred from voting or made to overcome additional hurdles before they do; and (2) some voters may choose to cancel their registrations or will not vote because of the fear of prosecution. That unlawful reduction in voters who are in fact eligible to vote harms AL NAACP's mission of increasing participation in our elections, especially among communities who may be less likely to engage in the political process such as naturalized citizens.

17. AL NAACP will continue to spend time and effort to otherwise respond to the purge, including by helping members and other eligible voters determine if they remain registered to vote, helping them re-register if they have been purged,

helping them communicate with election officials as needed to ensure that they remain registered to vote and able to vote in the 2024 general election, and educating them about naturalized citizens' right to vote.

18. If AL NAACP did not have to spend its money and time responding to the Purge Program through the activities described above, it would be able to spend more of its time and money on proactive voter education and engagement, instead of responding to the Purge Program.


19. Even if AL NAACP spends as much time and money as it can to fight the purge's pernicious effects, that will not be enough. It is inevitable that some voters, including some registered by AL NAACP, may not be able to vote, or will choose not to vote, because of the purge. Thus, the purge will directly harm AL NAACP's mission of increasing the number of registered voters in Alabama and increasing political participation through voter turnout.

20. Some of our members will be directly harmed by the purge as well. As explained, AL NAACP's members include Alabamians who are naturalized U.S. citizens who once received noncitizen identification numbers. Until Secretary Allen's purge program ends, those members will need to re-check their voter registration status and are at risk of being required to submit a new voter registration form and undergo a verification process, possibly on short notice, in order to vote in the 2024 general election and beyond. They also have been intimidated by the purge

and the accompanying threat of criminal investigation and prosecution.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on September 22, 2024 in Birmingham, Alabama.

Signed by:

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Benard Simelton

EXHIBIT 20

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF JAMES COZADD
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, James Cozadd, declare as follows:

1. I am a 49-year-old resident of Deatsville, Alabama. My home in Deatsville is located in Autauga County.

Background

2. I was born in Montgomery, Alabama, and have lived in Autauga County for my whole life. My wife Stacey and daughter Kaylee were also born in the United States.

3. I have been a plumber for almost 25 years. Currently, I work for Professional Plumbing, LLC, which is located in Deatsville. I perform new construction and service-repair plumbing.

4. Voting is an important value for me and my family. I see it as a duty that comes from having good values and believing in God.

5. The importance I place on voting also comes from wanting to provide a better future for my family. I have a special-needs daughter, and I want to make sure she gets the care and support she needs. She is blind and has autism and cerebral palsy. She will never be able to take care of herself on her own. My wife and I have had a hard time getting things for her, like disability benefits she needs, that you would think would be easy. There's a lot of reform that needs to happen so that people like my daughter are better served, and to me, voting is an important part of making that change happen. I believe that if we all do our part by voting, if we each pitch in our two cents, then those changes can happen.

6. I registered as a Republican when I first registered to vote and generally vote Republican. I voted in the 2016 and 2020 elections without any issues.

7. About six years ago, I moved houses on my family's plot in Deatsville, from 2068 County Road 85 to 2064 County Road 85. I did not specifically update my Alabama voter registration when I moved, because my driver's license had my old address on it and I wanted to wait until it expired. I did fill out a Change-of-Address form with the U.S. Postal Service.

Loss of Voter Registration Status Due to Secretary Allen's August 2024 Voter Purge

8. On September 14, 2024, I received a letter from the Autauga County Board of Registrars informing me that my voter registration had been made inactive and that I was being removed from the voter rolls because I had, supposedly, previously been issued a noncitizen identification number. The letter from Autauga County arrived to my old address. My sister-in-law lives very close to where I used to live and saw the letter in my old mailbox, so she picked it up and delivered it to me.

9. I am a U.S.-born citizen and have never received a noncitizen identification number. I cannot think of any reason why I was placed on Secretary Allen's purge list—and I was not given a reason in the letter.

10. I've been racking my brain to try to figure out how I ended up on the list of purged voters, but I have no clue.

11. I have had an Alabama driver's license for nearly thirty years.

12. At one point, at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 or 2021, I filed pre-registration paperwork for unemployment benefits. It was on hold status so that if I ever needed it, it would be on file, but I never activated it. I do not believe I checked any box saying I was not a citizen.

13. I was stunned to receive that letter. It feels like they are trying to make me think I've broken the law—just for trying to exercise my right to vote. While I hope it was just a mistake, I think if they were just trying to verify something, they would have done so long before the election. Now I can understand why some people feel as though their vote isn't worth casting.

14. On September 14, 2024, the same day I received the letter, I attempted to re-register to vote online. About an hour after I filled out the registration form online, I received an email stating that my registration application would take 13-14 days for approval. I have not received any written confirmation from the Autauga County Board of Registrars that I am registered to vote or any other correspondence regarding my registration status. I do not know whether I am, or will be, successfully re-registered.

15. I would still like to cast a ballot in the November election, but I am not confident I will be able to do so. Receiving the letter made me lose faith in the voting

system, made me question whether my vote even counts, and made me question whether the elections process is working.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on September 22, 2024 in Deatsville, Alabama.

Signed by:

James Cozadd

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James Cozadd

EXHIBIT 21

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM
Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF ROALD HAZELHOFF
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Roald Hazelhoff, declare as follows:

1. I am a 67-year-old resident of Elmwood, Jefferson County, Alabama.

Background

2. I was born in the Netherlands.
3. I moved to the United States in 1977 to study political science at Western Wyoming University on a student visa, and I have lived in the United States continuously since that time. I later did graduate studies at the University of Wyoming and the University of Georgia. I moved to Alabama in 1988.
4. All three of my children were born and raised in the United States.
5. I am currently a visiting instructor at the University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Public Health. I am passionate about preserving Alabama's outdoors.
6. I became a legal permanent resident about a decade ago. I naturalized in 2022, in a naturalization ceremony in Montgomery, Alabama.
7. I became a registered voter in Jefferson County in 2022, after I naturalized. Since becoming a registered voter, I have voted in the 2024 primary election, and I plan to vote in the 2024 general election.

Loss of Voter Registration Status Due to Secretary Allen's 2024 Voter Purge

8. I first got an Alabama driver's license in 1998, prior to becoming a U.S. citizen. After I became a citizen, I used my U.S. passport to obtain an enhanced "star" driver's license in 2022.
9. I applied for unemployment benefits in 2018 or 2019 in Alabama, while working as a legal permanent resident in the state.
10. I did not vote or attempt to vote anywhere in the United States, including in Alabama, before becoming a U.S. citizen. I also did not register to vote or attempt to register to vote anywhere in the United States, including in Alabama, before becoming a U.S. citizen.
11. In August 2024, I received a letter from the Jefferson County Board of Registrar's Office informing me that I had been identified as a registered voter previously issued a noncitizen identification number. Receiving this letter is how I found out that I was on Secretary Allen's list of voters being purged due to supposed citizenship status.
12. I was completely shocked and upset to receive this letter. I am a naturalized citizen, and Alabama should have more than enough information to know that I am eligible to vote.
13. After receiving the letter, I went to the Jefferson County Board of Registrars Office. I showed them the letter that I received and the Board of Registrars Office instructed me to fill out a voter registration form, which asked for the

last four digits of my social security number. The office told me that they would then sort out my voter registration.

14. I have not received written confirmation from the Jefferson County Board of Registrars that I am currently registered to vote. I remain concerned that there will be an issue that prevents me from voting in the November general election, even though I have completed and submitted a new voter registration form and provided the information that the Board of Registrars requested, since I was wrongly put on this list in the first place and since the entire rollout of Secretary Allen's program taking people off the voter rolls seems very haphazard and without regard for people's—and specifically my—voting rights.

15. I am very concerned that my name has been referred to Attorney General Marshall for criminal investigation. I have not done anything wrong and have always made sure to follow the law. I have lived in Alabama for over 30 years and received numerous state recognitions for my environmental work. This letter and this process are not only based on faulty data but fly in the face of everything the state and state entities have recognized me for.

16. I am frustrated that Secretary Allen and the Board of Registrars in Jefferson County do not seem to have confirmed the list of purged voters with the most recent driver's license information available. If they had looked at my

information on file for my driver's license, they would have seen that I naturalized and that I am a U.S. citizen—and have been for three years.

17. Voting is the most fundamental of all rights as a citizen. Being able to vote as a naturalized citizen makes me feel that the community I belong to regards me as an equal. I have been welcomed and made to feel like an Alabamian, and I had no cause to think otherwise when I went to vote the first time. The Secretary of State should be embarrassed for this belittling and demeaning treatment of citizens.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on September 20, 2024, in Elmwood, Alabama.



Roald Hazelhoff

EXHIBIT 22

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE
OF THE NAACP; ROALD
HAZELHOFF; JAMES STROOP;
CARMEL MICHELLE COE; and
EMILY JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF KATHY JONES
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Kathy Jones, declare as follows:

1. I am the President of the League of Women Voters of Alabama and the

League of Women Voters of Alabama Education Fund (collectively LWVAL or the League). I have served in this role since May 2021. I submit this declaration to describe the League's voter registration activities and explain how the League and its members have been harmed by Secretary of State Wes Allen's recent decision to purge the voter rolls based on faulty and limited information about voters' citizenship.

2. Plaintiffs League of Women Voters of Alabama and League of Women Voters of Alabama Education Fund, formed under Section 501(c)(4) and Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, respectively, are nonpartisan, nonprofit, grassroots organizations that seek to encourage informed and active participation in government, work to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influence public policy through education and advocacy. Nonpartisanship is fundamental to LWVAL, and LWVAL does not support or oppose any candidate or political party.

3. LWVAL is a state chapter of the League of Women Voters, which was founded in 1920 as an outgrowth of the struggle to win voting rights for women, has more than 500,000 members and supporters, and is organized in more than 750 communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

4. LWVAL consists of nine affiliated local chapters statewide. LWVAL has approximately 522 members across the state of Alabama. Some of those

members are naturalized citizens.

LWVAL's Mission and Viewpoints

5. LWVAL's mission is to protect the right to vote for Alabama voters. LWVAL believes that every Alabama voter should be able to effectively cast their ballot. LWVAL seeks to encourage the informed and active participation of citizens in Alabama government through participation in public policy and voting. LWVAL's work builds on the history of advocating for civil rights and equal access to the ballot box in Alabama.

6. LWVAL is comprised of dues-paying members who volunteer in Alabama communities to provide voter services. LWVAL has no paid employees or staff involved with the operation of the League.

7. All local LWVAL chapters have a voter services team that engages and educates voters. LWVAL provides trainings to all of its members and volunteers to better engage and educate Alabamians on civic participation.

8. Voter assistance is a core component of the League's work and vital to expressing its belief that all eligible voters should participate in democracy, and that it is especially important to encourage naturalized citizens to vote and educate them about the American and Alabamian democratic processes. To that end, LWVAL provides regular training to its local chapter leaders, their members, their volunteers, and their nonpartisan partners to assist voters in getting registered, and staying

registered.

9. LWVAL does this work as a part of its mission to protect the right to vote for Alabama voters and considers voter assistance to be an expression of those core values. Likewise, LWVAL uses voter registration work as a part of a larger dialogue about a citizen's voting plan and the importance of voter turnout. Voter services education and direct services events are a means to associate with its members and the larger community, often recruiting members in the process.

LWVAL's Voter Registration Activities

10. To encourage civic participation and as a central part of LWVAL's voter services program, LWVAL hosts public events on civic education, including providing information and assistance with voter registration and with confirmation of a voter's registration status.

11. These events are hosted at a variety of locations, including nursing homes, high schools, college campuses, and food pantries. LWVAL's members and volunteers bring tents, tables, printers, printed voter registration forms, computers for access to AlabamaVotes.gov, pens, clipboards, papers, and any other supplies needed to further assist and educate voters to engage in the democratic process.

12. For example, LWVAL has 15 voter registration drives planned in the Huntsville area, including four in local high schools, which represents about 100 hours of LWVAL member time. There is a large immigrant population in this

community, so we expect to interact with a number of naturalized citizens at these events. We have six registration drives planned in the Tuscaloosa area in September with one to three additional drives planned in October, together representing 30 hours of member time. We have five events (40 member hours) planned in Montgomery, seven events (40 member hours) planned in Mobile, and eight events (at least 48 member hours) planned in Birmingham. We have at least a dozen additional events planned across other parts of the state.

13. At these events, LWVAL members help Alabamians determine if they are eligible to register to vote and help them navigate the voter registration form.

14. The League also registers naturalized citizens to vote at these types of events. Frequently, naturalized citizens ask questions about their eligibility to vote, and League members answer those questions and emphasize why it is important for naturalized citizens to participate in the democratic process, just like citizens born in the United States.

15. At registration events, the League often will provide “I registered to vote” stickers or bracelets and information cards that are branded with the LWV logo, and express LWVAL’s message that voters have the right to vote and should participate in our democracy. LWVAL also provides “Future Voter” stickers to kids attending the events.

16. LWVAL’s members and volunteers go directly to Alabama high schools

and college campuses and host voter registration drives. To do this work, LWVAL's local leagues partners with the Andrew Goodman Foundation and other non-partisan student organizations to provide voter education, including information about voter registration and absentee voting. Some of the voters who are submitting applications to register to vote at such drives are naturalized citizens; often, they are children who were born abroad and moved to the United States with their parents.

17. To further reach voters in Alabama, LWVAL manages a webpage (vote411.org/alabama) dedicated to providing essential information for Alabamians to ensure all Alabamians are informed about their candidates, ballot amendments, and important voting information.

18. Aside from holding registration events, the League helps its own members and other registered voters update their registrations, double-check that they remain registered, and remain on the rolls or be reinstated. We also help voters by placing public service announcements (PSAs) on radio and social media to ensure everyone has a voting plan and knows where to go if they have a problem. LWVAL is a partner with the Alabama Election Protection network to help voters, including naturalized citizens, get help if they have questions or experience voting barriers or voter suppression.

The Purge Program's Effect on LWVAL's Activities and Mission

19. Secretary Allen's purge has harmed the League in several ways. It will

continue to harm the League until it is stopped and the Secretary has informed previously purged voters that they remain eligible and will not be investigated or prosecuted simply for being registered as a naturalized citizen.

20. The League has already spent money to counteract the effects of the purge, and it will continue to do so unless the purge is stopped. The League spent \$1,000 to develop and distribute a PSA, in part because of the purge, that reminds voters to double-check their registration status before Election Day and reminds citizens of their right to vote. The script for the PSA airing in September includes language asking voters to “verify[] you are still on the voter rolls.” That communication was a necessary response to the purge: the purge will undoubtedly reduce the number of voters by reducing the number of eligible voters who vote because (1) some previously-registered eligible voters will be barred from voting or made to overcome additional hurdles before they do; and (2) some eligible voters will choose to cancel their registrations or will not vote because of the fear of prosecution. That unlawful reduction in voters who are in fact eligible to vote harms the League’s mission of increasing participation in our elections, including from naturalized citizens.

21. Aside from spending money on public communications, the League will spend time and effort to otherwise respond to the purge, including by helping members and other eligible voters determine how to reactivate their registration,

helping these voters communicate with election officials as needed to ensure that they are registered to vote and able to vote in the 2024 general election, and educating them about naturalized citizens' right to vote.

22. If the League did not have to spend its money, time, and effort on the activities described above, it would hold more voter registration drives, spend more time trying to get out the vote for the 2024 general election, and spend more time planning advocacy activities for the coming year.

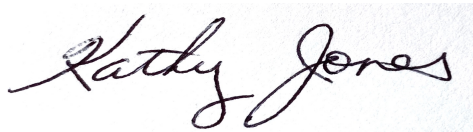
23. Even if the League spends as much time and money as it can to fight the purge's pernicious effects, that will not be enough. It is inevitable that some voters, including some registered by the League, will not be able to vote, will choose to take their name off the registration list out of fear, or will choose not to vote, because of the purge. Moreover, some naturalized citizens will likely refuse to register when they learn that the purge targets all registered Alabamians who were previously issued a noncitizen identification number, and that Secretary Allen has promised to keep adding voters to the list of purged voters. Thus, the purge will directly interfere with the League's effort to register voters, keep specific voters on the rolls and encourage people to actually vote.

24. Some of our members are directly harmed by the purge as well. As explained, the League's members include Alabamians who are naturalized U.S. citizens who once received noncitizen identification numbers. Until Secretary

Allen’s purge program ends, those members will need to re-check their voter registration status and are at risk of being required to submit a new voter registration form and undergo a verification process, possibly on short notice, in order to vote in the 2024 general election and beyond. They also have been intimidated by the purge and the accompanying threat of criminal investigation and prosecution. In my years of experience running voter assistance programs and crafting communications to voters, creating additional hurdles like requiring previously registered voters to submit a new form in order to be registered to vote and to vote—as Secretary Allen’s purge program does—makes voters less likely to register to vote and less likely to vote. And in my experience, that effect is only compounded when the hurdles are accompanied by threats of prosecution.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on September 19, 2024 in Birmingham, Alabama.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathy Jones". The signature is written in black ink on a light-colored, textured background.

Kathy Jones

EXHIBIT 23

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity
as Alabama Secretary of State, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 24-cv-01254-SGC

DECLARATION OF EMILY ASPLUND JORTNER

I, Emily Asplund Jortner, being first duly sworn and under oath, hereby declare pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18. I make this Declaration on personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances set forth herein, and in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

2. I am a current resident of Auburn, Lee County, Alabama. I have lived at my current address for approximately 12 years.

3. In October 2023, I became a naturalized United States citizen. One of the primary reasons I wanted to become a United States citizen was so that I could vote in the November 5, 2024 general election.

4. I am currently an active, registered voter in Alabama. I registered to vote at my current address in late 2023—after I became a United States citizen.

5. My status as a registered voter is threatened by Secretary of State Wes Allen’s voter purge program due to my prior status as a non-U.S. citizen living in Alabama.

Education and Employment Background

6. I was born in 1974 in Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

7. In August 1992, I moved to the United States on a student visa to attend college at Brigham Young University in Utah.

8. As detailed below, I remained in the United States for approximately 22 years on a combination of school and work visas while I pursued various educational and employment opportunities.

9. From approximately August 1992 to December 1999, I attended Brigham Young University, where I earned my Bachelor of Arts degree in English literature and philosophy.

10. After graduating from BYU, I moved to New York City for work. In or around the fall of 2000, I started graduate school at the New School for Social Research in the philosophy department.

11. In or around July 2001, I moved back to Provo, Utah.

12. Between approximately 2001 to 2004 (academic years), I pursued a master's degree in philosophy at the University of Utah.

13. Between approximately 2005 to 2008 (academic years), I pursued a master's degree in French literature at BYU.

14. After finishing my master's program at BYU, I worked for a software company in Salt Lake City, Utah, for approximately one year.

15. Between approximately 2009 to 2010 (academic years), I attended graduate school at the University of Toronto. While attending the University of Toronto, I was accepted into a prestigious French literature doctoral program at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.

16. In roughly the fall of 2010, I moved to Atlanta, Georgia to attend Emory University, which I attended until approximately 2015.

Personal Background

17. In September 2010, I met my now-husband shortly after moving to Atlanta, Georgia. My husband was (and still is) a professor at Auburn University.

18. In July 2011, my husband and I got married in Utah.

19. In July 2012, my husband and I moved to our home in Auburn, Alabama.

20. My husband is a United States citizen.

21. My husband and I have two children, born in 2012 and 2014, respectively. Both of our children were born in Alabama and are United States citizens.

22. In 2015, I became a legal permanent resident.

23. Since approximately 2015, I have been a stay-at-home mother.

Citizenship and Voter Registration

24. Prior to becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen, I had obtained a “foreign national” driver’s license in Alabama. I believe I first obtained an Alabama “foreign national” driver’s license in or around 2013.

25. In October 2023—after nearly 30 years of living in the United States and nearly a decade of being a legal permanent resident—I became a United States citizen.

26. Shortly after I became a United States citizen, in or around November or December 2023, I went to a DMV office to renew my driver’s license. While at the DMV, I also registered to vote.

27. Prior to becoming a United States citizen, I had never registered or attempted to register to vote anywhere in the United States. I have never voted in any state or federal election in the United States.

28. I felt it was important to become a United States citizen because I consider the United States to be my home country, want to share citizenship status

with my children, and want to vote. I have spent my entire adult life in the United States and am raising my family in Alabama, so it is extremely important to me to be able to have the security that comes with being a U.S. citizen and to be able to fully participate in our community, state, and country as a U.S. citizen.

29. I would like to and intend to vote in the November 5, 2024 general election. This will be my first time voting in any U.S. election.

Harm Resulting from Inclusion on Noncitizen Voter Purge List

30. Shortly after Secretary of State Wes Allen announced his program to purge supposed noncitizens from Alabama's voter rolls on, I learned that I may be on Secretary of State Wes Allen's noncitizen voter purge list due to my prior status as a non-U.S. citizen living in Alabama.

31. I am distressed, anxious, and fearful that my family and/or I will be harmed because of Secretary Allen's voter purge program.

32. Since learning of Secretary Allen's voter purge program, I have checked my voter registration status multiple times per week to ensure that I am still listed as an active, registered voter.

33. I am scared that I will be prevented from voting in the November 5, 2024 general election, even though I am a United States citizen.

34. I am scared that I have been or will be referred to the Alabama Attorney General for criminal investigation and/or prosecution for registering to vote and exercising my right to vote.

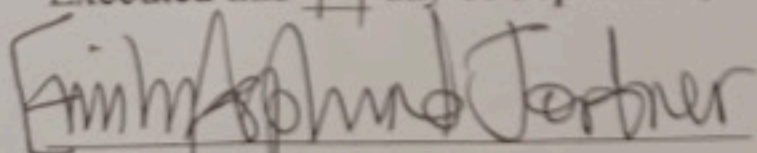
35. Based on Secretary Allen's own statement in his press release that his voter purge program is ongoing and is "not a one-time review of our voter file," I am also very concerned that I will be falsely identified as a noncitizen in the future, jeopardizing my ability to vote in future elections and subjecting me to criminal investigation and/or prosecution in the future. In other words, until Secretary Allen's voter purge program is ended, I will remain anxious and fearful that I will be misidentified as a noncitizen and targeted as a result.

36. With Secretary Allen's purge program and the threat of removal from the voter rolls and criminal investigation looming over me, it is nerve-wracking to think about voting. Although I am proud to be an immigrant and a United States citizen, I fear being discriminated against simply because of my naturalization status. As a United States citizen, I am extremely frustrated and disappointed because I feel that I and other naturalized citizens are being treated as a sub-class of citizens.

37. After decades of living in the United States without the right to vote, I want to exercise my right to vote for the first time in November and to do so without fear of criminal investigation, prosecution, or other retribution. I feel strongly about exercising my rights as a United States citizen fully and comfortably.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 19 day of September, 2024.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Emily Asplund Jortner". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Emily Asplund Jortner

EXHIBIT 24

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

DECLARATION OF JAMES STROOP
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, James Stroop, declare as follows:

1. I am a 55-year-old resident of Union Grove, Alabama. Union Grove is located in Marshall County.

Background

2. I was born in Melbourne, Florida, and moved to Alabama in 1977, when I was a child. I have resided here ever since, for the past forty-seven years, in the Huntsville area.
3. I am currently semi-retired. For twenty-six years, I was a store manager at Lowe's Home Improvement. Now, I work fixing up houses to sell in Nashville and Huntsville and spend time with my grandchildren who live with me.
4. Voting is extremely important to me. It's a value that my mother instilled in me: she told me that it was a right and a duty to vote. Civic duty is a very important value to my whole family. We are a military family. My grandfather retired from the U.S. Navy as an admiral and is on the Avenue of Heroes in Coronado, California. My uncle, father, and brother all served in the Navy too.

I was brought up to see voting as an important part of being an American, because democracy is so fundamental to our country.

5. I have engrained in my children and grandchildren, as well, that voting is an important right and duty. When each of my grandchildren have turned 18, I have made sure that on their eighteenth birthday they register to vote.
6. Because voting is so important to me, I applied to be a poll worker in the 2024 general election earlier this year.

Loss of Voter Registration Status Due to Secretary Allen's August 2024 Voter Purge

7. On August 23, 2024, I received a letter from the Marshall County Board of Registrars. I thought the letter was a response to my application to be a poll worker for the 2024 general election. Instead, I was shocked to discover that the letter was informing me that my voter registration had been made inactive and that I was being removed from the voter rolls due to my citizenship status. Receiving this letter is how I found out that I was on Secretary Allen's list of voters being purged due to supposed citizenship status.
8. I was born in the United States. I have never been a noncitizen, and I have never been assigned a noncitizen identification number.
9. After I received the letter, I called the Marshall County Board of Registrars. I tried talking to the person who answered the phone, but she quickly

transferred me to the Secretary of State's office, to someone named Olivia. I told Olivia that I was born in the U.S., that this was a mistake, and that I needed help to fix the error and ensure I was registered to vote in the November election. She did not seem surprised to receive my phone call. She took my information and told me that she would call me back.

10. I called Olivia, the person I spoke with at the Secretary of State's Office, again on August 26, 2024. She told me that I would need to reregister to be able to vote because information from the Alabama Department of Labor showed that I was a noncitizen.

11. A day or two later, I called the Alabama Department of Labor to confirm that the Department of Labor has me listed as a U.S. citizen. In 2021, when I left my job as a store manager at Lowe's Home Improvement after 26 years, I applied for unemployment assistance. While filling out these forms, I mistakenly checked a box identifying myself as a noncitizen. The unemployment office sent me a letter about the form. I mailed them a form and a copy of my birth certificate to correct the error. The office informed me in 2022, two and a half years ago, that the error had been corrected.

12. About half an hour after my call to the Alabama Department of Labor, I received a call from Alabama Secretary of Labor Fitzgerald Washington. Secretary Washington apologized personally for the fact that I was included

on the list of people being removed from the voter rolls. He also told me that the Alabama Department of Labor was aware of at least 15 other individuals who had been misidentified as noncitizens. Secretary Washington said he was concerned about the purge program and that he had told Secretary Allen that they shouldn't kick people off the voter rolls immediately. He said that he told Secretary Allen that people should have time, maybe 14 days, to fix the error before being removed.

13. I was still outraged and called the Secretary of State's office again and asked to speak to Secretary Allen. I was transferred to his press secretary. I told her that I understand that mistakes happen, but that I wanted my registration fixed before the election. I also told her that I wanted an apology from Secretary Allen. She told me, "Well, that's not going to happen," and laughed.
14. I received a call from the Marshall County Board of Registrars on or about September 9, 2024. The person I spoke with from the Board of Registrars told me that I needed to look into possible identity theft.
15. A couple days after I spoke with Secretary Washington, I received another call from Olivia at Secretary Allen's office. She acknowledged the error and said that she didn't know that it was due to faulty data related to the mistake with my unemployment application three years ago.

16. I ended up reapplying to vote online. I have not received any written confirmation from the Marshall County Board of Registrars that I am registered to vote. I checked my voter registration online, and it says that it's active. I also asked the Marshall County Board of Registrars when they called me claiming that I might be a victim of identity theft, and the person I spoke with claimed I was registered. However, I am not confident that I will in fact be able to vote on November 5 given the many mistakes that Alabama officials made in removing me from the voter rolls to begin with, and the lack of clarity about why a mistake from 2022 that was supposedly corrected led to me being labeled a noncitizen. I thought that I had fixed the error with the Department of Labor years ago, I was assured it was fixed, and so I'm skeptical that Alabama has in fact now fixed the problem with my voter registration despite the claim that I am now registered. Again, I haven't seen anything in writing from the Marshall County Board of Registrars confirming that they understand I am in fact eligible to vote.

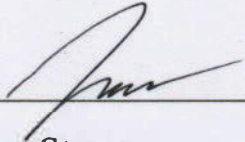
17. I'm also concerned about the fact that I was referred to the Attorney General for investigation could affect my life. I'm worried that when I apply for a job, a thorough background check will somehow turn up that I was criminally investigated by the state as part of the voter purge, and I'll lose

out on the job opportunity. I'm also worried that I will have a police officer or sheriff's deputy show up at my house and want to interrogate me. And beyond the worry about contact with law enforcement and losing out on job opportunities, this is just one more thing in my life I have to worry about as a hassle, too. I don't want to spend my time dealing with a criminal investigation, being interrogated by law enforcement, or trying to find a criminal lawyer to deal with any negative repercussions from being wrongly placed on Secretary Allen's list.

18. I cannot believe that Secretary Allen can use wrong information to harm me like this, including by un-registering me as a voter and placing me under criminal investigation, and will not even apologize when it turns out that he was completely wrong.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on September 21, 2024, in Union Grove, Alabama.



James Stroop

EXHIBIT 25

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA; LEAGUE OF WOMEN
VOTERS OF ALABAMA
EDUCATION FUND; ALABAMA
STATE CONFERENCE OF THE
NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity
as Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity
as Alabama Attorney General; and
JAN BENNETT, BARRY
STEPHENSON, CINDY WILLIS
THRASH, and SHEILA COX
BARBUCK, in their official capacities
as Chairs of Boards of Registrars of
Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and Marshall
Counties;

Defendants.

Case No 2:24-cv-01254-AMM
Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF ALLISON HAMILTON
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Allison Hamilton, declare as follows:

1. I am the Executive Director of Alabama Coalition for Immigrant Justice (“ACIJ”). I have served in this role since 2024.

2. ACIJ is a nonpartisan, 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization based in Irondale, founded in 2006, and galvanized after the 2011 passage of Alabama's HB 56, the nation's harshest anti-immigrant law. We work as a coalition of individual people and organizations. ACIJ has a dues-paying membership of 158 active members who participate in member-specific programs. Some of ACIJ’s members, as well as some ACIJ staff, are naturalized citizens.

3. Our mission is to advocate for the rights and dignity of all people by cultivating just policies, encouraging grassroots leadership and participation, building alliances, and amplifying the voices and contributions of immigrants in Alabama. Many of ACIJ’s programs are English-Spanish bilingual.

4. Civic engagement is a core part of ACIJ’s program activities and core to ACIJ’s mission. To promote civic engagement in the communities we serve, ACIJ conducts voter registration, get-out-the-vote work, and canvassing, among other programs. We encourage naturalized citizens to vote to help elect representatives who are committed to immigration reform in Alabama.

5. Typically, ACIJ canvasses across Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Decatur, Montgomery, Mobile, Conecuh County, Madison County, Jefferson County, and

Baldwin County. ACIJ's civic engagement programs also engage in Tallapoosa County, Talladega County, Chilton County, and the cities of Dothan and Enterprise in the Wiregrass region. ACIJ's canvassing work occurs during election season between August and Election Day. ACIJ has mobilized 15 canvassers and plans to hire more to work on weekends until the November election. Canvassers work in five-hour shifts and are paid \$20/hour.

6. Secretary Allen's voter purge program has impacted ACIJ's mission and compelled ACIJ to use its resources to counteract the harms created by the program. ACIJ has needed to adjust its get-out-the-vote canvass scripts to incorporate a thoroughgoing examination to ensure that eligible voters are registered to vote, including a live lookup of their voter registration record (with the voter's consent), and a diagnosis as to whether they may have been impacted by the Purge Program. This adjustment results in longer door-knocking conversations, greater training needs, fewer door visits overall, a shrunken canvassing geography, and higher costs of canvassing since ACIJ's canvassers are paid by the hour.

7. The adaptations to address the Purge Program have cost core ACIJ staff (other than canvassers) approximately 20 hours of labor time already. That time would otherwise have been spent addressing the dramatic increase in anti-immigrant activity and rhetoric for immigrants in Albertville and Sylacauga. This response has been an ongoing effort core to ACIJ's mission standing up for the rights and dignity

of immigrants. ACIJ also anticipates significant expenditures, previously unplanned, to print paper educational materials to address the impacts of the Purge Program for distribution at public events and festivals.

8. ACIJ has observed the Purge Program revive fear and concern in Alabama's immigrant community. ACIJ is concerned that some eligible voters are reconsidering their plans to vote because of the Purge Letters due to suspicion they would be monitored by the government or otherwise bring trouble on their families, in large part because of the involvement of Attorney General Marshall in investigating the names on the Purge List for possible criminal prosecution. ACIJ already faces difficulty in encouraging naturalized citizens to register to vote. Anti-immigrant rhetoric makes many naturalized citizens nervous to register because they are afraid of intimidation, targeting, or investigations of exactly the kind deployed in the Purge Program. Naturalized citizens who are voters are also concerned about facing hostile and intimidating behavior when they go to the polls this November because of the Purge Program, and this is exacerbated when voters receive a letter like the Purge Letter from the government. Naturalized citizens with mixed status families (families that include undocumented people) are also afraid that registering to vote or voting may invite scrutiny that will affect their loved ones. Despite going through the process of naturalization, these citizens are less likely to exercise their full rights out of fear of retribution: they are less likely to register to vote and less

likely to vote. When that happens, it directly obstructs ACIJ's ability to ensure voters get registered, stay registered, and vote.

9. The Purge Program also directly harms ACIJ's members. ACIJ membership includes naturalized citizens, and these members are at particular risk of being identified by Secretary Allen's office and purged, because they previously received noncitizen identification numbers. Those members must constantly re-check their registration status, may need to provide additional documentation in order to vote, are intimidated by the Purge Program and the threat of investigation or prosecution due to the Purge Program.

10. The Purge Program has hampered our ability to carry out ACIJ's mission as planned this year. ACIJ has had to divert time and resources to respond to the Purge Program away from urgent work addressing anti-immigration rhetoric and activity in Albertville and Sylacauga as well as planned voter registration canvassing in an election period.

11. The Purge Program has obstructed ACIJ's canvassing work by making each door visit interaction more complex, diverted funds and labor time to public outreach and consultation to detect and address the harms to our communities, and chilled enthusiasm for and likelihood of voting among eligible voters in our membership and in the communities we serve in Alabama.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on September 21, 2024, in Irondale, Alabama.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allison Hamilton", written over a horizontal line.

Allison Hamilton

EXHIBIT 26

[Home](#) » [Data & Reports by Topic](#) » [Immigration](#) » [Naturalizations](#) » Profiles On Naturalized Citizens

Profiles on Naturalized Citizens

On This Page: [Profiles by Year](#)

Naturalized citizens are foreign nationals who have become citizens of the United States after fulfilling requirements established by Congress in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Click on the links below to generate a profile of selected demographic characteristics of immigrants who naturalized during the fiscal year. Profiles are available by country of birth, state of residence, and core based statistical area of residence.

Profiles by Year

- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2022](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2021](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2020](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2019](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2018](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2017](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2016](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2015](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2014](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2013](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2012](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2011](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2010](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2009](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2008](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2007](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2006](#)

- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2005](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2004](#)
- [Profiles on Naturalized Citizens - Fiscal Year 2003](#)

Data & Reports by Topic

Immigration

Yearbook of Immigration Statistics

Lawful Permanent Residents

Refugees and Asylees

Naturalizations

COVID-19 Vulnerability by Immigration Status

Legal Immigration and Adjustment of Status Report

Naturalizations Annual Flow Report

Profiles on Naturalized Citizens

Nonimmigrant Admissions (Temporary Visitors)

Unauthorized Immigrants

Immigration Enforcement

State Immigration Data

Law Enforcement

Emergency Management

International Trade

Cybersecurity

Infrastructure Protection

Screening

Maritime

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Email: ohssweb@hq.dhs.gov



OHSS.DHS.gov

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**National
Terrorism
Advisory
System**

**Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 2019
by State/Territory of Residence and Selected Characteristics**

State/Territory: Alabama

Characteristic	Total	Female	Male	Unknown
Total	2,982	1,709	1,273	-
Age				
Under 18 years	-	-	-	-
18-24 years	273	143	130	-
25-34 years	715	418	297	-
35-44 years	888	514	374	-
45-54 years	610	359	251	-
55-64 years	320	176	144	-
65 years and over	176	99	77	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Marital status				
Married	2,134	1,222	912	-
Single	544	281	263	-
Other	304	206	98	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Occupation				
Management, professional, and related occupations	524	250	274	-
Service occupations	219	141	78	-
Sales and office occupations	158	113	45	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6	3	3	-
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations	86	24	62	-
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	85	19	66	-
Military	12	4	8	-
No occupation/not working outside home	134	99	35	-
Homemakers	28	D	D	-
Students or children	35	19	16	-
Retirees	19	D	D	-
Unemployed	52	43	9	-
Unknown	1,758	1,056	702	-
Leading countries of birth				
Brazil	59	33	26	-
Canada	74	45	29	-
China, People's Republic	135	83	52	-
Colombia	38	26	12	-
Germany	56	40	16	-
Guatemala	73	41	32	-
India	327	158	169	-
Iran	30	16	14	-
Jamaica	55	34	21	-
Jordan	38	16	22	-
Kenya	59	40	19	-
Korea, South	209	110	99	-
Mexico	326	165	161	-
Nigeria	48	19	29	-
Pakistan	51	26	25	-
Philippines	160	134	26	-
Thailand	30	23	7	-
United Kingdom	55	30	25	-
Vietnam	189	130	59	-
Yemen	40	16	24	-
Other	928	522	406	-
Unknown	2	2	-	-

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 2020
by State/Territory of Residence and Selected Characteristics**

State/Territory: Alabama

Characteristic	Total	Female	Male	Unknown
Total	3,490	2,013	1,477	-
Age				
Under 18 years	-	-	-	-
18 to 24 years	265	143	122	-
25 to 34 years	837	522	315	-
35 to 44 years	1,000	584	416	-
45 to 54 years	714	398	316	-
55 to 64 years	464	246	218	-
65 years and over	210	120	90	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Marital status				
Married	2,553	1,483	1,070	-
Single	542	269	273	-
Other	394	261	133	-
Unknown	1	-	1	-
Occupation				
Management, professional, and related occupations	402	206	196	-
Service occupations	154	101	53	-
Sales and office occupations	139	100	39	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9	5	4	-
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations	80	29	51	-
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	52	4	48	-
Military	7	-	7	-
No occupation/not working outside home	4	4	-	-
Homemakers	D	D	-	-
Students or children	-	-	-	-
Retirees	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	D	D	-	-
Unknown	2,643	1,564	1,079	-
Leading countries of birth				
Brazil	60	46	14	-
Canada	77	43	34	-
China, People's Republic	135	85	50	-
Colombia	58	42	16	-
Cuba	53	24	29	-
Germany	57	40	17	-
Guatemala	54	20	34	-
India	320	160	160	-
Jamaica	61	28	33	-
Kenya	68	45	23	-
Korea, South	289	143	146	-
Mexico	442	232	210	-
Nigeria	57	23	34	-
Pakistan	55	21	34	-
Philippines	249	213	36	-
Thailand	48	38	10	-
United Kingdom	84	32	52	-
Venezuela	41	22	19	-
Vietnam	241	155	86	-
Yemen	48	27	21	-
Other	993	574	419	-

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 2021
by State/Territory of Residence and Selected Characteristics**

State/Territory: Alabama

Characteristic	Total	Female	Male	Unknown
Total	1,614	971	643	-
Age				
Under 18 years	-	-	-	-
18 to 24 years	135	76	59	-
25 to 34 years	436	271	165	-
35 to 44 years	468	287	181	-
45 to 54 years	330	201	129	-
55 to 64 years	160	90	70	-
65 years and over	85	46	39	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Marital status				
Married	1,140	707	433	-
Single	293	148	145	-
Other	177	114	63	-
Unknown	4	2	2	-
Occupation				
Management, professional, and related occupations	149	81	68	-
Service occupations	42	27	15	-
Sales and office occupations	62	44	18	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	-	-	-	-
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations	37	9	28	-
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	20	4	16	-
Military	12	4	8	-
No occupation/not working outside home	-	-	-	-
Homemakers	-	-	-	-
Students or children	-	-	-	-
Retirees	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1,292	802	490	-
Leading countries of birth				
Brazil	30	17	13	-
Canada	34	21	13	-
China, People's Republic	50	31	19	-
Colombia	20	13	7	-
Egypt	16	10	6	-
El Salvador	15	8	7	-
Guatemala	20	13	7	-
India	167	84	83	-
Jamaica	54	30	24	-
Kenya	33	17	16	-
Korea, South	94	51	43	-
Mexico	234	129	105	-
Nigeria	21	13	8	-
Pakistan	16	9	7	-
Philippines	141	112	29	-
Thailand	18	13	5	-
United Kingdom	29	18	11	-
Venezuela	23	15	8	-
Vietnam	137	90	47	-
Yemen	18	12	6	-
Other	444	265	179	-

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

- Represents zero.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics.

**Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 2022
by State/Territory of Residence and Selected Characteristics**

State/Territory: Alabama

Characteristic	Total	Female	Male	Unknown
Total	3,998	2,232	1,766	0
Age				
Under 18 years	0	0	0	0
18 to 24 years	359	179	180	0
25 to 34 years	934	543	391	0
35 to 44 years	1,108	611	497	0
45 to 54 years	802	456	346	0
55 to 64 years	490	278	212	0
65 years and over	305	165	140	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Marital status				
Married	2,879	1,627	1,252	0
Single	684	321	363	0
Other	432	282	150	0
Unknown	3	2	1	0
Occupation				
Management, professional, and related occupations	323	161	162	0
Service occupations	108	70	38	0
Sales and office occupations	119	91	28	0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	D	D	D	0
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations	98	29	69	0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	58	D	D	0
Military	D	0	D	0
No occupation/not working outside home	0	0	0	0
Homemakers	0	0	0	0
Students or children	0	0	0	0
Retirees	0	0	0	0
Unemployed	0	0	0	0
Unknown	3,277	1,867	1,410	0
Leading countries of birth				
Brazil	67	42	25	0
Canada	84	49	35	0
China, People's Republic	71	43	28	0
Colombia	59	47	12	0
Cuba	62	31	31	0
Germany	65	45	20	0
Guatemala	78	35	43	0
Honduras	63	41	22	0
India	416	208	208	0
Jamaica	89	57	32	0
Kenya	72	38	34	0
Korea, South	193	93	100	0
Mexico	578	273	305	0
Nigeria	77	31	46	0
Pakistan	86	55	31	0
Philippines	244	190	54	0
United Kingdom	72	38	34	0
Venezuela	46	27	19	0
Vietnam	316	194	122	0
Yemen	71	31	40	0
Other	1,182	660	522	0
Unknown	7	4	3	0

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics.

EXHIBIT 27

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

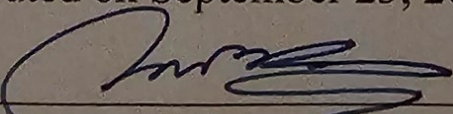
**DECLARATION OF MARÍA BELÉN COLOMBO
REGARDING TRANSLATED DECLARATION OF JOSE SAMPEN**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, María Belén Colombo, declare as follows:

1. I am a 41-year old resident of Austin, TEXAS.
2. I am fluent in both English and Spanish and provide translation services for TransPerfect Legal Solutions. I am a qualified translator with expertise in translating legal documents between Spanish and English. My credentials are Legal Translator with a Bachelor's Degree in Legal Translation from Universidad Católica Argentina.
3. I was provided an English-language document titled DECLARATION OF JOSE SAMPEN IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, with a case caption *Alabama Coalition for Immigrant Justice v. Allen*, No. 2:24-cv-01254, to translate into Spanish by TransPerfect Legal Solutions.
4. I translated the document into Spanish.
5. A true and correct copy of the English-language document I received is attached as Exhibit A.
6. A true and correct copy of my translation of the English-language document I received is attached as Exhibit B.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on September 23, 2024, in Austin, TEXAS.



MARÍA BELÉN COLOMBO

EXHIBIT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF JOSE SAMPEN
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Jose Sampen, declare as follows:

1. I am a 47-year old resident of Auburn, Alabama. Auburn is located in Lee County.

Background

2. I was born in Peru.

3. I moved to the United States in 2006 as a lawful permanent resident and moved to Alabama in 2009. I have lived there ever since.

4. I am a delivery driver for FedEx, and have been since 2010.

5. After living in the United States as a lawful permanent resident for seventeen years, I became a naturalized citizen on August 11, 2023. I decided to become a U.S. citizen because I have a son who was born here and is a U.S. citizen, and as a single parent I wanted to ensure that I am a U.S. citizen like my son. I have made a life here: I will be living here for my whole life and don't plan to return to Peru and start over.

6. About a week after becoming a U.S. citizen, I began taking steps to ensure that I changed my documents to align with my new status as a U.S. citizen. I changed my Social Security card, I changed my driver's license, and shortly thereafter I got a U.S. passport. I registered to vote in Alabama at the Department of Motor Vehicles when I changed my license. A short time later, I got a voter registration card in the mail. I voted for the first time in March 2024.

Loss of Voter Registration Status Due to Secretary Allen's 2024 Voter Purge

7. I first got a driver's license in Alabama shortly after I moved to the state in 2009. At the time, I was not a U.S. citizen, so I presented my green card to get a license. I have had an Alabama driver's license since then.

8. I did not vote or attempt to vote anywhere in the United States, including in Alabama, before becoming a U.S. citizen. I also did not register to vote or attempt to register to vote anywhere in the United States, including in Alabama, before becoming a U.S. citizen. When I was going through the naturalization process, they asked me questions in the interview about whether I had voted or attempted to vote or registered or attempted to register to vote, and I truthfully answered no.

9. In August 2024, I received a letter from the Lee County Board of Registrar's Office. The letter was postmarked on August 29, 2024 and informed me that I had been identified as a registered voter previously issued a noncitizen identification number. Receiving this letter is how I found out that I was on Secretary Allen's list of voters being purged due to supposed citizenship status. The letter came with a voter registration form to re-register to vote and a voter removal request form under the National Voter Registration Act. I was very angry to receive the letter, because I am a naturalized citizen and eligible to vote. I have lived here for many years, I comply with the laws and have never had any legal problem in the seventeen

years I have lived here, I pay my taxes, I have become a citizen, I have the right to vote, and this letter arrived telling me that I was not a citizen and could not vote.

10. On Monday, September 9, 2024, I went to the Lee County Board of Registrars to re-register. The letter said that I only needed my driver's license number to re-register and that I could mail in the form, but I went to the office in person and brought my passport just in case. I didn't want to bring my naturalization certificate because it is a piece of paper and is fragile, and since I work in a truck I didn't want it to get damaged or lost—and it's easier to replace a passport than it is to replace a naturalization certificate. I also brought the letter and forms I had received from Lee County.

12. I went into the office and explained to a person working there that I was a citizen and needed to re-register to vote. I said that I was confused because the letter said that I was a noncitizen, but my passport showed that I was a citizen, and also I had changed my Alabama driver's license after I became a citizen. She asked me if I had brought my naturalization certificate. I told her that the letter only said I needed my driver's license, but I had also brought my passport. She said I needed my naturalization certificate in order to re-register.

13. I argued with her, and a second employee came over. The second employee told me that my passport was sufficient, and that they would take my passport and make a copy of that. I gave them my passport to photocopy, and filled

out the registration form. They made a photocopy and returned the passport to me, saying that they would keep the photocopy in their files with the registration form I filled out. They kept the letter I had received from Lee County.

14. I was very upset when the Lee County Board of Registrar's office told me I had to produce my naturalization certificate. I was only able to re-register because I had brought my passport, even though the letter said my driver's license number would be sufficient. The whole experience made me feel like I was being subjected to a citizenship test that no U.S.-born citizen would have to undergo, just so I could exercise my right to vote.

15. The employees at the Lee County Board of Registrars told me verbally that I would be able to vote in November. I received a new voter registration card on Friday, September 20. I am worried that there will be an issue that prevents me from voting in the November general election.

16. I am very concerned that my name has been referred to Attorney General Marshall for criminal investigation, even though I did nothing wrong. My understanding from the letter that I received is that if I did not provide the documentation that the letter asked for before voting again, I would be subject to criminal penalties. I was very worried about the possibility of being charged with a crime: I've never had any trouble with the law, and I've never been to a courthouse

for any reason except to contest a ticket and to go to custody hearings for my son.

When you get a letter from the state that says that, obviously it's worrisome.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on September XX, 2024 in Auburn, Alabama.

Jose Sampen

EXHIBIT B

**EN EL TRIBUNAL DE DISTRITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE
NORTEAMÉRICA
PARA EL DISTRITO NORTE DE ALABAMA
DIVISIÓN SUR**

COALICIÓN DE ALABAMA PARA
LA JUSTICIA DE LOS
INMIGRANTES; LIGA DE
VOTANTES MUJERES DE
ALABAMA; LIGA DE VOTANTES
MUJERES DEL FONDO DE
EDUCACIÓN DE ALABAMA;
CONFERENCIA ESTATAL DE
ALABAMA DE LA NAACP; ROALD
HAZELHOFF; JAMES STROOP;
CARMEL MICHELLE COE y EMILY
JORTNER,

Demandantes,

vs.

WES ALLEN, en su carácter oficial
como Secretario de estado de Alabama;
STEVE MARSHALL, en su carácter
oficial como Procurador General de
Alabama y JAN BENNETT, BARRY
STEPHENSON, CINDY WILLIS
THRASH y SHEILA COX BARBUCK,
en su carácter oficial como Presidentes
de las Juntas de Registradores de los
condados de Elmore, Jefferson, Lee y
Marshall;

Demandados.

Caso n.º 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Jueza Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARACIÓN DE JOSÉ SAMPEN
EN APOYO DE LA SOLICITUD DE MEDIDAS CAUTELARES
PRELIMINARES**

De conformidad con el título 28 del Código de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica (United States Code, U.S.C.) sección 1746, yo, José Sampen, declaro lo siguiente:

1. Tengo 47 años y soy residente de Auburn, Alabama. Auburn está ubicado en el condado de Lee.

Antecedentes

2. Nací en Perú.

3. Me mudé a los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica en 2006 como residente permanente legal y me mudé a Alabama en 2009. He vivido allí desde entonces.

4. Soy conductor de entregas de FedEx y lo he sido desde 2010.

5. Después de vivir en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica como residente legal permanente durante diecisiete años, me convertí en ciudadano naturalizado el 11 de agosto de 2023. Decidí convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense porque tengo un hijo que nació aquí y es ciudadano estadounidense y como padre soltero quería asegurarme de ser ciudadano estadounidense al igual que mi hijo. He hecho una vida aquí: viviré aquí toda mi vida y no planeo regresar a Perú y comenzar de nuevo.

6. Aproximadamente una semana después de convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense, comencé a tomar medidas para asegurarme de cambiar mis documentos para alinearme con mi nueva condición de ciudadano estadounidense. Cambié mi tarjeta del Seguro social, cambié mi licencia de conducir y poco después obtuve un pasaporte de los EE. UU. Me inscribí para votar en Alabama en el Departamento de Vehículos Motorizados cuando cambié mi licencia. Poco tiempo después, recibí una tarjeta de registro de votante por correo. Voté por primera vez en marzo de 2024.

Pérdida del estado de registro de votantes debido a la purga de votantes de 2024 del secretario Allen

7. Obtuve por primera vez una licencia de conducir en Alabama poco después de mudarme al estado en 2009. En ese momento, no era ciudadano estadounidense, así que presenté mi tarjeta de residencia para obtener una licencia. He tenido una licencia de conducir de Alabama desde entonces.

8. No voté ni intenté votar en ningún lugar de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, incluido Alabama, antes de convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense. Tampoco me inscribí para votar ni intenté inscribirme para votar en ningún lugar de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, incluido Alabama, antes de convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense. Cuando estaba atravesando el proceso de ciudadanía, me hicieron preguntas en la entrevista sobre si había votado o intentado

votar o registrado o intentado registrarme para votar y respondí sinceramente que no.

9. En agosto de 2024, recibí una carta de la Junta de la Oficina del Registro del condado de Lee. La carta tenía matasellos del 29 de agosto de 2024 y me informó que me habían identificado como votante registrado y que anteriormente había emitido un número de identificación de no ciudadano. Recibir esta carta es la forma en que me enteré de que estaba incluido en la lista de votantes del secretario Allen que se depurarían debido a la supuesta condición de ciudadanía. La carta vino con un formulario de registro de votante para volver a inscribirme para votar y un formulario de solicitud de remoción de votante en virtud de la Ley Nacional de Registro de Votantes (Voter Registration Act). Me enojé mucho al recibir la carta, ya que soy un ciudadano naturalizado y con derecho a votar. He vivido aquí durante muchos años, cumplo con las leyes y nunca he tenido ningún problema legal en los diecisiete años que he vivido aquí, pago mis impuestos, me he convertido en ciudadano, tengo derecho a votar y esta carta llegó diciéndome que no era ciudadano y no podía votar.

10. El lunes, 9 de septiembre de 2024, fui a la Junta de Registradores del condado de Lee para volver a inscribirme. La carta decía que solo necesitaba mi número de licencia de conducir para volver a registrarme y que podía enviar el formulario por correo, pero fui a la oficina personalmente y llevé mi pasaporte por

si acaso. No quería llevar mi certificado de naturalización porque es un papel y es frágil y como trabajo en un camión, no quería que se dañara o perdiera y es más fácil reemplazar un pasaporte que reemplazar un certificado de naturalización. También traje la carta y los formularios que había recibido del condado de Lee.

12. Fui a la oficina y le expliqué a una persona que trabajaba allí que era ciudadano y necesitaba volver a registrarme para votar. Dije que estaba confundido porque la carta decía que yo no era ciudadano, pero mi pasaporte mostraba que sí era ciudadano y también había cambiado mi licencia de conducir de Alabama después de convertirme en ciudadano. Me preguntó si había llevado mi certificado de naturalización. Le dije que la carta solo decía que necesitaba mi licencia de conducir, pero también había llevado mi pasaporte. Dijo que necesitaba mi certificado de naturalización para volver a registrarme.

13. Discutí con ella y vino una segunda empleada. La segunda empleada me dijo que mi pasaporte era suficiente y que le harían una copia. Les entregué mi pasaporte para que lo fotocopiaran y completé el formulario de registro. Lo fotocopiaron y me lo devolvieron, diciendo que conservarían la fotocopia en sus archivos con el formulario de registro que completé. Conservaron la carta que había recibido del condado de Lee.

14. Cuando la Junta de Registradores del Condado de Lee me dijo que tenía que producir mi certificado de naturalización, me enojé mucho. Solo pude volver a

registrarme porque había traído mi pasaporte, aunque la carta decía que mi número de licencia de conducir sería suficiente. Toda la experiencia me hizo sentir que estaba siendo sometido a una prueba de ciudadanía a la que ningún ciudadano nacido en los EE. UU. tendría que someterme, solo para poder ejercer mi derecho a votar.

15. Los empleados de la Junta de Registradores del condado de Lee me dijeron verbalmente que podría votar en noviembre. Recibí una nueva tarjeta de registro de votante el viernes, 20 de septiembre. Me preocupa que hubiese un problema que me impidiese votar en las elecciones generales de noviembre.

16. Me preocupa mucho que mi nombre se hubiese remitido al Procurador General Marshall para una investigación penal, aunque no hubiese hecho nada malo. Entiendo que, a partir de la carta que recibí, si no proporcionase la documentación que la carta solicitó antes de votar nuevamente, estaría sujeto a sanciones penales. Estaba muy preocupado por la posibilidad de que se me acusara de un delito: nunca he tenido ningún problema con la ley y nunca he ido a un tribunal por motivo alguno, excepto para impugnar un boleto y asistir a audiencias de custodia por mi hijo. Cuando uno recibe una carta del estado que dice eso, obviamente es preocupante.

Declaro bajo pena de perjurio que lo anteriormente declarado es verdadero y correcto a mi leal saber y entender.

Firmado el XX de septiembre de 2024 en Auburn, Alabama.

José Sampen

EXHIBIT 28

**EN EL TRIBUNAL DE DISTRITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE
NORTEAMÉRICA
PARA EL DISTRITO NORTE DE ALABAMA
DIVISIÓN SUR**

COALICIÓN DE ALABAMA PARA
LA JUSTICIA DE LOS
INMIGRANTES; LIGA DE
VOTANTES MUJERES DE
ALABAMA; LIGA DE VOTANTES
MUJERES DEL FONDO DE
EDUCACIÓN DE ALABAMA;
CONFERENCIA ESTATAL DE
ALABAMA DE LA NAACP; ROALD
HAZELHOFF; JAMES STROOP;
CARMEL MICHELLE COE y EMILY
JORTNER,

Demandantes,

vs.

WES ALLEN, en su carácter oficial
como Secretario de estado de Alabama;
STEVE MARSHALL, en su carácter
oficial como Procurador General de
Alabama y JAN BENNETT, BARRY
STEPHENSON, CINDY WILLIS
THRASH y SHEILA COX BARBUCK,
en su carácter oficial como Presidentes
de las Juntas de Registradores de los
condados de Elmore, Jefferson, Lee y
Marshall;

Demandados.

Caso n.º 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Jueza Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARACIÓN DE JOSÉ SAMPEN
EN APOYO DE LA SOLICITUD DE MEDIDAS CAUTELARES
PRELIMINARES**

De conformidad con el título 28 del Código de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica (United States Code, U.S.C.) sección 1746, yo, José Sampen, declaro lo siguiente:

1. Tengo 47 años y soy residente de Auburn, Alabama. Auburn está ubicado en el condado de Lee.

Antecedentes

2. Nací en Perú.

3. Me mudé a los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica en 2006 como residente permanente legal y me mudé a Alabama en 2009. He vivido allí desde entonces.

4. Soy conductor de entregas de FedEx y lo he sido desde 2010.

5. Después de vivir en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica como residente legal permanente durante diecisiete años, me convertí en ciudadano naturalizado el 11 de agosto de 2023. Decidí convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense porque tengo un hijo que nació aquí y es ciudadano estadounidense y como padre soltero quería asegurarme de ser ciudadano estadounidense al igual que mi hijo. He hecho una vida aquí: viviré aquí toda mi vida y no planeo regresar a Perú y comenzar de nuevo.

6. Aproximadamente una semana después de convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense, comencé a tomar medidas para asegurarme de cambiar mis documentos para alinearme con mi nueva condición de ciudadano estadounidense. Cambié mi tarjeta del Seguro social, cambié mi licencia de conducir y poco después obtuve un pasaporte de los EE. UU. Me inscribí para votar en Alabama en el Departamento de Vehículos Motorizados cuando cambié mi licencia. Poco tiempo después, recibí una tarjeta de registro de votante por correo. Voté por primera vez en marzo de 2024.

Pérdida del estado de registro de votantes debido a la purga de votantes de 2024 del secretario Allen

7. Obtuve por primera vez una licencia de conducir en Alabama poco después de mudarme al estado en 2009. En ese momento, no era ciudadano estadounidense, así que presenté mi tarjeta de residencia para obtener una licencia. He tenido una licencia de conducir de Alabama desde entonces.

8. No voté ni intenté votar en ningún lugar de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, incluido Alabama, antes de convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense. Tampoco me inscribí para votar ni intenté inscribirme para votar en ningún lugar de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, incluido Alabama, antes de convertirme en ciudadano estadounidense. Cuando estaba atravesando el proceso de ciudadanía, me hicieron preguntas en la entrevista sobre si había votado o intentado

votar o registrado o intentado registrarme para votar y respondí sinceramente que no.

9. En agosto de 2024, recibí una carta de la Junta de la Oficina del Registro del condado de Lee. La carta tenía matasellos del 29 de agosto de 2024 y me informó que me habían identificado como votante registrado y que anteriormente había emitido un número de identificación de no ciudadano. Recibir esta carta es la forma en que me enteré de que estaba incluido en la lista de votantes del secretario Allen que se depurarían debido a la supuesta condición de ciudadanía. La carta vino con un formulario de registro de votante para volver a inscribirme para votar y un formulario de solicitud de remoción de votante en virtud de la Ley Nacional de Registro de Votantes (Voter Registration Act). Me enojé mucho al recibir la carta, ya que soy un ciudadano naturalizado y con derecho a votar. He vivido aquí durante muchos años, cumplo con las leyes y nunca he tenido ningún problema legal en los diecisiete años que he vivido aquí, pago mis impuestos, me he convertido en ciudadano, tengo derecho a votar y esta carta llegó diciéndome que no era ciudadano y no podía votar.

10. El lunes, 9 de septiembre de 2024, fui a la Junta de Registradores del condado de Lee para volver a inscribirme. La carta decía que solo necesitaba mi número de licencia de conducir para volver a registrarme y que podía enviar el formulario por correo, pero fui a la oficina personalmente y llevé mi pasaporte por

si acaso. No quería llevar mi certificado de naturalización porque es un papel y es frágil y como trabajo en un camión, no quería que se dañara o perdiera y es más fácil reemplazar un pasaporte que reemplazar un certificado de naturalización. También traje la carta y los formularios que había recibido del condado de Lee.

12. Fui a la oficina y le expliqué a una persona que trabajaba allí que era ciudadano y necesitaba volver a registrarme para votar. Dije que estaba confundido porque la carta decía que yo no era ciudadano, pero mi pasaporte mostraba que sí era ciudadano y también había cambiado mi licencia de conducir de Alabama después de convertirme en ciudadano. Me preguntó si había llevado mi certificado de naturalización. Le dije que la carta solo decía que necesitaba mi licencia de conducir, pero también había llevado mi pasaporte. Dijo que necesitaba mi certificado de naturalización para volver a registrarme.

13. Discutí con ella y vino una segunda empleada. La segunda empleada me dijo que mi pasaporte era suficiente y que le harían una copia. Les entregué mi pasaporte para que lo fotocopiaran y completé el formulario de registro. Lo fotocopiaron y me lo devolvieron, diciendo que conservarían la fotocopia en sus archivos con el formulario de registro que completé. Conservaron la carta que había recibido del condado de Lee.

14. Cuando la Junta de Registradores del Condado de Lee me dijo que tenía que producir mi certificado de naturalización, me enojé mucho. Solo pude volver a

registrarme porque había traído mi pasaporte, aunque la carta decía que mi número de licencia de conducir sería suficiente. Toda la experiencia me hizo sentir que estaba siendo sometido a una prueba de ciudadanía a la que ningún ciudadano nacido en los EE. UU. tendría que someterme, solo para poder ejercer mi derecho a votar.

15. Los empleados de la Junta de Registradores del condado de Lee me dijeron verbalmente que podría votar en noviembre. Recibí una nueva tarjeta de registro de votante el viernes, 20 de septiembre. Me preocupa que hubiese un problema que me impidiese votar en las elecciones generales de noviembre.

16. Me preocupa mucho que mi nombre se hubiese remitido al Procurador General Marshall para una investigación penal, aunque no hubiese hecho nada malo. Entiendo que, a partir de la carta que recibí, si no proporcionase la documentación que la carta solicitó antes de votar nuevamente, estaría sujeto a sanciones penales. Estaba muy preocupado por la posibilidad de que se me acusara de un delito: nunca he tenido ningún problema con la ley y nunca he ido a un tribunal por motivo alguno, excepto para impugnar un boleto y asistir a audiencias de custodia por mi hijo. Cuando uno recibe una carta del estado que dice eso, obviamente es preocupante.

Declaro bajo pena de perjurio que lo anteriormente declarado es verdadero y correcto a mi leal saber y entender.

Firmado el 23 de septiembre de 2024 en Auburn, Alabama.

Firmado por:

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José Sampen

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF JOSE SAMPEN
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Jose Sampen, declare as follows:

1. I am a 47-year old resident of Auburn, Alabama. Auburn is located in Lee County.

Background

2. I was born in Peru.

3. I moved to the United States in 2006 as a lawful permanent resident and moved to Alabama in 2009. I have lived there ever since.

4. I am a delivery driver for FedEx, and have been since 2010.

5. After living in the United States as a lawful permanent resident for seventeen years, I became a naturalized citizen on August 11, 2023. I decided to become a U.S. citizen because I have a son who was born here and is a U.S. citizen, and as a single parent I wanted to ensure that I am a U.S. citizen like my son. I have made a life here: I will be living here for my whole life and don't plan to return to Peru and start over.

6. About a week after becoming a U.S. citizen, I began taking steps to ensure that I changed my documents to align with my new status as a U.S. citizen. I changed my Social Security card, I changed my driver's license, and shortly thereafter I got a U.S. passport. I registered to vote in Alabama at the Department of Motor Vehicles when I changed my license. A short time later, I got a voter registration card in the mail. I voted for the first time in March 2024.

Loss of Voter Registration Status Due to Secretary Allen's 2024 Voter Purge

7. I first got a driver's license in Alabama shortly after I moved to the state in 2009. At the time, I was not a U.S. citizen, so I presented my green card to get a license. I have had an Alabama driver's license since then.

8. I did not vote or attempt to vote anywhere in the United States, including in Alabama, before becoming a U.S. citizen. I also did not register to vote or attempt to register to vote anywhere in the United States, including in Alabama, before becoming a U.S. citizen. When I was going through the naturalization process, they asked me questions in the interview about whether I had voted or attempted to vote or registered or attempted to register to vote, and I truthfully answered no.

9. In August 2024, I received a letter from the Lee County Board of Registrar's Office. The letter was postmarked on August 29, 2024 and informed me that I had been identified as a registered voter previously issued a noncitizen identification number. Receiving this letter is how I found out that I was on Secretary Allen's list of voters being purged due to supposed citizenship status. The letter came with a voter registration form to re-register to vote and a voter removal request form under the National Voter Registration Act. I was very angry to receive the letter, because I am a naturalized citizen and eligible to vote. I have lived here for many years, I comply with the laws and have never had any legal problem in the seventeen

years I have lived here, I pay my taxes, I have become a citizen, I have the right to vote, and this letter arrived telling me that I was not a citizen and could not vote.

10. On Monday, September 9, 2024, I went to the Lee County Board of Registrars to re-register. The letter said that I only needed my driver's license number to re-register and that I could mail in the form, but I went to the office in person and brought my passport just in case. I didn't want to bring my naturalization certificate because it is a piece of paper and is fragile, and since I work in a truck I didn't want it to get damaged or lost—and it's easier to replace a passport than it is to replace a naturalization certificate. I also brought the letter and forms I had received from Lee County.

12. I went into the office and explained to a person working there that I was a citizen and needed to re-register to vote. I said that I was confused because the letter said that I was a noncitizen, but my passport showed that I was a citizen, and also I had changed my Alabama driver's license after I became a citizen. She asked me if I had brought my naturalization certificate. I told her that the letter only said I needed my driver's license, but I had also brought my passport. She said I needed my naturalization certificate in order to re-register.

13. I argued with her, and a second employee came over. The second employee told me that my passport was sufficient, and that they would take my passport and make a copy of that. I gave them my passport to photocopy, and filled

out the registration form. They made a photocopy and returned the passport to me, saying that they would keep the photocopy in their files with the registration form I filled out. They kept the letter I had received from Lee County.

14. I was very upset when the Lee County Board of Registrar's office told me I had to produce my naturalization certificate. I was only able to re-register because I had brought my passport, even though the letter said my driver's license number would be sufficient. The whole experience made me feel like I was being subjected to a citizenship test that no U.S.-born citizen would have to undergo, just so I could exercise my right to vote.

15. The employees at the Lee County Board of Registrars told me verbally that I would be able to vote in November. I received a new voter registration card on Friday, September 20. I am worried that there will be an issue that prevents me from voting in the November general election.

16. I am very concerned that my name has been referred to Attorney General Marshall for criminal investigation, even though I did nothing wrong. My understanding from the letter that I received is that if I did not provide the documentation that the letter asked for before voting again, I would be subject to criminal penalties. I was very worried about the possibility of being charged with a crime: I've never had any trouble with the law, and I've never been to a courthouse

for any reason except to contest a ticket and to go to custody hearings for my son.

When you get a letter from the state that says that, obviously it's worrisome.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on September XX, 2024 in Auburn, Alabama.

Jose Sampen

EXHIBIT 29

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA COALITION FOR
IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA;
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
ALABAMA EDUCATION FUND;
ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF
THE NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;
JAMES STROOP; CARMEL
MICHELLE COE; and EMILY
JORTNER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as
Alabama Secretary of State; STEVE
MARSHALL, in his official capacity as
Alabama Attorney General; and JAN
BENNETT, BARRY STEPHENSON,
CINDY WILLIS THRASH, and
SHEILA COX BARBUCK, in their
official capacities as Chairs of Boards of
Registrars of Elmore, Jefferson, Lee, and
Marshall Counties;

Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01254-AMM

Judge Anna M. Manasco

**DECLARATION OF KATHRYN HUDDLESTON
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Kathryn Huddleston, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney representing Plaintiffs Alabama Coalition for Immigrant Justice, League of Women Voters of Alabama, League of Women Voters of Alabama Education Fund, Alabama State Conference of the NAACP, Roald Hazelhoff, James Stroop, Carmel Michelle Coe, and Emily Jortner. I have been employed by Campaign Legal Center since May 2024. I currently serve as Senior Counsel for Strategic Litigation. I am over the age of 18 and competent to testify as to the matters set forth in this affidavit based on my own personal knowledge. This declaration is submitted in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

2. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved a press release titled *Secretary of State Wes Allen Implements Process to Remove Noncitizens Registered to Vote in Alabama* from the Alabama Secretary of State website at <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/newsroom/secretary-state-wes-allen-implements-process-remove-noncitizens-registered-vote-alabama>, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 1.

3. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved an article titled *Alabama Secretary of State pushes to purge non-citizen voter files following election integrity concerns*, WKRG (Aug. 15, 2024), <https://www.wkrg.com/news/your-local-election-hq/alabama-secretary-of-state-pushes-to-purge-non-citizen-voter-files-following-election-integrity-concerns>, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 2.

4. On September 20, 2024, I received a copy from James Cozadd of the Purge Letter he received from the Autauga County Board of Registrars, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 3.

5. On September 6, 2024, I received a copy from Roald Hazelhoff of the Purge Letter he received from the Jefferson County Board of Registrars, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 4.

6. On September 10, 2024, I received a copy from James Stroop of the Purge Letter he received from the Marshall County Board of Registrars, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 5.

7. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved a copy of the State of Alabama Voter Registration Form from the Alabama Secretary of State website at https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/voter-pdfs/nvra-2.pdf?_ga=2.211591891.734955328.1727039211-1803878232.1725647939, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 6.

8. On August 19, 2024, Plaintiffs ACIJ, LWVAL, and NAACP, along with others, sent Secretary Allen a pre-suit notice letter under the NVRA, and I was copied on the email with the attached letter. A true and correct copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit 7.

9. On September 6, 2024, I and others received a response from Secretary Allen's general counsel to the NVRA pre-suit notice letter sent to him by Plaintiffs

ACIJ, LWAL, and NAACP, with an attached letter. A true and correct copy of that letter is attached as Exhibit 8.

10. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved Mo Pasternak's declaration in Case No. 5:19-cv-00074-FB, *Texas League of United Latin American Citizens v. Whitley* (W.D. Tex.), ECF 8-1, from PACER. A true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 9.

11. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved a copy of the Alabama Driver License Manual from the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency website at https://www.alea.gov/sites/default/files/inline-files/ABCDEF_0.pdf, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 10.

12. On September 22, 2024, I received a copy from James Cozadd of an email sent to him by notifications@alabamainteractive.org confirming that his voter registration application had been submitted to the Autauga County Board of Registrars, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 11.

13. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved an article titled *Secretary of State Wes Allen moves to remove noncitizens from voter rolls*, Alabama Daily News (Aug. 16, 2024), <https://aldailynews.com/secretary-of-state-wes-allen-moves-to-remove-noncitizens-from-voter-rolls>, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 12.

14. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved an article titled *AL Secretary of State discovers thousands of non-citizens registered to vote*, NBC News 15 (Aug. 14, 2024), <https://myNBC15.com/news/local/al-secretary-of-state-reports-thousands-of-registered-voters-are-not-us-citizens>, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 13.

15. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved an article titled *U.S. Citizen removed from voting, placed on inactive list*, WAFF (Aug. 28, 2024) <https://www.waff.com/2024/08/29/us-citizen-wrongfully-removed-alabama-voter-list>, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 14.

16. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved a copy of Secretary Allen's written testimony before the Senate Rules Committee on March 12, 2024 from the Senate Rules Committee website at https://www.rules.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/allen_testimony.pdf, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 15.

17. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved a news article titled *Alabama removing noncitizens from voting rolls*, WTVM13 (Aug. 14, 2024), <https://www.wvtm13.com/article/alabama-purging-non-citizens-voting-rolls-election/61881112>, of which a true and correct copy is attached as Exhibit 16.

18. On September 23, 2024, I retrieved copies of *Profiles on Naturalized Citizens—Alabama, Fiscal Years 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022* from the U.S.

Department of Homeland Security website, at

<https://ohss.dhs.gov/topics/immigration/naturalizations/profiles-naturalized->

citizens, of which true and correct copies are attached as Exhibit 26.

Executed on September 23, 2024 in Houston, Texas.

Signed by:

Kate Huddleston

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Kathryn Huddleston