



October 31, 2022

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Secretary of State John H. Merrill
Alabama Secretary of State
600 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
John.Merrill@sos.alabama.gov

Re: Urgent Need for Uniform List of Statewide Polling Locations and Guidance on Polling Place Closures

Dear Secretary Merrill,

The ACLU of Alabama, Alabama Arise, Alabama Election Protection Network, Alabama Forward, Lift Our Vote, and Legal Defense Fund (“LDF”) write regarding your obligation to ensure that all Alabama voters have equal access to the vote in the 2022 midterm election. Your duties under Alabama and federal laws counsel you to take urgent action to publish an accurate, uniform, and comprehensive list of polling locations statewide to mitigate voter confusion at the polls and the disenfranchisement that often follows.¹ We also request that you implement formal guidance to ensure polling place closures and changes do not disenfranchise voters of color, as they frequently have to date. It is critical that your office takes urgent action in light of reports that Alabama’s disparate election administration system causes confusion, creates barriers to voting, and disenfranchises Black voters and other voters of color.²

¹ On October 31, 2022, LDF submitted a public records request under Alabama Open Records Law § 36-12-40 et. seq. to the Office of the Secretary of State and to each probate judge seeking, in part, the locations of polling places within each precinct in every county.

² Carrie Levine et al., *National Data Release Sheds Light on Past Polling Place Changes*, Ctr. for Pub. Integrity (Sept. 29, 2020), <https://publicintegrity.org/politics/elections/ballotboxbarriers/data-release-sheds-light-on-past-polling-place-changes/>.

1. A Uniform List of Polling Places is Required by Law

First, Alabama law requires county election officials to notify voters of their polling locations by publishing a list of voters and their respective polling locations.³ Websites are the counties’ primary methods of communication for official information. However, some counties fail to publish anything online, while others publish information that is inaccurate, contradictory, and at times, so seriously lacking in relevant detail as to not meaningfully inform voters of their polling locations. For example, Etowah County does not publish a voting precinct list or map of polling places on its website.⁴ When the county changed polling locations prior to the 2022 primary elections, it published a list of all polling places in an online news article but failed to include corresponding precinct numbers and provided no means for residents to determine their precinct location.⁵

Second, federal law has made it clear that all qualified voters require equal access to the polling place.⁶ Disparate polling place information from county to county hinders the ability of otherwise qualified voters to participate in elections on an equal footing and can make access to the franchise dependent on county of residence, affluence, political influence, and connection to relevant county election officials.

In reviewing a limited sampling of county polling place information, it is evident that access to polling place information varies greatly by county:

COUNTY	PRECINCT MAP	PRECINCT LIST	COUNTY POLL LOCATOR TOOL
Baldwin ⁷	Yes	Yes	No
Bullock ⁸	No	No	No

³ Ala. Code § 17-6-4(a) (adding that the publication requirement requires the county governing body to post the list of voting locations at the county courthouse); *id.* § 17-6-4(b) (“The judge of probate...shall give notice of [the boundaries of election precincts and name of the voting places] by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county[.] ...The notice shall describe the election precincts by their numbers[.]”).

⁴ The Etowah Probate Office website has not published a list of polling locations, though it links to the Secretary of State’s poll locator tool. *See* Etowah County Probate Office, <https://etowahcounty.org/department/probate-court/>, (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

⁵ Miranda Prescott, *Etowah Commissioners OK Polling Locations for 2022 Election*, Gasden Times (Feb. 2, 2022, 9:00 PM), <https://www.gadsdentimes.com/story/news/2022/02/03/commissioners-ok-polling-locations-2022-election/9313397002/>. The author of the article includes a link to the Secretary of State’s poll locator tool. *See id.*

⁶ *See* U.S. Const. amend. XIV, §1; *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 555 (1964) (“[t]he right to vote freely for the candidate of one’s choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government”); 52 U.S.C. § 10101, *et seq.*

⁷ *See District Maps & Voting Precincts*, Office of the Probate Judge, Baldwin County, <https://www.baldwincounty.al.gov/government/probate-office/elections/district-maps-voting-precincts> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022). Polling places are available in a list format at [https://www.baldwincounty.al.gov/docs/default-source/probate-documents/elections/voting-precincts-and-voting-places-in-baldwin-county-al-\(public\)---revised-july-20-2020908144dd-8fd7-4d13-acd2-d6032a3905ec.pdf?sfvrsn=496cc0a3_6](https://www.baldwincounty.al.gov/docs/default-source/probate-documents/elections/voting-precincts-and-voting-places-in-baldwin-county-al-(public)---revised-july-20-2020908144dd-8fd7-4d13-acd2-d6032a3905ec.pdf?sfvrsn=496cc0a3_6), and a map at [https://www.baldwincounty.al.gov/docs/default-source/probate-documents/elections/map-of-voting-precincts-\(public-website\)-20210720.pdf?sfvrsn=f2e81e70_6](https://www.baldwincounty.al.gov/docs/default-source/probate-documents/elections/map-of-voting-precincts-(public-website)-20210720.pdf?sfvrsn=f2e81e70_6).

⁸ Bullock County provides no polling place information. *See Probate Office*, Bullock County, Alabama, <https://www.bullockal.com/probate-office/> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

COUNTY	PRECINCT MAP	PRECINCT LIST	COUNTY POLL LOCATOR TOOL
Dallas ⁹	No	No	No
Etowah ¹⁰	No	No	No
Greene ¹¹	No	No	No
Jefferson ¹²	Yes	Yes	No
Macon ¹³	No	No	No
Madison ¹⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marengo ¹⁵	No	No	No
Mobile ¹⁶	Yes	Yes	No
Sumter ¹⁷	No	No	No
Montgomery ¹⁸	No	Yes	No
Shelby ¹⁹	No	Yes	No

⁹ Dallas County provides no polling place information. *See Elections*, Dallas County, Alabama, <http://www.dallascounty-al.org/secondary.aspx?pageID=53> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022). Absentee voters are asked to call the Board of Registrars to find their voting location. *See Absentee Information*, Office of the Dallas County Circuit Clerk: Fourth Judicial Circuit, <https://dallas.alacourt.gov/absentee-information/> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

¹⁰ *See Note, supra* note 4; Prescott, *supra* note 5.

¹¹ Greene County provides no polling place information. *See Greene County Commission*, <https://greenecountycommission.com/> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

¹² Jefferson County publishes a list of polling locations by precinct but no map. *See Voting Precincts*, Probate Court of Jefferson County, Alabama (Feb. 10, 2022), <https://jeffcoprobatecourt.com/elections/voting-precincts/>. The county published a list of voters organized by precinct in *The Birmingham News*. *See Jefferson County Voter List as Published in The Birmingham News*, Alabama Local (May 4, 2022, 6:00 AM), <https://www.al.com/news/birmingham/2022/05/jefferson-county-voter-list-as-published-in-the-birmingham-news.html>.

¹³ Macon County provides no polling place information, but for absentee voters, asks residents to call the County Board of Registrars to find their voting precinct. *See Absentee Information*, Fifth Judicial Circuit Court of Alabama: Serving Macon County, <https://macon.alacourt.gov/absentee-information/> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

¹⁴ Madison County is the only county among the sample pool with a functioning polling locator tool. *See Precincts and Polling Locations*, Madison County, Alabama, <https://madisoncountyal.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f5608d0c95ef41cd83ee34558992dab9> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022). Polling places with corresponding precinct numbers are available in a list at <https://www.madisoncountyvotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2022-Polling-Locations.pdf> and in a map at <https://www.madisoncountyvotes.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2022-Precinct-Map.pdf>. The County also links to the Secretary of State's poll locator tool.

¹⁵ Marengo County provides no polling place information but links to the Secretary of State's poll locator tool. *See Elections & Voting*, Marengo County, Alabama, <https://www.marengocountyal.com/Default.asp?ID=115&pg=Elections+%26+Voting> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

¹⁶ Mobile County provides list of polling places with corresponding precinct numbers in a list at <https://benchmark.probate.mobilecountyal.gov/uploads/Polls/> and a map at <https://probate.mobilecountyal.gov/uploads/Precincts2022.pdf> links to the Secretary of State's poll locator tool.

¹⁷ Sumter County provides no polling place location information. *See Board of Registrars*, Sumter County, Alabama, <https://sumtercountyal.com/test-page/> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

¹⁸ Montgomery County has conflicting information on its county government website, publishing both the 2020 precinct list at <https://www.mc-ala.org/home/showpublisheddocument/2298/637146015642400000> and the 2022 precinct list at <https://www.mc-ala.org/home/showpublisheddocument/5397/637855302779730000>.

¹⁹ Shelby County provides polling location information in a list format only. *See Table*, <https://www.shelbyal.com/DocumentCenter/View/507/Polling-Locations-PDF>. The County links to the Secretary of State's poll locator tool, but the link is not placed prominently. *See Shelby County Election 2022*, Shelby County, Alabama, <https://www.shelbyal.com/1106/Shelby-County-Election> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022). While a map is not

COUNTY	PRECINCT MAP	PRECINCT LIST	COUNTY POLL LOCATOR TOOL
Tuscaloosa ²⁰	No	Yes	No

Some counties might publish voting information on the website of the county government, probate judge, or board of registrar, or nowhere at all. When a list or map is available, often there is no tool to assist voters in identifying their precinct number. Counties may publish a precinct map, a list of precinct locations with corresponding precinct numbers, or both. Counties vary in whether they operate their own locator tool, link to the Secretary of State’s tool, both, or neither. We also encourage your office to require each county to publish accurate and up-to-date polling place information with precinct numbers and addresses and to link to your poll finder tool so voters can determine their correct polling place location. However, the publication of a uniform list by your office would more immediately address inequities in information and access.

Third, of the above sample, every county with a Black population greater than 50% lacks a precinct list, polling place map, and an interactive poll locator tool that enables county voters to learn their voting location based on their address.²¹ For Black voters and other voters of color, the complete lack of data can effectively constitute denial of the right to vote.²² Thus, we urge you to publish a uniform and comprehensive polling place list to ensure your compliance with federal and state law and to ensure that disparate polling place information does not continue to disenfranchise Black voters and voters of color.

2. Publishing Statewide Polling Locations Benefits Election Administration

available on the county government website, a low-resolution image of a precinct map was published in the *Shelby County Reporter*, but the map cannot be downloaded. See *Shelby County Polling Location Changes: What It Means for the County*, *Shelby County Reporter* (May 16, 2022, 3:16 PM), <https://www.shelbycountyreporter.com/2022/05/16/shelby-county-polling-location-changes-what-it-means-for-the-county/>

²⁰ Tuscaloosa County provides a list of polling locations, but no map, and links to the Secretary of State’s poll locator tool. See *Polling Locations*, Tuscaloosa County, <https://www.tuscoco.com/polling-locations/> (last visited Oct. 29, 2022).

²¹ According to 2020 Census data, counties with an over 50% Black population are Bullock (65.9%), Dallas (71.0%), Greene (79.7%), Macon (79.9%), Marengo (51.6%), and Sumter (70.9%). See *QuickFacts: Bullock County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/bullockcountyalabama>; *QuickFacts: Dallas County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/dallascountyalabama/PST045221>; *QuickFacts: Greene County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/greencountyalabama>; *QuickFacts: Macon County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/maconcountyalabama>; *QuickFacts: Marengo County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/marengocountyalabama>; *QuickFacts: Sumter County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sumtercountyalabama/PST045221>. By contrast, among the sampled counties with an over 50% White population, all but one, Etowah, published at least a list of polling locations.

²² See Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *Barriers to Voting in Alabama*, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 1, 38 (2020) (“The presence of consistent and reliable polling locations is critical to a functioning democracy, particularly among populations that may have limited windows of time to vote and limited access to transportation. The closure of a polling place can present a barrier to voting, even if notice of such closings are publicized...[which] is particularly troubling given its impact on poor, minority and rural communities in which most closures occurred.”).

As the State’s chief election official, the Secretary of State is responsible for issuing “uniform guidance” on the administration of elections.²³ Pursuant to this duty, your office administers a poll locator tool that enables individual users to locate their polling place based on their residential address, but the presence of a comprehensive list of voting locations statewide would greatly benefit election administration and mitigate the ongoing voter confusion caused by polling place closures. This list must be organized by county and include regularly updated polling places and addresses with corresponding precinct numbers.

In Alabama, polling place closures often take place without clear or advance notice to the voters affected.²⁴ On Election Day, voters should not be surprised by changed polling place locations.²⁵ By providing an accurate, statewide list of polling locations, including records of polling place relocations and closures, community advocacy groups could help ease voter confusion, which would also reduce the long lines that result from voters learning of polling places changes when they go to vote. Alabama counties may avoid depleting their scarce resources if their assigned voters are able to get to their polling location on time and vote because polling places may not need to stay open after the close of polls, in accordance with Alabama law, for voters who are still waiting in line when polls close.

Many county election officials are not publishing this data. Even where they are, the Secretary of State’s list will supplement the notice provided to Alabama voters, increasing voter access and information which will increase enfranchisement in the state.

Finally, submitting a list of polling locations to the Secretary of State would not impose a new obligation on local election officials who already submit countywide data to the Secretary of State’s office. Since your office has access to the information via the poll locator tool, your office can publish it in a list format. Accordingly, we urge you to act in accordance with your duty to administer elections and publish a uniform, comprehensive, and consolidated list of statewide polling locations available to the public in an accessible format so that voting information complies with Alabama and federal law and to ensure that the effects of polling place closures do not have a further discriminatory or disenfranchising effect on Election Day.

3. Issuing Guidance on Polling Place Closures Through a Consolidated List is Critical Considering Extent of Polling Place Closures Across Alabama

²³ Ala. Code § 17-1-3(a); *see People First of Alabama v. Merrill*, 467 F. Supp. 3d 1179, 1204 (N.D. Ala. 2020), *appeal dismissed*, No. 20-12184-GG, 2020 WL 5543717 (11th Cir. July 17, 2020).

²⁴ Mary Sell, *In Some Counties, Alabama Voters Have Lost a Quarter of Their Polling Places Since 2010*, BirminghamWatch (Nov. 2, 2018), <https://birminghamwatch.org/counties-alabama-voters-lost-quarter-polling-places-since-2010/> (discussing lack of transparency and notice to voters before polling places close in Alabama).

²⁵ First-hand accounts from voters indicate that precinct numbers on voter registration cards have been incorrect. For example, a Jefferson County resident reported showing up at her polling location to vote only to find the polling place was closed, with a sign indicating that the polling place was relocated. *See Connor Sheets, Alabama Election Day Woes: Voters Report Broken Machines, Untrained Staff, Other Problems*, Alabama Local (Nov. 8, 2016, 4:30 PM), https://www.al.com/news/birmingham/2016/11/alabama_election_day_problems.html.

Alabama has closed 155 polling places in 31 counties since 2010—an over 50% increase from the 100 polling places in 25 counties that were calculated by 2018.²⁶ Closing polling places hurts voters and hinders election administration, leading to long lines at polling places, transportation hurdles, denial of language assistance and other forms of in-person help, mass confusion about where eligible voters may vote, and ultimately, denial of access to the franchise.

Alabama election commissioners have justified polling place closures by citing population decline,²⁷ but that purported justification does not track with actual changes in population. For example, the Bullock County Election Commissioner explained that the county closed seven of its 15 precinct locations this year because “[o]ur population in the rural area has dwindled.”²⁸ Yet, according to U.S. Census data, Bullock County’s population—69.5% of whom are Black—decreased by only 557 people between 2010 and 2020,²⁹ a 5% decrease in population that is blatantly insufficient to justify an approximately 47% reduction in polling places. Since 2010, Jefferson County closed nine of its polling places, even though its population *increased* by 16,255 people between 2010 to 2020.³⁰

Polling place closures are disproportionately located in precincts serving Black voters.³¹ Closing polling locations serving Black communities only makes voting more difficult for Black voters who, in Alabama, are more likely to live in poverty and face already significant obstacles to voting.³² Pursuant to the Voting Rights Act, your guidance must reiterate that polling place closures cannot result in the denial or abridgment of the right to vote of Black voters and voters of color over other voters.³³

²⁶ Mary Sell, *Citing Population Loss, Old Facilities, Alabama Counties Continue to Cut Voting Precincts*, Alabama Daily News (July 21, 2022), <https://www.aldailynews.com/citing-population-loss-old-facilities-alabama-counties-continue-to-cut-voting-precincts/>.

²⁷ Bullock County Commission Chairman Alonza Ellis Jr. provided that “[o]ur population in the rural area has dwindled, and we consolidated to try to cut back and save some money” as the basis for closing precincts. Levine, *supra* note 1.

²⁸ Levine, *supra* note 1.

²⁹ Bullock County’s population was 10,357 as of April 1, 2020, and 10,914 as of April 1, 2010. *QuickFacts: Bullock County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), www.census.gov/quickfacts/bullockcountyalabama.

³⁰ Sell, *supra* note 26; *QuickFacts: Jefferson County, Alabama*, U.S. Census Bureau (2021), <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/jeffersoncountyalabama>.

³¹ See Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *supra* note 22, at 39 (“[P]olling closures [are] particularly troubling given its impact on poor, minority and rural communities, in which most closures occurred. . . . The decision to create voting centers, in the process closing neighborhood polling places in predominantly low-income locations and in black belt and rural areas where public transport is scarce, has created logistical challenges for voters in Alabama.”); Levine, *supra* note 1 (“many of the counties shedding polling sites are rural and predominantly [B]lack”). See also Mark Nichols, *Closed Voting Sites Hit Minority Counties Harder for Busy Midterm Elections*, USA Today, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2018/10/30/midterm-elections-closed-voting-sites-impact-minority-voter-turnout/1774221002/> (Oct. 30, 2018, 11:58 PM).

³² See, e.g., Charles M. Blow, *Poverty as a Proxy for Race in Voter Suppression*, N.Y. Times (Mar. 17, 2021), <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/17/opinion/repUBLICAN-voter-suppression.html>; K.A. Dilday, *Voting Rights Aren’t Just a Black Issue: They Affect Poor People of All Races*, Bloomberg: CityLab (Nov. 13, 2018, 1:44 PM), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-11-13/voter-suppression-targets-blacks-but-affects-all-poor>.

³³ See Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301 (providing “No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color” and prohibiting practices with racially discriminatory results).

Further, any changes to polling places must ensure access to and use of polling places for individuals with disabilities.³⁴ Under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), public entities are prohibited from excluding or denying the benefits of a voting program or otherwise subjecting individuals with disabilities to discrimination in the administration of an election, including in voting facilities. Considering prior history of Alabama polling places violating the ADA's prohibition, we recommend the Secretary of State's office enforce the state's obligation by issuing guidance on polling place accessibility.³⁵ Specifically, guidance must state that while closures may be necessary to comply with the ADA, federal law also encourages public entities to remediate violations at polling places.³⁶ The U.S. Department of Justice issued similar guidance with recommendations on temporary remedies that make polling places accessible for individuals with disabilities but do not result in closures, which cause voter confusion, lower turnout, and disenfranchise voters.³⁷

The Alabama Election Code empowers the Secretary of State to create standards for polling places, and your Office has issued uniform guidance on other related topics in the past.³⁸ Accordingly, we urge you to issue guidance to ensure closures comply with Alabama law, the Voting Rights Act, American with Disabilities Act, and other federal laws. Any guidance must reiterate and clarify existing criteria for polling places and ensure that the number of polling sites per county is maintained equitably across all of Alabama, that polling sites are not closed immediately before an election, and that notices are sent promptly to voters and to the public in the event of polling place closures. Further, your guidance must require polling places be equitably and functionally³⁹ staffed to prevent last minute polling place closures; and, we encourage your office to make all efforts to recruit and retain poll workers that are culturally and linguistically competent⁴⁰ to ensure all Alabamians have equal access to the franchise.

³⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 12132.

³⁵ See Settlement Agreement Between the United States of American and Jefferson County, Alabama Regarding the Accessibility of Polling Places, U.S. Dept. of Just. (Oct. 20, 2016), <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndal/press-release/file/905967/download>.

³⁶ See National Disability Rights Network, *Blocking the Ballot Box: Ending Misuse of the ADA to Close Polling Places* 1, 16, 34-37 (2020), https://www.ndrn.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/NDRN_Blocking_the_Ballot_Box_2020.pdf (“[T]he ADA does not mandate closure of inaccessible polling places in its provisions. In fact, DOJ explicitly cautions against closing polling places in their enforcement of the ADA.”).

³⁷ U.S. Dep't of Just., Civ. Rts. Div., Disability Rts. Section, *ADA Checklist for Polling Places* (2016) <https://www.ada.gov/votingchecklist.pdf>.

³⁸ See, e.g., Ala. Sec. of State, Secretary Merrill Extends Poll Worker Opportunity to High School and College Students (Sept. 30, 2019), <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/newsroom/secretary-merrill-extends-poll-worker-opportunity-high-school-and-college-students>; Ala. Sec. of State, Secretary of State John H. Merrill Shares Guidance on Poll Watchers (Oct. 9, 2020), <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/newsroom/secretary-state-john-h-merrill-shares-guidance-poll-watchers>; <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/newsroom/secretary-states-office-begins-evaluation-alabama-registrars>.

³⁹ Andrew J. Yawn, *Election Day 2018: Voting Problems Aplenty in Montgomery County*, *Montgomery Advertiser*, <https://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/story/news/politics/2018/11/07/election-day-2018-voting-problems-midterms-montgomery-alabama/1920873002/> (Nov. 7, 2018, 4:09 PM).

⁴⁰ Michael Sozan, *Poll Workers are Indispensable to the November Election*, *American Progress* (Oct. 6, 2022), <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/poll-workers-are-indispensable-to-the-november-election/>.

Considering the constitutional rights at stake and that the election is in a little over one week, we ask for immediate action and a response to this letter as soon as possible, and no later than November 7th.

Sincerely,

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Legal Defense Fund

Since its founding in 1940, Legal Defense Fund (LDF) has used litigation, policy advocacy, public education, and community organizing strategies to achieve racial justice and equity in the areas of education, economic justice, political participation, and criminal justice. Throughout its

history, LDF has worked to enforce and promote laws and policies that prohibit voter discrimination, intimidation, and suppression and increase access to the electoral process.

ACLU of Alabama

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Alabama's mission is to preserve and protect the civil liberties and civil rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, especially the principals contained in the Bill of Rights.

Alabama Arise

Alabama Arise is a nonprofit, statewide, member-led organization advancing public policies to improve the lives of Alabamians who are marginalized by poverty. Our membership includes faith-based, community, nonprofit and civic groups, grassroots leaders and individuals from across Alabama.

Alabama Election Protection Network

Alabama Election Protection Network seeks to ensure safe, fair, and secure elections by providing Alabamians with comprehensive information and assistance at all stages of voting, from registration, to absentee and early voting, to casting a vote at the polls, to overcoming obstacles to participation. Our goal is to work together to make elections more inclusive, accurate, and accessible.

Alabama Forward

Alabama Forward is a state-based 501(C)(3) civic engagement coordinating table committed to advancing movement towards greater freedom and progressive, solution-oriented policy among a diverse coalition of Alabama-based partner organizations, so that every Alabamian can engage in the democratic process. In pursuit of this mission, Alabama Forward will prioritize race and gender equity to engage every Alabamian in all aspects of our democracy.

Lift Our Vote

Lift Our Vote serves to alleviate and/or eradicate issues plaguing communities of color. We serve to transform our communities through the arts, culture, and creative mind. We understand the power in the Vote, and work to protect Voters by fighting Voter suppression and creating a culture of Voting.