UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

Defendants.

REP. PRINGLE'S CORRECTED NOTICE OF EVIDENTIARY <u>SUBMISSION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT</u>

In addition to the evidentiary submission already made by the Defendant Alabama Secretary of State, Wes Allen, (*see* Doc. 164), Defendant Rep. Chris Pringle submits the following exhibits in support of his motion for summary judgment.

ECF No.	Exhibit No.	Document
1	23	Declaration of Rep. Chris Pringle
2	24	Declaration of Sen. Steve Livingston
3	25	Rep. Chris Pringle's Verified Objections and Responses to Plaintiff's First Interrogatories to Defendants
4	26	Plaintiff's Responses to Defendant Allen's Discovery Requests
5	27	Greater Birmingham Ministries' Supplemental Discovery Responses
6	28	Deposition of Alabama State Conference of the NAACP President, Bernard Simelton
7	29	Exhibits to Deposition of Alabama State Conference of the NAACP President, Bernard Simelton

8	30	Deposition of Greater Birmingham Ministries
		Executive Director, Scott Douglas, with exhibits

Dated June 21, 2024.

<u>/s/ Dorman Walker</u> Counsel for Rep. Chris Pringle

OF COUNSEL:

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify I electronically filed the foregoing notice with the clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system on June 21, 2024, which will serve all counsel of record.

> <u>/s/ Dorman Walker</u> OF COUNSEL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

Defendants.

VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

ш.,

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

EXHIBIT 23

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

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,	
Plaintiffs,)
٧.)
WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Alabama, <i>et al</i> .)))
Defendants.)

Case No. 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

Defendants.

DECLARATION OF REP. CHRIS PRINGLE

My name is Chris Pringle. This declaration is based on my personal 1. knowledge.

I represent Alabama House District 101 in the Alabama Legislature. 2. where I also am the House Chair of the Legislature's Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment (the "Reapportionment Committee").

Despite its name, the primary task of the Reapportionment Committee 3. is redistricting.

The Reapportionment Committee is responsible for proposing new 4. statewide redistricting plans for congressional, Alabama House of Representatives, Alabama Senate, and State Board of Education districts. Neither the Reapportionment Committee nor the House of Representatives

is required to accept such proposed plans, each of which can be amended, substituted, or rejected in favor another districting plan.

5. As the House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee, I take a leadership role in the development and design of proposed new districts for the House of Representatives.

6. As House Chair, I have no role in the development or design of Senate districts. My only involvement with passage of the Senate districts that became SB1 was in presenting them to the House of Representatives after they were passed by the Senate, and in voting on them as a member of the Legislature. In 2021, the House made no changes to the Senates districts after they were passed by the Senate.

7. I have reviewed the Prayer for Relief¹ in the Fourth Amended Complaint. I have no power to grant the relief requested, neither as House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee nor as a member of the Legislature.

A. Declare the State Senate districting plan adopted in SB 1 a violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; B. Enjoin the Defendants and their agents from holding elections in the challenged districts adopted in SB 1 and any adjoining districts necessary to remedy the Voting Rights Act violations, 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 52 U.S.C. § 10302(b);

¹ "WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

C. Set a reasonable deadline for the State of Alabama to adopt and enact a districting plan for the State Senate that remedies the Voting Rights Act violations;

D. Award Plaintiffs their costs, expenses, disbursements, and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in bringing this action pursuant to and in accordance with 52 U.S.C. § 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988(b);

E. Retain jurisdiction over this matter until all Defendants have complied with all orders and mandates of this Court; F. Retain jurisdiction over this matter and require all Defendants to subject future State Senate redistricting plans for preclearance review from this court or the U.S. Attorney General under Section 3(c) of the VRA, 52 U.S.C. § 10302(c); G. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper." Doc. 126, Prayer for Relief.

8. Specifically, I cannot declare that SB 1 violates the Voting Rights Act; I have no authority to prevent the 2021 Senate districts from being used in elections; I have no authority to cause the adoption and enactment of a new redistricting plan for the Senate; I cannot exercise the Court's judicial power; and I cannot exercise or determine any preclearance requirements.

I declare under penalty of the perjury laws of the United States of America that the forgoing is true and correct.

Date: <u>12/20/23</u>

Mie Linge Chris Pringle

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

Defendants.

EXHIBIT 24

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

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,	
Plaintiffs,)))
v.)))
WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Alabama, <i>et al</i> .,)))
Defendants.)

Case No. 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

DECLARATION OF SEN. STEVE LIVINGSTON

1. My name is Steve Livingston. This declaration is based on my personal knowledge.

2. I represent Alabama Senate District 8 in the Alabama Legislature, where I also am the Senate Chair of the Legislature's Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment (the "Reapportionment Committee").

3. Despite its name, the primary task of the Reapportionment Committee is redistricting.

4. The Reapportionment Committee is responsible for proposing new statewide redistricting plans for congressional, Alabama House of Representatives, Alabama Senate, and State Board of Education districts.

5. I was not the Senate Chair of the Reapportionment Committee in 2021 when the Senate's current districts were drawn and passed into law as SB1.

My only involvement in the development and design of the current Senate districts was voting on them as an individual member of the Legislature. Consequently, I know how my own district was drawn, but I have little information about how other Senate districts were drawn.

6. As the current Senate Chair of the Reapportionment Committee, I will have a leadership role in the development and design of any proposed new Senate districts. However, neither the Reapportionment Committee nor the Senate is required to accept any such proposed plan, which could be amended, substituted, or rejected in favor another districting plan.

7. I have reviewed the Prayer for Relief¹ in the Fourth Amended Complaint. I have no power to grant the relief requested, neither as Senate Chair of the Reapportionment Committee nor as a member of the Legislature.

8. Specifically, I cannot declare that SB1 violates the Voting Rights Act. I have no authority to prevent the 2021 Senate districts from being used in

A. Declare the State Senate districting plan adopted in SB 1 a violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; B. Enjoin the Defendants and their agents from holding elections in the challenged districts adopted in SB 1 and any adjoining districts necessary to remedy the Voting Rights Act violations, 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 52 U.S.C. § 10302(b); C. Set a reasonable deadline for the State of Alabama to adopt and enact a districting plan for the State Senate that

¹ "WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

remedies the Voting Rights Act violations; D. Award Plaintiffs their costs, expenses, disbursements, and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in bringing this action pursuant to and in accordance with 52 U.S.C. § 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988(b);

E. Retain jurisdiction over this matter until all Defendants have complied with all orders and mandates of this Court; F. Retain jurisdiction over this matter and require all Defendants to subject future State Senate redistricting plans for preclearance review from this court or the U.S. Attorney General under Section 3(c) of the VRA, 52 U.S.C. § 10302(c); G. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper." Doc. 126, Prayer for Relief.

elections. I have no authority to cause the adoption and enactment of a new Senate redistricting plan. I cannot exercise the Court's judicial power. And I cannot exercise of determine any preclearance requirements.

I declare under penalty of the perjury laws of the United States of America that the forgoing is true and correct.

Date: 12/19/23

Steve Fright

Steve Livingston

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

EXHIBIT 25

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

LAQUISHA CHANDLER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

WES ALLEN, et al.,

Defendants.

DEFENDANT REP. CHRIS PRINGLE'S OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO "PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES TO DEFENDANTS"

Pursuant to Rules 26 and 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, defendant Rep. Chris Pringle, the House Chair of the Alabama Legislature's Reapportionment Committee, hereby objects and responds to "Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories to Defendants," which were served on July 21, 2023.

General Statement

In providing these responses, Rep. Pringle has relied on the information presently available to him as House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee. Further or different information may be revealed during the discovery phase of this litigation. Rep. Pringle will amend his Objections and Responses to the extent required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and the applicable local Rules of this Court, applicable orders of the Court, and/or related agreements. Rep. Pringle reserves the right to revise, correct, supplement, clarify, and amend his Objections and Responses set forth herein consistent with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Rep. Pringle's answers to each and every request regarding any person's actions or intent in drafting or considering any districting map are subject to the understanding (and do not waive the arguments) that: whatever the purpose of any person involved in preparing or considering a map, "[t]he 'cat's paw' theory has no application to legislative bodies," *Brnovich v. Democratic Nat'l Comm.*, 141 S. Ct. 2321, 2350 (2021); "determining the intent of the legislature is a problematic and near-impossible challenge," *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Sec'y of State for State of Alabama*, 992 F.3d 1299, 1324 (11th Cir. 2021); and "the good faith of a state legislature must be presumed," *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 915 (1995).

By answering these interrogatories without objection to whether any individual interrogatory is properly counted as more than one interrogatory, Rep. Pringle does not waive his right to object—in response to further interrogatories, if any—to Plaintiffs surpassing the limit on the number of interrogatories that may be served in this proceeding. Rep. Pringle specifically reserves his right to lodge such an objection.

General Objections

Rep. Pringle objects to the Definitions and Instructions to the extent that they purport to impose any requirements or obligations different from those contained in the applicable Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the applicable local Rules of this Court, applicable orders of the Court, and/or related agreements. Rep. Pringle will respond to Plaintiffs' interrogatories in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the applicable local Rules of this Court, applicable orders of the Court, and/or related agreements. Rep. Pringle understands and interprets Plaintiffs' interrogatories in accordance with standard usage of the English language.

Rep. Pringle objects to each of the requests for production to the extent it seeks information or documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, the joint defense doctrine/attorney-client privilege, common interest doctrine/attorneyclient privilege, the work-product doctrine, deliberative process privilege, law enforcement privilege, legislative privilege, or any other applicable privilege, exemption, or immunity. Rep. Pringle's response to each request is made subject to all objections as to privilege, competence, relevance, materiality, propriety, and admissibility, as well as any and all other objections and grounds that would require the exclusion of evidence. Rep. Pringle reserves the right to make any and all such objections at the appropriate time.

Rep. Pringle further specifically objects to the Definition of "You", "Your", or "Defendant" to the extent that it can be read to suggest that any individual fills the multiple roles listed. Rep. Pringle will read these terms to refer to himself in his official capacity as House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee, and his responses are based on the knowledge of his office.

Rep. Pringle objects to the interrogatories to the extent they are directed to matters which are not no longer relevant to the subject matter at issue in this action, or to the extent Plaintiffs seeks information that is neither admissible nor reasonably calculated to lead the discovery of admissible evidence. In particular, Plaintiffs have propounded several interrogatories that either directly seek information about the House of Representatives 2021 district map or that would otherwise cover the House of Representatives 2021 district map even though Plaintiffs' claims no longer include challenges to any House of Representatives districts. Rep. Pringle objects to these interrogatories as overbroad, outside the scope of permissible discovery, and not proportional to the discovery needs of this case. By responding to any such interrogatories, Rep. Pringle does not waive, and expressly reserves, all such objections.

Rep. Pringle objects to the interrogatories to the extent they seek information that is obtainable from publicly available sources or other sources that are equally available to both parties.

Rep. Pringle incorporates each of these General Objections into his specific objections to each interrogatory below, whether or not each such General Objection is expressly referred to in his objections to a specific interrogatory. Any response provided by Rep. Pringle to the interrogatories shall in no way constitute or be construed as a waiver of the objections contained herein.

Rep. Pringle objects to the interrogatories to the extent they seek information about Alabama Senate districts. Rep. Pringle did not draw, evaluate, or approve the current Senate districts in 2021. Rep. Pringle had no role in the adoption of previous Senate districts.

Responses

INTERROGATORY NO. 1: Identify all consultants, experts, or other individuals whose input, feedback, or advice you sought in drawing, evaluating, or approving Alabama's 2021 state legislative maps, including whether those maps complied with the Voting Rights Act, the U.S. Constitution, and federal and state law.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle states that he consulted the following individuals as part of his efforts as House Chair of the Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment (the "Committee") during the 2021 redistricting cycle:

Rep. Pringle states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House of Representatives and as House Chair of Reapportionment Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle did not draw, evaluate or approve the Senate districts. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover all

"consultants, experts, or other individuals whose input, feedback, or advice" might have been "sought in drawing, evaluating, or approving" any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, as to the House districts, Rep. Pringle consulted with members of the House, Randy Hinaman, and counsel for the Reapportionment Committee. He may also have consulted with counsel from the Attorney General's office.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Identify the criteria that the Committee and/or its agents, including Randy Hinaman, used as redistricting guidelines in creating Alabama's state legislative districts during the 2021 redistricting cycle, including the weight or priority applied to each factor.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about criteria that "the Committee and/or its agents" used as beyond his knowledge, and responds as to himself. In particular, Rep. Pringle states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House of Representatives and as House Chair of the Redistricting Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which are outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle relied on and instructed Randy Hinaman to rely on the Reapportionment Committee Redistricting Guidelines (the "Guidelines").

<u>INTERROGATORY NO. 3</u>; Identify and describe all guidance and instructions that were provided to Randy Hinaman by you or your agents, employees, or anyone assisting you concerning the process he should employ when drawing the 2021 state legislative districts, the relevant criteria to consider, and what evaluations of his districts should be conducted.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Seante redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is

no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle instructed Randy Hinaman to rely on the Guidelines, and to consult with lawyers concerning case law, as needed. Rep. Pringle provided Randy Hinaman with no guidance or instruction concerning the state Senate district map.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4: Describe the 2021 redistricting cycle drafting timeline for Alabama's state legislative districts, including identifying all meetings between Drafters and the Committee and/or its agents.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of the Redistricting Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal - limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle met with members of the House of Representative who wanted to meet with him, Dorman Walker, possibly one or more attorney's from the Attorney General's office, Randy Hinaman, the Republican Caucus, and Committee staff during the 2021 redistricting cycle. Rep. Pringle participated in a series of public hearings held by the Reapportionment Committee to receive public comments on redrawing the Alabama's congressional, State Board of Education, Alabama Senate, and Alabama House of Representatives districts. The dates and locations of these meeting are available at https://www.legislature.state.al.us/pdf(2021-

<u>Reapportionment/Legislative%20Reapportionment%20Public%20Hearings_Aug</u> <u>%205%20.pdf</u>. Rep. Pringle also participated in two meetings of the Reapportionment Committee in 2021. The dates and minutes of these meetings are available at <u>https://ahson.legislature.state.al.us/reapportionment-meetings_notices-2021</u>. Except in a general sense, Rep. Pringle's involvement in any meetings concerned solely the 2021 district map for the Alabama House of Representatives. Except for the public hearings and Reapportionment Committee meetings, these meetings happened organically, without a set schedule. During the final week of the 2021 redistricting cycle, prior to introduction of the proposed House of Representatives redistricting map, Rep. Pringle scheduled time to meet with various individual members of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle cannot recall each of these meetings, but the schedule will be produced to Plaintiffs.

<u>INTERROGATORY NO. 5:</u> For each map drafted in the 2021 redistricting cycle, identify when it was created, who it was shared with, and when it was first made publicly available.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity, or maps drafted by Legislators using the State's mapping system and not released by those Legislators, as to which he has no certain knowledge. Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks information about maps released by other Legislators, as to which he lacks certain knowledge. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about maps other than legislative maps, which are irrelevant.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an

individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle states that the 2021 House of Representatives district map was formed over time between the time that the House of Representatives first received 2020 census data from the U.S. Census Bureau in August 2021 and the time that the 2021 district maps were first introduced, the weekend before the Alabama Legislature's Special Legislative Session on redistricting. The Special Legislative Session began on or about October 28, 2021 and lasted five days. Rep. Pringle recalls that the proposed 2021 district maps were shared with legislators on or about October 23, 2021, and that they were first published by Rep. Chris England on or about October 25, 2021.

Rep. Pringle's responses concern only the Alabama House of Representatives district map, although a similar timeline may be applicable to the Alabama Senate district map. Rep. Pringle lacks sufficient knowledge or information concerning the creation, sharing, or publishing of the Alabama Senate district map(s) to provide a response, however.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6: Define the phrase "cores of existing districts," from the Reapportionment Committee Redistricting Guidelines, as that factor was interpreted and applied by you or your agents, employees, or anyone assisting you, including Randy Hinaman, in creating Alabama's state legislative districts during the 2021 redistricting cycle.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about the "interpret[ation] and appli[cation]" or a phrase by "agents, employees, or anyone assisting you, including Randy Hinaman," and responds as to himself.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle states that he instructed Randy Hinaman to follow the Committee's Guidelines, which includes the guidance to "try to preserve the cores of existing districts." Committee Guidelines at § II.j.(v). Rep. Pringle did not provide Randy Hinaman with additional guidance concerning this phrase. Rep. Pringle would understand the phrase "try to preserve the cores of existing districts," to mean that it was one of the goals of the Legislature to alter pre-existing district lines only to the degree necessary to comply with the law, new census data, and the other criteria in the Guidelines. Rep. Pringle can only answer for himself.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7: Identify all communities of interest that the Committee and/or its agents, including Randy Hinaman, identified and credited when drafting and approving Alabama's state legislative districts during the 2021 redistricting cycle.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle objects to any the word "credited" as too vague to allow him to know how to respond, and interprets "credited" to refer to communities of interest considered by him when drafting legislative districts, and responds accordingly. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about communities of interest that "the Committee and/or its agents" identified and credited as beyond his knowledge, and responds as to himself.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of the Reapportionment Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle states that he is unaware of any "communities of interest" identified and affecting any 2021 state Senate district map. Rep. Pringle considered the Springhill community of his home district when the House districts were drawn.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8: For each Challenged District, identify all communities of interest considered or evaluated by you or your agents, employees, or anyone assisting you, including Randy Hinaman, in creating Alabama's state legislative districts during the 2021 redistricting cycle, including which communities of interest impacted the districts adopted.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about communities of interest that "the Committee and/or its agents" identified and credited as beyond his knowledge, and responds as to himself.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal—limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle states that he is unaware of any "communities of interest" identified and affecting any 2021 state Senate district

map.

INTERROGATORY NO. 9: For each Challenged District, identify when the district "core" was first drawn or otherwise identified and whether the Committee sought or received any input on the drawing or identification of the district—including the identity of each person who provided said input, when that input was provided, the content of the input, and whether any change was made to the district core as a result of that input during the 2021 redistricting cycle.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about what "the Committee sought or received" as beyond his knowledge, and responds as to himself.

Without waiving these objections, as Rep. Pringle has stated throughout, Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of Committee. All "Challenged Districts" are state Senate districts. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. As such, Rep. Pringle has no knowledge of the information Plaintiffs' Interrogatory no. 9 seeks.

<u>INTERROGATORY NO. 10:</u> For each Challenged District, identify each change made and/or feedback incorporated to a draft map from a legislator.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity.

Without waiving these objections, as Rep. Pringle has stated throughout, Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of Committee. All "Challenged Districts" are state Senate districts. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. As such, Rep. Pringle has no knowledge of the information Plaintiffs' Interrogatory no. 10 seeks.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Identify and describe how the Committee, and its agents and employees, defined, monitored, or reviewed its compliance with the VRA and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution when creating Alabama's state legislative districts during the 2021 redistricting cycle.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about what "the Committee and its agents and employees defined, monitored, or reviewed," as beyond his knowledge, and responds as to himself.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory

to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle states he instructed Randy Hinaman and Committee staff to follow the Committee Guidelines and consult with lawyers on case law, as needed. In his role as House Chair of the Committee, Rep. Pringle followed the Guidelines and consulted with lawyers on

<u>INTERROGATORY NO. 12:</u> Identify and describe how the Committee and its agents and employees selected districts to perform functionality examinations or effectiveness analysis, including those analyzed in document RC 44600, produced in *Milligan v. Allen*.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity. Rep. Pringle objects to the extent this interrogatory seeks information about "how the Committee and its agents and employees selected districts to perform functionality reexaminations of effectiveness analysis", as beyond his knowledge, and responds as to himself.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

At this time, Rep. Pringle is unaware of any information responsive to this Interrogatory no. 12 that is not subject to the attorney-client privilege and/or attorney-work product protection, and declines to respond on that basis.

INTERROGATORY NO. 13: Describe how and when racial data and awareness of racial composition were used in the drafting process of Alabama's state legislative districts during the 2021 redistricting cycle.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle states that he is unaware of "racial data [or] awareness of racial composition [being] used in the drafting process of Alabama's" Senate legislative districts "during the 2021 redistricting cycle."

INTERROGATORY NO. 14: For the 1990, 2000, and 2010 redistricting

cycles, identify who drew, who directed the creation of, what criteria was relied upon, and who determined the criteria of each respective enacted map for State House of Representatives and State Senate.

RESPONSE: Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks attorney work-product, attorney-client communications, information subject to the legislative privilege, or any other information protected from disclosure by an applicable privilege or immunity.

Rep. Pringle further states that this response is provided in his capacity as an individual member of the House or Representatives and as House Chair of Committee. As House Chair, Rep. Pringle's involvement in the 2021 redistricting process for Senate districts was very minimal – limited to introducing the 2021 Senate redistricting plan, SB 1, in the House of Representatives, and then voting on SB 1 as an individual member of the House of Representatives. Rep. Pringle's response to this interrogatory does not purport to cover activities concerning any 2021 Senate redistricting map, which is outside the scope of Rep. Pringle's knowledge or involvement. Additionally, Rep. Pringle objects to this interrogatory to the degree it seeks information concerning the Alabama House of Representatives 2021 district map(s). Plaintiffs' claims do not challenge any House of Representatives districts, and therefore this information is no longer relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, Rep. Pringle is unaware of "who drew, who directed the creation of, what criteria was relied upon, and who determined the criteria of each respective enacted map for State House of Representatives and State Senate" for "the 1990, 2000, and 2010 redistricting cycles." Rep. Pringle believes that Ken Guin, House of Representatives Majority Leader from 1997-2010, and Marcel Black, member of the House of Representatives from 1990-2018, may have led efforts to draw prior district maps for the Alabama House of Representatives, or may have relevant information concerning who did.

VERIFICATION

STATE OF ALABAMA COUNTY OF MOBILE

Before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Chris Pringle, who, after being first duly sworn on oath, did depose and say as follows:

My name is Rep. Chris Pringle. I am House Chair of the Alabama Legislature's joint Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment, commonly known as the "Redistricting Committee." My responses above includes information provided by others, as well as my personal knowledge, and the facts stated therein are true and correct according to my present information, knowledge, and belief. The answers set forth herein, subject to inadvertent or undiscovered errors, are based on and therefore necessarily are limited by the records and information still in existence, presently recollected, Legislative and thus far discovered in the course of preparation of these answers and responses. Consequently, I reserve the right to make any changes in the answers if it appears at any time that omissions or errors have been made therein ort that more accurate information is available.

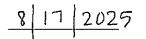
Rep. Chris Pringle

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this the 2 day of March, 2024.

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Notary Public





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Commission

expires :

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Done this 25th day or March, 2024.

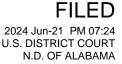
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/s/ Dorman Walker

Counsel for Rep. Chris Pringle

/s/ Dorman Walker OF COUNSEL

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

EXHIBIT 26

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-CV-01531-AMM

PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSES TO DEFENDANT ALLEN'S DISCOVERY REQUESTS

Pursuant to Rules 26, 33, 34, and 36 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs Khadidah Stone, Evan Milligan, Greater Birmingham Ministries, and Alabama State Conference of the NAACP (collectively "Plaintiffs"), submit the following objections and responses to Defendant Secretary of State Wes Allen's Discovery Requests to the Plaintiffs ("Requests").

These responses are based on the information and documents currently available to Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to alter, supplement, amend, or otherwise modify these responses in light of additional facts revealed through subsequent inquiry and as appropriate under the Rules. These responses and objections are also based on Plaintiffs' understanding of each individual Request and not an admission or agreement with Defendant Allen's use or interpretation of terms. To the extent Defendant Allen asserts an interpretation of any Request that is inconsistent with Plaintiffs' understanding, Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement its responses and objections.

Information contained in any responses and objections pursuant to these Requests are not an admission or acknowledgment by Plaintiffs that: (1) such information is relevant to any claim or defense in this action; (2) is without prejudice to Plaintiffs' right to contend at any trial or in any other proceeding,

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in this action or otherwise, that such information is inadmissible, irrelevant, immaterial, or not the proper basis for discovery; and (3) is without prejudice to or waiver of any objection to any future use of such information.

In responding to the requests, whenever Plaintiffs agree to produce documents, such an agreement does not constitute a representation or concession that such documents are relevant or admissible as evidence. Further, Plaintiffs' responses to the requests shall not be construed in any way as an admission that any definition provided by Defendant Allen is either factually correct or legally binding.

OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 1: (Plaintiffs Stone and Milligan only): Identify your residential address, place of employment, and social media accounts.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is neither relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' privacy interests in violation of the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law. *See Ams. for Prosperity Found. v. Bonta*, 141 S. Ct. 2373 (2021); *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1, 66 (1976); *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415, 429 (1963); *Louisiana ex rel. Gremillion v. NAACP*, 366 U.S. 293, 296 (1961); *NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958).

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1: Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

<u>Khadidah Stone</u>: Ms. Stone resides at 3037 Pinehaardt Drive, Montgomery, AL 36109. She is employed by Alabama Forward. She has social media accounts on Instagram, X.com [Twitter], TikTok, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Pinterest.

Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan resides at 4601 Vanderbilt Drive, Montgomery, AL 36116. He is selfemployed as an independent contractor. He has social media accounts on Instagram and LinkedIn.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2: (Plaintiffs Greater Birmingham Ministries and Alabama State **Conference of the NAACP only):** State with specificity the facts supporting your assertion of standing to bring the claims you press in the Fourth Amended Complaint.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response. Plaintiffs also object to

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the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' privacy interests in violation of the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law. *See Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1, 66 (1976); *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415, 429 (1963); *Louisiana ex rel. Gremillion v. NAACP*, 366 U.S. 293, 296 (1961); *NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958).

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Without waiving these objections, Organizational Plaintiffs assert standing based "associational standing," that is, on behalf of impacted members.

<u>Alabama NAACP</u>: To support their claim of associational standing, Organizational Plaintiffs identify the following Black members who are registered to vote and reside in the Montgomery and Huntsville-Decatur areas, where Section 2 of the VRA requires the drawing of new Senate districts in which Black voters can elect candidates of choice, including the following:

- James E. Lovejoy, 9056 Black Cherry Trail, Pike Road, AL 36064
- Benard Simelton, 15376 Pepper Creek Rd., Harvest, AL 35749
- Jerry Burnet, 2405 Greenhill Drive, Huntsville, AL 35810
- Bobby Diggs, 227 Graves Blvd., Hillsboro, AL 35643
- Jo Ann Williams, 517 Southlawn Drive, Montgomery, AL 36198

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: Greater Birmingham Ministries has individual members who live in the City of Huntsville and Montgomery County who identify as Black and are registered voters. GBM also has congregational members in the Ninth Episcopal District of the AME Church, which includes churches such as St. John AME Church (Huntsville), Grady - Madison AME Church (Madison), Wayman Chapel AME Church (Decatur), St. John, St. Paul, and St. Peter AME Churches (all in Montgomery), which have individual members who are Black registered voters who live in Madison County, Decatur, and Montgomery County. GBM reserves the right to amend this response to provide additional information about members who consent to having their identity disclosed. **INTERROGATORY NO. 3:** Identify any Senate maps or districting plans known to you that contain one or more additional majority-BVAP Senate districts as compared to the 2021 Plan, which contains eight majority-BVAP Senate districts.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing. Plaintiffs additionally object to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3: Without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs respond that Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, includes a map that adheres to traditional redistricting criteria and contains two more majority-Black Senate districts than the 2021 Plan. Moreover, consistent with the scheduling order, Plaintiffs reserve the right to produce potentially responsive information in connection with the Plaintiffs' rebuttal expert reports.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4: (Plaintiffs Stone and Milligan only): Describe your involvement, if any, in any national, State or local political party. Include any leadership role you served in, the responsibilities of the position, and the timeframe that you held/hold the position.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 4: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is vague and ambiguous in its use of the terms "involvement" and "leadership role." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad as it is untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory requests information protected by the associational rights of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *See Ams. for Prosperity Found.*, 141 S. Ct. at 2385-88; *id.* at 2390 (Thomas, J., concurring) ("The text and history of the Assembly Clause suggest that the right to associate anonymously."); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429 ("There [is] a vital relationship between freedom to associate and privacy in one's associations); *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 591 F.3d 1126, 1142 (9th Cir. 2009) (The "right to associate with others to advance

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one's shared political beliefs" entails "the right to exchange ideas and formulate strategy and messages, and to do so in private," as well as "to organize and direct them in the way that will make them most effective."); *see also NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958).

INTERROGATORY NO. 5: (Plaintiffs Stone and Milligan only): Identify whether you have been a candidate for any national, State or local office and the party, if any, that you ran under.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 5: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "office." Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Interrogatory requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *See Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 5: Without waiving these objections, Ms. Stone and Mr. Milligan respond that they have not been candidates for any national, State or local office.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from being registered to vote in Alabama at any time since 2010.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented," and to the extent that it implies that the governing legal standard in this case only concerns who Alabamians have been outright denied the right to vote rather than subjected to burdensome and discriminatory restrictions and districts that provide them unequal access to political power. Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not proportional to the needs of the case.

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Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

Khadidah Stone: Ms. Stone has not been outright denied in any attempt to register to vote in Alabama since 2010.

Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan has not been outright denied in any attempt to register to vote in Alabama since 2010.

Greater Birmingham Ministries: GBM is not aware of whether its members have been prevented from registering to vote since 2010 but it has assisted dozens of individuals who had been denied the right to register to vote or erroneously dropped from the voting rolls successfully register to vote. Much of GBM's work and knowledge in this area involves formerly incarcerated populations. At least in part because of its involvement as a plaintiff in *Thompson v. Alabama*, No. 2:16-cv-783-ECM-SMD (M.D. Ala.), in 2017, the Alabama Legislature passed a bill to define what crimes involved "moral turpitude" for the purposes of determining which citizens can vote, which had the effect of 140,000 Alabama citizens who had previously been denied the right to vote eligible to register and vote. Even in the midst of this, however, the Alabama Secretary of State refused to provide outreach or education to these newly eligible individuals, so many of these Alabamians remain unregistered because the State never informed them

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that their prior criminal convictions no longer prohibit them from voting. GBM has assisted hundreds of these people in understanding their rights and successfully registering to vote.

GBM has also assisted more than 100 individuals who were mistaken about their eligibility to register to vote, denied the right to register, and/or erroneously denied registration or dropped from the voter rolls erroneously. For example, several such individuals were erroneously denied registration as a result of a State database error that incorrectly codes eligible Alabamians as not ineligible to vote. A conviction for an attempted crime is not considered a crime of moral turpitude under Alabama law and does not take away a citizen's voting rights. GBM has assisted in many cases where county registrars denied a citizen's voter registration application because their database erroneously showed the applicant as having been convicted of a completed crime that does result in the loss of voting rights, rather than an attempted crime. GBM must address such matters on a case-by-case basis and is one of only a few organizations that do so. Accordingly, there are many Alabamians in similar situations who have lost their voting rights erroneously and that GBM has not yet been able to help or identify.

Many other types of database errors have resulted in erroneous denials of voting rights and registrations. GBM has assisted applicants for Certificates of Eligibility to Register to Vote ("CERV") who the Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles ("ABPP") erroneously confused with other people. According to ABPP, they do not have unique identifiers to distinguish one applicant from another. In one case, GBM worked with an individual ("Alvin") who had spent decades in prison. Upon his release, Alvin became eligible to restore his voting rights and register to vote. Yet ABPP confused Alvin with his brother for more than six months, erroneously attributing his brother's convictions to Alvin. GBM was able to persuade ABPP that these were two different people and Alvin was CERV-eligible. Alvin was issued a CERV many months after state law required ABPP to issue it.

Based on further experience, GBM also responds that they are aware of other arbitrary actions by ABPP result in the erroneous denial of voting rights and registration. To provide one example, GBM

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representatives had attended a "second chance job fair" and met about ten individuals who had lost their voting rights but were eligible to have them restored. GBM left the job fair and submitted applications on behalf of these individuals. However, ABPP later notified GBM that the agency would not accept or process these applications because ABPP had changed their application form without any notice or grace period. For several of these applications, GBM was unable to relocate the applicants to have them fill out the exact same information on a new ABPP form.

GBM is aware of another form arbitrary denial of voting rights and registration. When voter registration applicants have out-of-state convictions or federal convictions, county registrars or ABPP compare those out-of-state or federal convictions to Alabama's list of disqualifying convictions. If there is a perceived "match," the applicant must satisfy additional conditions (*e.g.*, repayment of legal financial obligations, sentence completion) to have their voting rights restored. However, Alabama does not have any published standards for making such a "matching" determination. This results in arbitrary applications of eligibility rules and erroneous denials. Further, if an applicant has very old convictions or out-of-state or federal convictions that are not easily or immediately retrievable, ABPP presumptively denies voting rights restoration until the applicant can retrieve all requested records and affirmatively prove their eligibility. ABPP's arbitrary placement of the burden of proving eligibility on the applicant results in excruciating and extended delays in the restoration of voting rights of eligible applicants.

<u>NAACP of Alabama</u>: The NAACP of Alabama is not aware of whether its members have been prevented from registering to vote since 2010 but it through its work enforcing Section 7 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA),¹ it is aware of serious deficiencies in the administration of voter registration by the Department of Human Resources and the Medicaid Agency that likely prevented many eligible Alabamians from receiving voter registration opportunities. Due to the NAACP of

¹ See Letter from NAACP of Alabama to Ms. Beth Chapman, June 12, 2013, https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/0395.pdf.

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Alabama's work, the Governor, Secretary of State, Department of Human Resources, and the Medicaid Agency entered into settlement agreements to ensure NVRA compliance.²

In 2018, the NAACP of Alabama, along with the Brennan Center and the League of Women Voters of Alabama, sent a letter notifying the Secretary of State's Office that Alabama's policy of immediately removing voters from registration lists based on an interstate crosscheck program violated Section 8 of the NVRA, which establishes clear requirements that states must meet before removing voters from the rolls.³ This use of Crosscheck almost certainly resulted in the erroneously removal of qualified voters from the voter rolls.

Organizational Plaintiffs are also generally aware of other findings which may have affected its members' ability to participate in the political process, including the U.S. Department of Justice finding in 2015 that Alabama had "widespread noncompliance with the requirements of Section 5" of the National Voter Registration Act,⁴ and the D.C. Circuit's finding in 2016, that the mismatch between Alabama's voter registration form and practices at the time and the federal voter registration form "is very likely to confuse the public," which "will create a disincentive for citizens who would otherwise attempt to register to vote." *League of Women Voters v. Newby*, 838 F.3d 1, 13 (D.C. Circ. 2016).

INTERROGATORY NO. 7: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from voting in Alabama at any time since 2010.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented," and to the extent that it implies

² See Settlement Agreement Regarding Department of Human Resources (Dec. 2013),

https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/0396.pdf; Settlement Agreement Regarding Medicaid Agency (Dec. 2013), https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/0397.pdf.

³ See Letter regarding Alabama's Non-Compliance with Section 8, July 20, 2018.

⁴ U.S. Dept. of Justice, *State of Alabama Agrees to Resolve Claims of National Voter Registration Act Violations* (Nov. 13, 2015)

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that the governing legal standard in this case only concerns who Alabamians have been outright denied the right to vote rather than subjected to burdensome and discriminatory restrictions and districts that provide them unequal access to political power. Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

<u>Khadidah Stone</u>: Ms. Stone has not been outright prevented from casting a ballot in Alabama since 2010 but has had her right to vote abridged due to living in an area with racially dilutive State Senate and congressional districts.

Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan has not been outright prevented from casting a ballot in Alabama since 2010 but has had his right to vote abridged due to living in an area with racially dilutive State Senate and congressional districts.

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: GBM incorporates by reference its response to Interrogatory No. 6 and also incorporates by reference barriers to voting GBM members experienced during the 2020 election as found in *People First of Alabama v. Merrill*, 491 F.Supp.3d 1076, 1146 (N.D. Al. 2020), and that thousands of Alabamians lack sufficient ID to be able to vote, as found in *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Sec'y of State for State of Alabama*, 992 F.3d 1299, 1312 (11th Cir. 2021).

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<u>NAACP of Alabama</u>: NAACP of Alabama incorporates by reference its response to Interrogatory No. 6 and also incorporates by reference barriers to voting its members experienced during the 2020 election as found in *People First of Alabama v. Merrill*, 491 F.Supp.3d 1076, 1146 (N.D. Al. 2020), and that thousands of Alabamians lack sufficient ID to be able to vote as found in *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Sec'y of State for State of Alabama*, 992 F.3d 1299, 1312 (11th Cir. 2021).

INTERROGATORY NO. 8: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from choosing a political party to support.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented," or explain what it sense it means "choosing a political party to support." To the extent this Interrogatory implies that the governing legal standard in this case only concerns who Alabamians have been outright denied the right to participate in party affairs. Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' and organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests that Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or voting selections, or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual membersprotected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment; Alabama law; and all other applicable law. See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); Buckley, 424 U.S. at 66; Button, 371 U.S. at 429; Perry, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9; Ala. Code § 17-6-34.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond that none of them understand what the question means in terms of being prevented from choosing a political party to support and so cannot say one way or the other.

INTERROGATORY NO. 9: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from participating in the affairs of the political party that you/your members choose to support.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 9: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented" or the phrases "participating in the affairs." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or voting selections, or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment; Alabama law; and all other applicable law. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9; Ala. Code § 17-6-34.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 9: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond that none of them understand what the question means in terms of being prevented from choosing a political party to support and so cannot say one way or the other.

INTERROGATORY NO. 10: If you contend it to be true, detail when and in what manner black candidates have been excluded, on account of race, as candidates of the Alabama Democratic Party.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 10: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "excluded." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is irrelevant, overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is burdensome to the extent the information it seeks is publicly available or equally accessible to Defendant as it is to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 10: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond that none of them are part of the leadership or inner workings of the Alabama Democratic Party so lack knowledge of the extent to which the Party has discriminated against Black candidates. Plaintiffs are generally aware that, from the 1960s through today, Black voters have sued the Alabama Democratic Party over a lack of equal access to the party's electoral processes and the party's failure to comply with the Voting Rights Act. *See, e.g., Hadnott v. Amos*, 394 U.S. 358 (1969); *Gilmore v. Greene Cnty. Democratic Party Exec. Comm.*, 435 F.2d 487 (5th Cir. 1970); *Foster v. Jones*, No. 03-0574, 2004 WL 7344991, at *1–2 (S.D. Ala. June 17, 2004); *Henderson v. Harris*, 804 F. Supp. 288 (M.D. Ala. 1992) (three-judge court); *Henderson v. Graddick*, 641 F. Supp. 1192 (M.D. Ala. 1986) (three-judge court); *Harris v. Graddick*, 615 F. Supp. 239 (M.D. Ala. 1985), 593 F. Supp. 128 (M.D. Ala. 1984); *MacGuire v. Amos*, 343 F. Supp. 119 (M.D. Ala. 1972) (three-judge court); *United States v. Democratic Exec. Comm. of Barbour Cnty., Ala.*, 288 F. Supp. 943 (M.D. Ala. 1968); *Smith v. Paris*, 257 F.Supp. 901 (M.D. Ala. 1966), *aff* d, 386 F.2d 979 (5th Cir. 1967); *Gray v. Main*, 291 F. Supp. 998 (M.D.

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Ala. 1966); United States v. Exec. Comm. of Democratic Party of Dallas Cnty., 254 F. Supp. 537 (S.D. Ala. 1966); see also Hawthorne v. Baker, 750 F. Supp. 1090, 1092 (M.D. Ala. 1990) (three-judge court), vacated, 499 U.S. 933 (1991); Harper v. Vance, 342 F. Supp. 136 (N.D. Ala. 1972) (three-judge court); Gray v. Main, 291 F. Supp. 998 (M.D. Ala. 1966). Plaintiffs are further aware that the U.S. Department of Justice objected to numerous racially discriminatory changes to the Alabama Democratic Party's election procedures under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in 1974, 1976, 1982, 1989, 1990, and 1991. See U.S. Dep't of Justice, Civil Rights Div., Voting Determination Letters for Alabama, https://www.justice.gov/crt/voting-determination-letters-alabama. The Alabama Democratic Party did not remove "white supremacy" from its logo until 1966 and, that as of 1989, the governing body of the Party "was largely controlled by White Democrats in numbers disproportionate to the racial makeup of the Alabama Democratic Party electorate" and that this exclusion led to a consent decree.⁵ Plaintiffs are also aware but lack knowledge of the veracity of the allegations in Kelley v. Harrison, No. 1:21-CV-56 and the statements made in 2023 by the Alabama Democratic Party Chair Kelley, which allege that some party officials were engaged in a "racist plot to divide, dilute, undermine and weaken the Black vote" on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Detail any efforts you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have made to join the Alabama Republican Party and explain how those efforts were met by the Alabama Republican Party.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "join the Alabama Republican Party." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is oppressive and

⁵ Kelley v. Harrison, No. 1:21-CV-56-RAH-SMD, 2021 WL 3200989, at *1 (M.D. Ala. July 28, 2021).

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burdensome to the extent the information it seeks is publicly available or equally accessible to Defendant as it is to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' and organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests that Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or voting selections, or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment; Alabama law; and all other applicable law. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9; Ala. Code § 17-6-34.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

Khadidah Stone: Ms. Stone has no efforts to report that she believes responds to this Interrogatory.

Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan has no efforts to report that he believes responds to this Interrogatory.

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: Greater Birmingham Ministries does not monitor the political affiliation of its individual members or of the individual members of its congregational members and therefore lacks sufficient knowledge to respond to this Interrogatory.

<u>NAACP of Alabama</u>: The NAACP of Alabama does not monitor the political affiliation of its members and therefore lacks sufficient knowledge to respond to this Interrogatory.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Identify the name, contact information, and race of each person you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—consider to be a leader of the Alabama Democratic Party.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "leader." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's

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claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is oppressive and burdensome to the extent the information it seeks is publicly available or equally accessible to Defendant as it is to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' and organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests that Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and all other applicable law. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

Khadidah Stone: I know Tabitha Isner as a leader in the Alabama Democratic Party. She identifies as white. Her email address is tabitha@tabithaisner.com.

Evan Milligan: Tabitha Isner, a white woman, is the vice chair of the Alabama Democratic Party. Ms. Isner may be reached at tabitha@tabithaisner.com.

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: Greater Birmingham Ministries does not monitor the views of its members as to who they consider to be leaders of political parties so lacks a basis to answer this Interrogatory.

<u>NAACP of Alabama</u>: The NAACP of Alabama does not monitor the views of its members as to who they consider to be leaders of political parties so lacks a basis to answer this Interrogatory.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

Without waiving or limiting in any manner any of the foregoing Continuing Objections and Objections to Definitions, but rather incorporating them into each of the following responses to the extent applicable, Plaintiffs respond to Secretary Allen's Requests for Production as follows:

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1: Produce any documents depicting or concerning "this illustrative map" referenced in Paragraph 88 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1: Plaintiffs refer Defendant Allen to the illustrative map provided in Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, and accompanying materials. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response based on further discovery and expert analysis according to the scheduling order in this case.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2: Produce any documents concerning any effort you undertook to draw an Alabama Senate districting plan containing one or more additional majority-BVAP districts as compared to the 2021 Plan.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2: Plaintiffs object that this Request is premature as discovery is ongoing. Plaintiffs additionally object to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs refer to Defendant Allen to Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, and accompanying materials. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response based on further discovery and expert analysis according to the scheduling order in this case.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3: Produce any documents concerning any maps or analysis that provides the basis for your contention that additional majority-BVAP Senate districts can be drawn in Alabama and that any such district can be reasonably constructed consistent with traditional districting criteria.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3: Plaintiffs object that this Request is premature as discovery is ongoing. Plaintiffs additionally object to this Request to the extent that it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs refer to Defendant Allen to Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, and accompanying materials. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response based on further discovery and expert analysis according to the scheduling order in this case.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4: (Plaintiffs Greater Birmingham Ministries and Alabama State Conference of the NAACP) Produce any documents concerning how one becomes a "member" of your organization including, but not limited to, any process that is followed and any criterion that is applied.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs will produce any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5: (Plaintiffs Greater Birmingham Ministries and Alabama State Conference of the NAACP) Produce any documents concerning your standing to bring the claims you assert in the Fourth Amended Complaint.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the production of membership lists—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs refer Defendants to their Answer to Interrogatory No. 2.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from being registered to vote in Alabama at any time since 2010, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6: Plaintiffs object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

Plaintiffs also refer to documents referred to and equally available to Defendants concerning the settlement of NVRA claims and from litigation referred to in Responses to Interrogatory No. 7.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7: If you contend that Black candidates have been excluded, on account of race, as candidates of the Alabama Democratic Party, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests call for information equally available to Defendants. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it

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requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8: If you contend that the Alabama Democratic Party refuses to associate with Black voters and/or Black candidates on account of race, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "associate." Plaintiffs also object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9: If you contend that the Alabama Republican Party refuses to associate with Black voters and/or Black candidates on account of race, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "associate." Plaintiffs also object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First

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Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents in their possession.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from choosing a political party to support, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "choosing." Plaintiffs also object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from participating in the affairs of the

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political party or parties that you/your members choose to support, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "participating." Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case as well. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from choosing a political party to support, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "choosing." Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case as well. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted

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membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13: If you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have made any effort to join the Alabama Republican Party, produce any documents you have concerning that effort, including any response from the Alabama Republican Party.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 14: If you refuse to admit that many white voters in Alabama prefer Republican candidates for reasons that have nothing to do with race, produce any documents you have supporting that refusal.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 14: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "nothing to do with race." Plaintiffs

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object to this Request because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case as well. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents except to the extent such documents are relied upon in expert reports.

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

Without waiving or limiting in any manner any of the foregoing Continuing Objections, but rather incorporating them into each of the following responses to the extent applicable, Plaintiffs respond to Secretary Allen's Requests for Admission as follows:

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1: Admit that since at least 2000, support of Black voters has been critical to the electoral success of Democratic candidates in Alabama elections.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 1 as vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "critical." Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs admit that Black voters have tended to support Democratic candidates in general, partisan elections in the elections analyzed in Alabama elections dating back to 2014, although the level of support has varied in some races depending on the race of the candidates and that Democratic candidates have only seen success when the relevant district has a majority BVAP or BCVAP or close to it, or in the rare instances when white voters support Black-preferred candidates in greater numbers than usual. As to general election races between 2000 and 2012, Plaintiffs have anecdotal and experiential information that Black voters have tended to support Democratic more than Republican candidates, but lack sufficient knowledge beyond that. For all years, Plaintiffs admit that whereas Black Democratic candidates only found success in majority-BVAP districts in state legislative races, white Democratic had success in some circumstances in majority-white districts or voter populations, strongly indicating that the race of the candidate matters above and beyond political affiliation.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2: Admit that the support of Black voters was critical to the success of Doug Jones when he was elected, as a Democrat, to the U.S. Senate from Alabama in 2017.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 2 as vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "critical." Subject to and

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without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs admit that a significant majority of Black voters voted for Doug Jones in the 2017 U.S. Senate race over his opponent, but deny the Request to the extent it overlooks the fact that his rare election as a statewide Democrat was made possible by far greater than usual white support of his candidacy as a white Democrat running against a controversial candidate.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3: Admit that, since at least 2000, Black candidates in Alabama have routinely run for elected offices in Democratic primaries and have routinely won Democratic primaries.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 3 as vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "routinely." Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs admit that Black candidates for public office in Alabama have won Democratic primary races, though Plaintiffs lack sufficient knowledge of whether they tend to win or lose in greater percentages when they face a white Democrat in the primary or in majority-white electorates.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4: Admit that in 2024, Black candidates ran in the Alabama Republican Party primary, including for Alabama Congressional District 2.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4: Plaintiffs admit that four Black candidates and four white candidates sought the Republican Party nomination for Alabama's Congressional District 2, and further admit that those four Black candidates finished fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, while the white candidates finished first through fourth, with the Black candidates totaling approximately 6% of the votes, and the white candidates garnering the remaining approximately 94% of the votes.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5: Admit that, in the State of Alabama, the Black preferred candidate is usually a Democrat.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5: Plaintiffs object to Request for

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Admission No. 5 as vague and ambiguous because it fails to provide the time period of the Request. Given the boundless definition of time, Plaintiffs deny the Request as Black support for candidates of the different political parties has varied over time, place, particular elections, and candidates in the past 50-60 years as Black Alabamians finally gained access to the franchise in meaningful numbers.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6: Admit that, nationally, the Black preferred candidate is usually a Democrat.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 6 as vague and ambiguous because it fails to provide the time period of the Request. Given the boundless definition of time, Plaintiffs deny the Request as Black support for candidates of the different political parties has varied over the history of this country, with Black political support shifting to some degree in the last half-century due to a number of factors such as differences for political support for civil rights protections, the "Southern Strategy" which relied upon race-based appeals to drive the voting patterns of white voters in the South away from the Democratic Party, and other relevant factors.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7: Admit that, in the State of Alabama, the white preferred candidate is usually a Republican.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 6 as vague and ambiguous because it fails to provide the time period of the Request. Given the boundless definition of time, Plaintiffs deny the Request as white support for candidates of the different political parties has varied over the history of the State and this country, with white political support shifting significantly even in the last twenty years between political parties and varying to some degree until the past decade or two between local, state, and national races.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8: Admit that white voters can prefer Republican candidates for reasons that have nothing to do with race.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8: Plaintiffs object to Request for

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Admission No. 8 as vague and ambiguous due to the term "nothing to do with race." Plaintiffs can neither admit nor deny it on the grounds that it calls for speculation and/or contains an incomplete hypothetical and requires isolating a political system infused by race in a way not reflected by reality, particularly considering recent overtly racist laws passed with support of most Republicans such as the recent ban on diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9: Admit that many white voters in Alabama prefer Republican candidates for reasons that have nothing to do with race.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 9 as vague and ambiguous due to the term "nothing to do with race." Plaintiffs can neither admit nor deny it on the grounds that it calls for speculation and/or contains an incomplete hypothetical because it calls for isolating issues in a political system infused by race in a way not reflected by reality.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10: Admit that white voters can prefer Republican candidates for policy reasons, *i.e.*, abortion, gun rights, and immigration.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 10 as vague and ambiguous as to the phrase and "policy reasons.," Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, Plaintiffs deny any implication that any of these policy positions can be completely separated from race given the dominant role of race in Alabama's political system.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11: Admit that Rep. Kenneth Paschal is a Black Republican elected to represent majority-white Alabama House District 73.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11: Plaintiffs admit this Request.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12: Admit that the Alabama Democratic Party did not have candidates for more than half of the Alabama State Senate seats up for election in 2022.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12: Plaintiffs object to Request for

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Admission No. 12 as vague and ambiguous. Plaintiffs further object to this Request to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13: Admit that the Alabama Democratic Party did not have candidates for more than half of the Alabama State Legislature seats up for election in 2022.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 13 as vague and ambiguous. Plaintiffs further object to this Request to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 14: Admit that citizen voting age population ("CVAP") calculated by the Census Bureau is based on a collection of survey estimates, not a count of the population like the decennial Census.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 14: Plaintiffs admit that the Census Bureau creates a "custom tabulation of the citizen voting age population" from five years of data from the American Community Survey (ACS), which means approximately 17.7 million households receive surveys in a typical five-year period nationwide, as do approximately 315,000 households in Alabama over the same period.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 15: Admit that the 2020 Census did not ask respondents about whether they were citizens.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 15: Plaintiffs admit that despite the U.S. Department of Commerce attempting to place such a question on the 2020 Decennial Census, the 2020 Decennial Census questionnaire did not ask about citizenship after the Supreme Court found that "the VRA enforcement rationale—the sole stated reason [provided for its addition]—seems to have been contrived," and thus affirmed the district court's decision enjoining its addition on that ground. *Dep't of*

Com. v. New York, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2575 (2019).

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 16: Admit that the ACLU opposed including a question on the 2020 Census asking respondents whether they were citizens.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 16: Plaintiffs admit that the ACLU not only opposed, but successfully litigated the issue before the U.S. Supreme Court, where the Court affirmed the district court's injunction against adding the question, finding that "the VRA enforcement rationale—the sole stated reason [provided for its addition]—seems to have been contrived," and thus affirmed the district court's decision enjoining its addition on that ground, *Dep't of Com. v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2575 (2019)—a decision which including finding that former DOJ official John Gore admitted "that CVAP data collected through the census questionnaire" as opposed to the ACS "is not necessary for [the U.S. Department of Justice's] VRA enforcement efforts." *New York v. U.S. Dep't of Com.*, 351 F. Supp. 3d 502, 556–57 (S.D.N.Y.), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part and remanded sub nom. Dep't of Com. v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551 (2019).

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 17: Admit that the NAACP LDF opposed including a question on the 2020 Census asking respondents whether they were citizens.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 17: Plaintiffs admit that LDF not only opposed adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Decennial Census, but also submitted an amicus brief in the Supreme Court explaining that, among other things, "[e]xisting data sources, including citizenship data obtained through" census surveys, "have proven more than sufficient" for litigating cases under Section 2 of the VRA.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18: Admit that Alabama has used single-member districts to elect Members of the Alabama Senate for more than 40 years.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 18 to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 19: Admit that U.S. Senator Howell Heflin was elected from the State of Alabama in, *inter alia*, 1984, when he received more than 60% of the vote.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 19: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 19 to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 20: Admit that Joe Reed and the Alabama Democratic Conference endorsed Hillary Rodham Clinton over Barack Obama in 2008.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 20: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 20 to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, Plaintiffs admit that Joe Reed and the ADC endorsed Hillary Clinton over Barack Obama in 2008 contrary to the preferences of Black voters, 84% of whom voted for then-Senator Obama in the primary, in contrast to the white primary voters, 72% of whom gave then-Senator Hillary Clinton their vote.

DATED this 27th day of March 2024.

<u>/s/ Alison Mollman</u> Alison Mollman (ASB-8397-A33C) AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF ALABAMA P.O. Box 6179 Montgomery, AL 36106-0179 510-909-8908 amollman@aclualabama.org

<u>/s/ Deuel Ross</u> Deuel Ross* NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. 700 14th Street N.W. Ste. 600 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 682-1300 dross@naacpldf.org

Leah Aden* Stuart Naifeh* Kathryn Sadasivan (ASB-517-E48T) Brittany Carter* NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. 40 Rector Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10006 (212) 965-2200 laden@naacpldf.org snaifeh@naacpldf.org ksadasivan@naacpldf.org

David Dunn* HOGAN LOVELLS LLP 390 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 918-3000 david.dunn@hoganlovells.com

Blayne R. Thompson* HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP 609 Main St., Suite 4200 Houston, TX 77002 (713) 632-1400 blayne.thompson@hoganlovells.com Respectfully submitted,

<u>/s/ Davin M. Rosborough</u> Davin M. Rosborough* Julie A. Ebenstein* Dayton Campbell-Harris* AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION 125 Broad St. New York, NY 10004 (212) 549-2500 drosborough@aclu.org jebenstein@aclu.org dcampbell-harris@aclu.org

Jacob van Leer* AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION 915 15th St. NW Washington, DC 20005 (202) 457-0800 jvanleer@aclu.org

<u>/s/ Sidney Jackson</u> Sidney Jackson (ASB-1462-K40W) Nicki Lawsen (ASB-2602-C00K) WIGGINS, CHILDS, PANTAZIS, FISHER, & GOLDFARB 301 19th Street North Birmingham, AL 35203 (205) 314-0500 sjackson@wigginschilds.com nlawsen@wigginschilds.com

<u>/s/ Jack Genberg</u> Jack Genberg* Jess Unger* SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER PO Box 1287 Decatur, GA 30031 (404) 521-6700 jack.genberg@splcenter.org junger@splc.org

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Anthony Ashton* Anna-Kathryn Barnes* NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) 4805 Mount Hope Drive Baltimore, MD 21215 (410) 580-5777 aashton@naacpnet.org abarnes@naacpnet.org

Attorneys for Plaintiff Alabama State Conference of the NAACP

*Admitted pro hac vice

I, Khadidah Stone, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

Ŋ

Khadidah Stone

Dated: 3/27/24

I, Evan Milligan, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

Evan Milligar

Date: 3/27/24

I, Scott Douglas, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers submitted on behalf of Greater Birmingham Ministries are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

Sol ougles

Scott Douglas

Dated: 3/27/24

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VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY RESPONSES

I, Benard Simelton, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

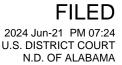
Benard Simelton

Dated: March 26, 2024

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 28, 2024, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on all counsel of record by electronic mail.

<u>/s/ Davin Rosborough</u> Davin Rosborough



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

Defendants.

VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

ci ui.,

EXHIBIT 27

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:21-CV-01531-AMM

PLAINTIFF GREATER BIRMINGHAM MINISTRIES' FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT ALLEN'S DISCOVERY REQUESTS

Plaintiff Greater Birmingham Ministries ("GBM") submits the following supplemental response to Defendant Secretary of State Wes Allen's Interrogatory No. 2. This response is based on the information and documents currently available to GBM, and GBM reserves the right to alter, supplement, amend, or otherwise modify their responses in light of additional facts revealed through subsequent inquiry and as appropriate under the Rules. This response is also based on GBM's understanding of each individual Request and not an admission or agreement with Defendant Allen's use or interpretation of terms. To the extent Defendant Allen asserts an interpretation of any Request that is inconsistent with GBM's understanding, GBM reserves the right to supplement its responses and objections.

SUPPLEMENTAL OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 2: (Plaintiffs Greater Birmingham Ministries and Alabama State **Conference of the NAACP only):** State with specificity the facts supporting your assertion of standing to bring the claims you press in the Fourth Amended Complaint.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' privacy interests in violation of the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law. *See Buckley v. Valeo,* 424 U.S. 1, 66 (1976); *NAACP v. Button,* 371 U.S. 415, 429 (1963); *Louisiana ex rel. Gremillion v. NAACP,* 366 U.S. 293, 296 (1961); *NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson,* 357 U.S. 449 (1958).

SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2: GBM adopts by reference its prior response to this interrogatory. Greater Birmingham Ministries further identifies Presdelane Harris as an individual GBM member who is a Black registered voter and lives in Montgomery, Alabama. GBM also identifies also a congregational member the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama, which includes: Conley Chapel CME, Bethel CME, and Pine Grove CME in Huntsville; New Jones Chapel CME and Garner Memorial CME in Decatur; and Hall Memorial CME in Montgomery, all of which have individual members who are Black registered voters.

DATED this 23nd day of April 2024.

<u>/s/ Alison Mollman</u> Alison Mollman (ASB-8397-A33C) AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF ALABAMA P.O. Box 6179 Montgomery, AL 36106-0179 510-909-8908 amollman@aclualabama.org

<u>/s/ Deuel Ross</u> Deuel Ross* NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. 700 14th Street N.W. Ste. 600 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 682-1300 dross@naacpldf.org

Leah Aden* Stuart Naifeh* Kathryn Sadasivan (ASB-517-E48T) Brittany Carter* NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. 40 Rector Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10006 (212) 965-2200 laden@naacpldf.org snaifeh@naacpldf.org ksadasivan@naacpldf.org

David Dunn* HOGAN LOVELLS LLP 390 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 918-3000 david.dunn@hoganlovells.com

Blayne R. Thompson* HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP 609 Main St., Suite 4200 Houston, TX 77002 (713) 632-1400 blayne.thompson@hoganlovells.com Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Davin M. Rosborough Davin M. Rosborough* Julie A. Ebenstein* Dayton Campbell-Harris* AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION 125 Broad St. New York, NY 10004 (212) 549-2500 drosborough@aclu.org jebenstein@aclu.org dcampbell-harris@aclu.org

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<u>/s/ Sidney Jackson</u> Sidney Jackson (ASB-1462-K40W) Nicki Lawsen (ASB-2602-C00K) WIGGINS, CHILDS, PANTAZIS, FISHER, & GOLDFARB 301 19th Street North Birmingham, AL 35203 (205) 314-0500 sjackson@wigginschilds.com nlawsen@wigginschilds.com

<u>/s/ Jack Genberg</u> Jack Genberg* Jess Unger* SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER PO Box 1287 Decatur, GA 30031 (404) 521-6700 jack.genberg@splcenter.org junger@splc.org

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Alabama State Conference of the NAACP

*Admitted pro hac vice

I, Scott Douglas, in my capacity as Executive Director of Greater Birmingham Ministries, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

Set ougles

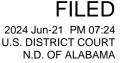
Scott Douglas

April 23, 2024

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 23, 2024, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on all counsel of record by electronic mail.

<u>/s/ Davin Rosborough</u> Davin Rosborough



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

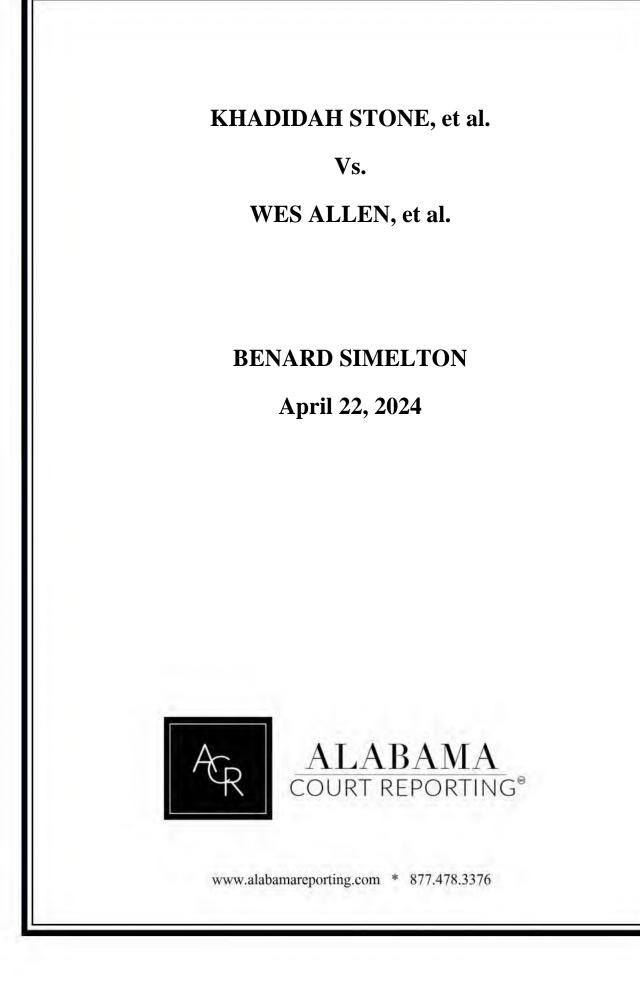
VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

EXHIBIT 28



Page 1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA 3 SOUTHERN DIVISION 4 2:21-CV-1531-AMM 5 6 KHADIDAH STONE, et al., 7 Plaintiffs, 8 Vs. 9 WES ALLEN, et al., 10 Defendants. 11 12 12 13 14 DEPOSITION TRANSCRIPT OF 15 BENARD SIMELTON 16 April 22, 2024 17 10:02 a.m. 18 19 20 The deposition of BENARD 21 SIMELTON was taken before Wendy Rene Myhan, CCR, 22 on the 22nd day of April, 2024, by the 23 Plaintiffs, commencing at approximately 10:02 ALABAMA COURT REPORTING, INC.	Page 3 1 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that 2 it shall not be necessary for any objections 3 except as to form or leading questions, and that 4 counsel for the parties may make objections and 5 assign grounds at the time of the trial, or at 6 the time said deposition is offered in evidence 7 or prior thereto. 8 9 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that 10 the notice of filing of the deposition by the 11 Commissioner is waived. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
 Page 2 a.m., at the offices of ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP, 809 Highway 72 West, Suite D, Athens, Alabama 36104, pursuant to the stipulations set forth herein. STIPULATIONS IT IS STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and between the parties through their respective counsel, that the deposition of BENARD SIMELTON may be taken before Wendy Rene Myhan, Commissioner, at the offices of ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP, 809 Highway 72 West, Suite D, Athens, Alabama 36104, on the 22nd day of April, 2024, at 10:02 a.m. IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that the signature to and reading of the deposition by the witness is NOT waived, the deposition to have the same force and effect as if full compliance had been had with all laws and rules of Court relating to the taking of depositions. 	Page 41A P P E A R A N C E S23APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFFS:4Stuart Naifeh, Esq.5Brittany Carter, Esq.6LEGAL DEFENSE FUND7700 14th Street Northwest8Suite 6009Washington, DC 2000510111Davin Rosborough, Esq.12AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION13125 Broad Street1418th Floor15New York, New York 1000416117APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS:18Michael P. Taunton, Esq.19BALCH & BINGHAM, LLP201901 Sixth Avenue North21Suite 150022Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Case 2:21-cv-01531-AMM Document 167-6 Filed 06/21/24 Page 4 of 76 Benard Simelton

Page 5 1 APPEARING VIRTUALLY VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE 2 FOR THE DEFENDANTS: 3 Dorman Walker, Esq. 4 BALCH & BINGHAM, LLP 5 445 Dexter Avenue 6 Suite 8000 7 Montgomery, Alabama 36104 8 9 Misty S. F. Messick, Esq. 10 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 11 FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA 12 501 Washington Avenue 13 Montgomery, Alabama 36130 14 15 APPEARING VIRTUALLY VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE 16 FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: 17 Kathryn Sadasivan, Esq. 18 LEGAL DEFENSE FUND 19 700 14th Street Northwest 20 Suite 600 21 Washington, DC 20005 22 23	Page 7 1 I, WENDY RENE MYHAN, a Court 2 Reporter of Muscle Shoals, Alabama, acting as 3 Commissioner, certify that on this date, as 4 provided by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 5 the foregoing stipulations of counsel, there 6 came before me BENARD SIMELTON, witness in the 7 above cause for oral examination, whereupon the 8 following proceedings were had: 9 ******** 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
Page 6 1 I N D E X 2 EXAMINATION INDEX 4 BY MR. TAUNTON 5 6 7 EXHIBIT INDEX 8 DEFENDANT'S 1. 26 9 9 (Notice of Deposition) 10 DEFENDANT'S 2. 26 11 10 DEFENDANT'S 2. 26 11 10 DEFENDANT'S 3. 21 DEFENDANT'S 4. 22 (NaACP Bylaws) 16 DEFENDANT'S 5. 16 DEFENDANT'S 6. 20 (McClendon Senate Plan 1 map) 21 22 23 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE PAGE.	 Page 8 1 THE REPORTER: And before we get 2 started, is there anything that you'd 3 like to place on the record? 4 MR. TAUNTON: This deposition, as 5 I understand by agreement between the 6 parties, is being taken in both the 7 Stone and the Milligan cases. I think 8 it's pretty 9 MR. NAIFEH: Agreed. 10 MR. TAUNTON: Additionally, if 11 you have any questions, we're happy to 12 stipulate that only one of the 13 Defendants will make objections. 14 Wouldn't mind if it's to the degree 15 possible y'all could agree to the same. 16 MR. NAIFEH: Agreed. And then, I 17 just want to put on the record we did 18 send a letter on Friday with some 19 objections to some of the topics. So 20 subject to those objections, we're hare 21 today. 22 MR. TAUNTON: We've had a chance 23 to review that briefly. And we'll see

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	Page 9		Page 11
1	if it's something we need to discuss.	1	A. Yes.
2	MR. NAIFEH: All right.	2	Q. And I'll come back and ask you a little
3	MR. TAUNTON: But I have a	3	bit about that in a moment. But I know you have.
4	feeling probably we'll I doubt we'll	4	But just for the record, I'll go through very
5	get into it too much.	5	briefly some of the instructions again.
6	MR. NAIFEH: Okay. Sounds good.	6	I suspect you're an old hand at this. But
7	THE REPORTER: Okay. And with	7	please make sure that your answers to my questions
8	that, I'll get you	8	are audible. Again, that's for the court
9	MS. MESSICK: On the objections,	9	reporter. She takes down verbal answers, not head
10	we had talked before we started. And	10	8
11	the agreement that I was hoping for was	11	Let's try our best not to talk over each
12	that if one of us objected that that	12	
13	was sufficient for both of us. But in	13	you know, it's easy for us to get conversational
14	so agreeing, I don't mean to suggest	14	5
15	that I'm not also able to speak up and	15	let's do our best not to talk over one another.
16	object if I realize that something's	16	
17	objectionable before Mr. Taunton speaks	17	
18	up.	18	
19	MR. NAIFEH: Understood.	19 20	Q. No medications or anything like that that
20	MS. MESSICK: Thank you.	20	would impair your ability to answer my questions?
21	MR. SIMELTON: Before who speaks	21	A. No.
22	up? Oh, okay.	22	Q. And as we've just sort of noted, I may ask
23	MR. TAUNTON: This will be later	23	some obvious questions. I may even ask some
1	Page 10	1	Page 12
1	in the day. Yeah. So usual	1 2	questions I already know the answers to, you already know the answers to. But we're creating a
2 3	stipulations except for we would like to we'd like him to read and sign.	2 3	record here. Right?
	THE REPORTER: Sure.	4	A. Okay.
4	MR. NAIFEH: We would like him to	5	Q. By the same token, I may ask some
5 6			seemingly obscure questions. But this is my
7	read and sign, too. THE REPORTER: I'll make that	7	opportunity to ask. It's my opportunity to ask
8	happen. Okay, sir. And with that,	8	things that I believe are relevant to this case
8 9	I'll get you sworn in. Would you raise	9	within the bounds of the topics that we've
10	your right hand for me, please.	10	discussed.
11	your fight hand for file, please.	11	I do not expect us to go all day. But I'm
11	BENARD SIMELTON,	11	not as efficient as Mr. Walker is. And so bear
12	having first been duly sworn,	12	with me. And if you need a break at any time, you
13 14	was examined and testified as follows:	13	
14	was examined and testified as follows.	15	
16	EXAMINATION	16	A. Okay.
10	BY MR. TAUNTON:	17	Q. And so we may need to break then. The
17 18	Q. Mr. Simelton, we've met before fairly	18	only thing that I would ask is before we take a
10 19	recently. But, for the record, can you please	19	break that you answer any questions I have
20	state your name.	20	
20 21	A. Sure. Benard Simelton.	20	A. Okay.
21	Q. And I know the answer to this question,	22	Q. During the deposition, you may hear your
23	too. But have you ever given a deposition?	23	
-5	toot Dut nute jou ever given a ueposition.		

	Desc 12	Daga	45
1	Page 13 know, his other his other objections have been	Page 1 Q. Yes.	15
	reserved for a later time. I think you know this.	2 A. Yes.	
$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	But, again, that's a technical legal objection.	3 Q. Was that leading up to the preliminary	
4	That doesn't mean you're not supposed to answer	4 injunction hearing earlier in this case?	
5	the question.	5 A. Okay. You keep saying "this case." Which	h
6	A. Okay.	6 case is	.1
7	Q. That really is more for me him saying that	7 Q. So do you understand that you're being	
8	he has some issue with the way I've asked my	8 deposed today in two separate cases?	
9	question. If and I don't suspect this will	9 A. Yes.	
10	happen. But if at some point I ask a question	10 Q. And one of those cases is Stone v. Allen.	
11	that for some reason your lawyer believes you	11 A. Yes.	
11	should not answer, he will instruct you not to	12 Q. The other case is Milligan v. Allen.	
12	answer.	12 Q. The other case is winigan v. Anen. 13 A. Yes.	
13	So you've you said you've given a	14 Q. Yes. As the Milligan v. Allen case,	
15	deposition before. Real, real briefly, you gave a	15 that's the successor name to the Milligan v.	
10	deposition recently in the McClure case in	16 Merrill case. Right? Or, or is it not?	
17	Jefferson County right.	17 A. Yes.	
18	A. That is correct.	18 Q. Okay.	
10	Q. And other than the McClure case, what	19 A. Milligan versus Merrill.	
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	other depositions have you given?	20 Q. Right. Okay. And so was that deposition	m
21	A. I've given depositions in the Milligan	21 leading up to the preliminary injunction hearing	
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	versus Merrill case; deposition in the Shelby	22 following the 2021 redistricting plan,	ng
$\begin{vmatrix} 22\\23 \end{vmatrix}$	County case Shelby versus Holder. And I've given	23 Congressional redistricting plan?	
	County case sherby versus fronder. And I ve given	25 Congressional redistricting plan.	
	Page 14	Page	16
1	Page 14 some other depositions. I can't recall the exact	Page 1 A. Yes.	16
1 2	Page 14 some other depositions. I can't recall the exact case. But those are	1 A. Yes.	16
1 2 3	some other depositions. I can't recall the exact	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that 	16
1	some other depositions. I can't recall the exactcase. But those areQ. Were each of those cases McClure case,	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that 	16
3	some other depositions. I can't recall the exact case. But those are	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that deposition was? Like, a month. A. No. 	
3 4	 some other depositions. I can't recall the exact case. But those are Q. Were each of those cases McClure case, Milligan case, Shelby County case were each of 	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that deposition was? Like, a month. A. No. Q. No? That's fine. So you're familiar with 	
3 4 5	 some other depositions. I can't recall the exact case. But those are Q. Were each of those cases McClure case, Milligan case, Shelby County case were each of those on behalf of the NAACP? 	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that deposition was? Like, a month. A. No. Q. No? That's fine. So you're familiar with 	
3 4 5 6	 some other depositions. I can't recall the exact case. But those are Q. Were each of those cases McClure case, Milligan case, Shelby County case were each of those on behalf of the NAACP? A. Yes. 	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that deposition was? Like, a month. A. No. Q. No? That's fine. So you're familiar with the claims in this case, though. Right? 	
3 4 5 6 7	 some other depositions. I can't recall the exact case. But those are Q. Were each of those cases McClure case, Milligan case, Shelby County case were each of those on behalf of the NAACP? A. Yes. Q. And, specifically, you're here today 	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that deposition was? Like, a month. A. No. Q. No? That's fine. So you're familiar with the claims in this case, though. Right? A. Yes. 	
3 4 5 6 7 8	some other depositions. I can't recall the exact case. But those are Q. Were each of those cases McClure case, Milligan case, Shelby County case were each of those on behalf of the NAACP? A. Yes. Q. And, specifically, you're here today testifying as the representative for the Alabama	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you remember when that deposition was? Like, a month. A. No. Q. No? That's fine. So you're familiar with the claims in this case, though. Right? A. Yes. Q. Yeah. The Milligan case, I guess. We'll 	
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1 A. I don't recall if I gave a deposition or	1 Force?
2 not. I couldn't find it. But I'll double-check.	2 A. I retired in April of 2000. And I went to
3 Q. So I'll circle back on that in a bit.	3 work for COLSA in 2001. And in the interim, I
4 What's your date of birth?	4 worked it was about six or seven months for
5 A. Date of birth?	5 Keith High School in near Selma, Alabama.
6 Q. Yes, sir.	6 Q. Okay.
7 A. March the 20th, 1954.	7 A. As an ROTC instructor, a junior ROTC
8 Q. What's your current position with the	8 instructor.
9 NAACP?	9 Q. And so were you in Huntsville the entire
10 A. I am the Alabama State Conference	10 time you worked for COLSA Corporation?
11 president.	11 A. When I worked for COLSA. Yes.
12 Q. Is that a full-time position?	12 Q. And you retired from there around 2016?
13 A. It's a volunteer full-time position.	13 A. Yes.
14 Q. So you're not compensated for your role as	14 Q. And have you been retired since then?
15 president?	15 A. Yes.
16 A. No, I'm not.	16 Q. Okay. So have you held any other
17 Q. What else do you do to support yourself?	17 positions full time or part time other than
18 A. What else do I do what now?	18 volunteer positions other than president of the
19 Q. How do you support yourself? What else do	19 State Conference since 2016?
20 you do?	20 A. No.
21 A. I mean, I that's an I don't	21 Q. Okay. Where are you originally from?
22 understand the question because I do a lot of	22 What's your hometown? What do you consider your
23 things. But, you know, deacon in the church.	23 hometown.
Page 18	Page 20
1 Q. How do you get compensated? You know,	1 MR. NAIFEH: I'm going to object
2 what's the job that compensates you?	2 here that this is he's not here
3 A. I'm retired military.	 3 testifying in his personal capacity. 4 MR. TAUNTON: I understand. I'm
4 Q. You're retired. Okay. Great.	
 5 A. Yeah. Retired military. 6 O. Okay. What branch in the military? 	5 not going to ask too many questions
	6 about this. Just get some general7 background.
	7 background.8 A. I'm from Tiplersville, Mississippi;
 8 Q. How long were you in the Air Force? 9 A. Twenty-three years and one month. 	9 Tiplersville, Mississippi.
10 Q. When did you retire?	10 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Were you stationed in
11 A. Did you say when?	11 Huntsville prior to working with the COLSA
12 Q. Yeah. When did you retire?	12 Corporation?
13 A. 2000.	13 A. No.
14 Q. Since 2000, what employment what's your	14 Q. Had you lived in Alabama prior to 2000?
15 employment history?	15 You lived well, you worked in Selma. So prior
16 A. I worked 16 years for a company called	16 to 2000, had you lived in Alabama?
17 COLSA Corporation.	17 A. Did I live in Alabama?
18 Q. How do you spell that?	18 Q. Yeah. Prior to 2000.
19 A. C-O-L-S-A.	19 A. No.
20 Q. And where was that?	20 Q. And you've lived in Huntsville since 2001?
21 A. In Huntsville, Alabama.	21 A. Yes.
22 Q. Okay. Was that did you take that	22 Q. Where in Huntsville do you live?
23 position immediately after retiring from the Air	23 A. Actually, Harvest, Alabama.

Page 21 Page 23 Q. What did you do to prepare for today's Q. And what -- for which districts, do you 1 1 deposition? 2 2 recall? 3 A. I read over the documents that were 3 A. Well, it was the map that was in the brief 4 provided. I looked at the districts that were that the -- that was provided to us, to me. And 4 5 involved on the -- on the map that was provided to it was District 25, 26, District 7, 2, and I think 5 6 us. And had meetings with my attorneys. 6 6. 7 Q. Okay. Great. Let's -- without revealing 7 Q. And those are all State Senate districts. 8 anything about what you talked about with your 8 A. Yes. attorneys, when did you meet with your attorneys? 9 Q. Did you look at the Congressional maps at 9 A. I met with them briefly yesterday. We 10 10 all? met -- I think it was a Wednesday and Friday, I 11 11 A. Not to -- I mean, no. I mean, I looked at think it was. the Congressional map because I look at them all 12 12 the time. But not -- you're talking about the 13 O. Of last week? 13 A. Yes. 14 US ---14 Q. When you say "your attorneys," who are you 15 15 Q. The Congressional map. referring to? A. Yeah. I, I may have glanced at them. But 16 16 A. The two attorneys Stuart and Brittany. 17 not to -- in trying to determine which districts 17 18 Q. You said you met with them on Wednesday. those -- Congressional districts those State 18 Did you meet with both of them? Senate may be in or something like that. But not 19 19 A. Yes. 20 in detail. 20 Q. Was anybody else present at that meeting? Q. Okay. And you've mentioned separately 21 21 22 A. I don't think so. that you reviewed other documents. What other 22 Q. How long did you meet? documents did you review to prepare for this 23 23 Page 22 Page 24 A. Hour and a half to two hours, somewhere in deposition? 1 1 2 2 A. The -- I reviewed the -- my interrogatory there. 3 Q. Okay. And then you said you met again on 3 statements that I had made and looked at -- again, 4 Friday? 4 those -- that's probably the, the most documents I 5 A. Yes. 5 recall that I, I looked at. Q. Did you meet with the same attorneys? 6 6 Q. And that's the discovery responses, the A. Yes. 7 7 interrogatory responses submitted in the Stone 8 Q. Was anybody else present? 8 case? 9 9 A. Yes. A. No. 10 Q. How long did you meet? 10 Q. Okay. And you don't recall looking at any other documents? A. About an hour, hour and a half. 11 11 Q. And then you said you met yesterday on 12 12 A. I, I may have. I don't recall specifically what they were at this time. 13 Sunday? 13 A. Yes. Q. Do you recall generally what they were? 14 14 Q. And with the same attorneys? 15 A. Well, generally would have been any 15 document that had anything to do with the briefs 16 A. Yes. 16 Q. Was anybody else present? that were -- that was prepared for me to review, 17 17 A. Not -- no. again, in -- with the district maps in them and 18 18 Q. And how long did you meet? the, you know, population of those districts. Not 19 19 specific population, but black voting age A. About 30 minutes. 20 20 21 Q. Okay. You said that to prepare you looked 21 population and stuff like that. at district maps. Q. You say briefs. Describe "briefs." What 22 22 23

A. Yes.

23 do you mean by that?

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1 A. The brief that was the what do I	1 A. Yeah.
2 want the Complaint that was filed.	2 Q in the Stone case for today. Exhibit 2
3 Q. The Complaint. So you believe you	3 is your deposition in the Milligan case for today.
4 reviewed the Complaint?	4 Deposition notice.
5 A. Yes.	5 A. Okay.
6 Q. And was that in the Stone case?	6 Q. Did you review these?
7 A. Yes. Mm-hmm.	7 A. Yes.
8 Q. Did you review the Milligan Complaint?	8 Q. And did you review these topics?
9 A. Not in preparation for this.	9 A. Yes. In the Milligan wait. Yeah.
10 Q. Okay. Other than reviewing districts	10 Milligan. And it looks like the ones I reviewed
11 maps, your discovery responses, and the Stone	11 in the Stone case.
12 Complaint, do you recall reviewing any of the	12 Q. Okay. We can do this a couple of ways.
13 documents?	13 But I'll ask you broadly. What did you do today
14 A. No, I do not. Not at this time.	14 to prepare other than what we've discussed,
15 Q. Is there anything else you did to prepare	15 what did you do to prepare to discuss these
16 for today's deposition?	16 topics?
17 A. Got a good night's sleep.	17 Did you search any records or anything?
18 Q. That's a good idea.	18 Did you talk to anybody other than your attorneys
19 A. Okay. No. I and, again, I think I	19 in preparation for discussing these topics?
20 said this earlier. But looking at those maps,	20 A. No.
21 who's in those Congressional I mean, not	21 Q. When is the first time you saw these
22 Congressional, but State Senate seats, you know,	22 deposition notices? Do you recall?
23 from on the State legislative maps.	23 A. Are you talking about these two here? Or
Page 26	Page 28
1 Q. And when you say who's in those seats, you	 which depositions? Q. Correct. Either one of them.
 2 mean the sitting Senators. 3 A. Yes. 	 2 Q. Correct. Either one of them. 3 A. Okay. I think I saw the Stone probably
4 Q. And so you looked at did you look at	4 about maybe, what, two weeks ago or something like
5 that information online?	5 that. And around the same time for the Milligan
6 A. Yes, yes.	6 case, too.
7 Q. I'm going to show you what I'm marking as	7 Q. Okay. And how did you come to see them?
8 Exhibits 1 and 2.	8 Were they emailed to you?
9 A. Okay.	9 A. Yeah. Email.
10	10 Q. Okay. And you said you were currently the
11 (Whereupon Defendant's Exhibits 1	11 president of the State Conference for the NAACP in
12 and 2 were marked for identification,	12 Alabama. Right?
13 copies of the same are attached	13 A. That is correct.
14 thereto.)	14 Q. Okay. What are your responsibilities as
15	15 president of the State Conference?
16 Q. Have you seen these documents before?	16 A. Well, the duties involve everything from
17 Q. Have you seen these documents service.	17 ensuring that our units are meeting goals and
18 (The witness looks at Defendant's	18 objectives off the NAACP to that include
19 Exhibits 1 and 2.)	19 membership; reviewing and responding to complaints
20	20 that our units may have or may have received;
20 21 A. Yes. Now, that one at least. Let me see	21 giving depositions; speaking to the media; and
22 what this is.	22 just ensuring that our State Conference is our
23 Q. Exhibit 1 is your deposition notice	23 State Conference as well as our units are in

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	Page 29	Page 31
1	compliance according to national compliance	1 A. Yes.
2	requirements.	2 Q. What were those positions?
3	Q. When you say "units," what is a unit?	3 A. I was the first vice president at one time
4	A. Units are subunits within the State	4 and also the armed services/veteran affairs
5	Conference. For instance, we have branches within	5 chairperson.
6	the State Conference. We have college chapters	6 Q. How did you become the president of the
7	within the State Conference. And we have youth	7 State Conference?
8	councils within the State Conference. And we have youth	8 A. I was elected.
9	one of those are considered a unit.	9 Q. Who elected you?
	Q. Okay.	10 A. The members.
11	A. And we at one time, we had a high	11 Q. Is that is that a vote of all members
11	school chapter. So they're different divisions	12 in the state?
12	within the State Conference.	
13 14	Q. What's the last one you mentioned? Youth?	A. Well, no. It's at our annual conventionand the registered delegates who attend that
15	A. Youth high school chapter.	14 and the registered delegates who attend that 15 convention.
16	Q. Okay. What does the State Conference have	16 Q. Who makes up the delegates?
17	to do to remain in compliance with the national	17 A. It's the members from the different units
18	organization?	18 who are elected by their unit to be a delegate to
19	A. We must have at least six adult units.	19 that convention.
20	And what we call the unit, the branches. And at	20 Q. You mentioned earlier one of the units is
20	least six youth and college units in compliance.	20 Q. Fourmentioned carnet one of the units is 21 branches. What territory do branches cover?
	We must pay our annual assessment to the national	22 A. Yeah. It's usually by county. You know,
23	office.	23 like the Limestone County branch covers Limestone
25	onice.	25 The the Ennestone County branch covers Ennestone
	Dage 20	Dece 22
1	Page 30	Page 32
1	Q. Anything else?	1 County.
2	Q. Anything else?A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in
2 3	Q. Anything else?A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes.	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama?
2	Q. Anything else?A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes.Q. Okay.	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No.
2 3 4 5	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I
2 3 4 5	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No.
2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have
2 3 4 5 6	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? A. Not since I've been president. I can't 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know? A. I mean, I don't know off the top of my
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know? A. I mean, I don't know off the top of my
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? A. Not since I've been president. I can't speak for, you know, years before. But I know since 20 I came here in 2000. So I know since 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know? A. I mean, I don't know off the top of my head. But it's I mean, I know some of the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? A. Not since I've been president. I can't speak for, you know, years before. But I know since 20 I came here in 2000. So I know since then or 2002 when I got involved. So it has not since I've been involved. Q. So you've been involved with the State Conference since 2002. A. Yes. Q. How long have you been the president? A. Since 2009. 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know? A. I mean, I don't know off the top of my head. But it's I mean, I know some of the counties. I mean, if you I mean, we certainly know which counties our branches are in. But just for me to rattle them off the top of my head, I couldn't tell you all of them. But certainly some of them. Q. Can you tell me some of them? Would it help if you saw a map? A. Oh, sure. I mean, if you want to show me
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? A. Not since I've been president. I can't speak for, you know, years before. But I know since 20 I came here in 2000. So I know since then or 2002 when I got involved. So it has not since I've been involved. Q. So you've been involved with the State Conference since 2002. A. Yes. Q. How long have you been the president? A. Since 2009. Q. Did you occupy any positions before that? 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know? A. I mean, I don't know off the top of my head. But it's I mean, I know some of the counties. I mean, if you I mean, we certainly know which counties our branches are in. But just for me to rattle them off the top of my head, I couldn't tell you all of them. But certainly some of them. Q. Can you tell me some of them? Would it help if you saw a map? A. Oh, sure. I mean, if you want to show me a map, I'll do that. Q. Okay. I won't mark it yet.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? A. Not since I've been president. I can't speak for, you know, years before. But I know since 20 I came here in 2000. So I know since then or 2002 when I got involved. So it has not since I've been involved. Q. So you've been involved with the State Conference since 2002. A. Yes. Q. How long have you been the president? A. Since 2009. Q. Did you occupy any positions before that? A. You talking about with the State or just in general? Q. Well, yeah. Did you occupy any position 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know? A. I mean, I don't know off the top of my head. But it's I mean, I know some of the counties. I mean, if you I mean, we certainly know which counties our branches are in. But just for me to rattle them off the top of my head, I couldn't tell you all of them. But certainly some of them. Q. Can you tell me some of them? Would it help if you saw a map? A. Oh, sure. I mean, if you want to show me a map, I'll do that. Q. Okay. I won't mark it yet. (Counsel hands the witness a document.)
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. Anything else? A. Well, I mean, that's, that's generally what's required. Yes. Q. Okay. A. And, of course, not have any adverse action by the National against us. Q. Has the State Conference ever had an adverse action from the national organization? A. Not since I've been president. I can't speak for, you know, years before. But I know since 20 I came here in 2000. So I know since then or 2002 when I got involved. So it has not since I've been involved. Q. So you've been involved with the State Conference since 2002. A. Yes. Q. How long have you been the president? A. Since 2009. Q. Did you occupy any positions before that? A. You talking about with the State or just in general? 	 County. Q. Does the State Conference have branches in every county in Alabama? A. No. Q. I'll ask it to you this way because I suspect this will be the easier way to ask it. What counties does the State Conference not have branches in? Do you know? A. I mean, I don't know off the top of my head. But it's I mean, I know some of the counties. I mean, if you I mean, we certainly know which counties our branches are in. But just for me to rattle them off the top of my head, I couldn't tell you all of them. But certainly some of them. Q. Can you tell me some of them? Would it help if you saw a map? A. Oh, sure. I mean, if you want to show me a map, I'll do that. Q. Okay. I won't mark it yet.

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Page 33	Page 35
1 Q. Do you think you could put an "X" next to	1 at that time.
2 the counties where	2 Q. Once a branch has been organized, what
3 A. Where we do not have one?	3 does it take for them to maintain their status?
4 Q. Where you don't have	4 A. They have to pay their \$50 I mean, not
5 A. And, and this is where we don't okay.	5 \$50. They have to maintain 50 members each year
6 This is where we do not have one.	6 active. They have to pay their assessment to the
7 Q. Yeah. Where you don't have a branch.	7 State and to the National and file their what
8	8 we call the year-end financial report. Or it's
9 (Witness marks on the document.)	9 called annual financial report. And I don't know
	-
11 A. I think that's.	11 the State Conference also has to file an annual
12 Q. Great. And I'll mark that as Exhibit 3.	12 financial report as well.
13	13 Q. Real quick, I'm just not sure that I got
14 (Whereupon Defendant's Exhibit 3	14 this
15 was marked for identification, a copy	15 A. Okay.
16 of the same is attached thereto.)	16 Q you know, fully. So you indicated
17	17 earlier that you're not aware of any adverse
18 Q. Thank you, sir.	18 proceedings between the State Conference and the
19 A. Beg your pardon?	19 national chapter since 2002 when you first got
20 Q. I said, "Thank you, sir."	20 involved?
21 A. Oh, okay.	21 A. You said national chapter.
22 Q. What does what does it take to form a	22 Q. I'm sorry. The national organization
23 branch?	23 A. Okay.
Page 34 1 A. If you're starting from scratch, you need 2 a hundred members that have paid their membership 3 dues. And the membership I mean, those hundred	Page 36 1 Q and the state chapter, you're not aware 2 of any 3 A. State Conference. But.
4 members have to form a organizing committee that	4 Q. I'm sorry. I'll get it eventually. The
5 will be responsible for collecting those dues and	5 national organization and the State Conference,
6 submitting those dues either directly to the	6 you're not aware of any adverse action between the
7 national or through the State Conference to the	7 two since 2002.
8 national.	8 A. Right.
	9 Q. Is that your testimony?
9 And, of course, after that, they will need	
10 to have an election. And once they've held their	6
11 elections and the National has the membership	11 Q. So then back to, real quick, to the annual
12 dues, they will issue well, they the	12 convention. The delegates are made up of
13 National will issue them a charter. And after	13 branches. Do the branches elect their own
14 they have the charter, they will move forth and	14 delegates?
15 have their election.	15 A. Yes. And, again, that's units because the
16 And once they have their election, they	16 youth and college units also participate. So.
17 are officially a bona fide branch or unit. And	17 Q. How many members does the State Conference
18 that's for the branches. And for the college	18 currently have?
19 chapter, all the youth units, it's 25 members that	19 A. The exact number of current members, it
20 you have to have. And they go basically through	20 fluctuates from day to day. So we use a rough
21 the same process. And it's approved by the	21 figure of around 5,000 members.
22 national board of directors to issue a charter to	22 Q. Does a member have to pay their dues
23 that particular unit, that particular organization	23 annually?

	Page 37	Page 39
1	A. Yes.	1 A. It's for two years.
2	Q. And what does that cost?	2 Q. So you've been elected several times since
3	A. Well, let me back up. If you have a	3 2009.
4	regular membership, you pay \$30 annually. If you	4 A. A few times.
5	have a what we call a fully paid life member,	5 Q. When a person wants to join the State
6	you don't have to pay anything annually.	6 Conference, are their dues paid to the State
7	If you are a subscribing life member, then	7 Conference? Or who do they pay?
8	you pay depending on what level of subscribing	8 THE WITNESS: Someone wants to be
9	life you are. The minimum is \$75 dollars	9 admitted.
10	annually. And you pay that for ten years or until	10 THE REPORTER: Okay. Can we go
11	you pay \$750.	11 off the record a second? Thank you.
12	And then, the life membership go up from	12
13	there. You know, \$1500 for I think it's called	13 (There was a short break in the deposition.)
14	golden heritage. And then a diamond life is	14
15	\$2500. And once you've paid that, you know,	15 THE REPORTER: Okay. Back on the
16	you're paid for life.	16 record.
17	Q. What is the just the standard life	17 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) When a person joins the
18	membership? How much does that cost?	18 NAACP in Alabama, they pay their dues. Who are
19	A. Standard life?	19 they paying their dues to?
20	Q. Right.	 A. There's well, first of all, I think you asked about the State Conference. It's the
21	A. Okay. A minimum life is civil life. And	21 asked about the state Conference. It's the 22 State Conference itself does not have members.
22	so that's \$750.	22 State Conference itself does not have members.23 Every member that serves in the State Conference
23	Q. Okay.	25 Every member that serves in the state conference
	Page 38	Page 40
1	A. For again, that's for branches. It's	1 is a member of a branch or a college chapter
2	different for youth units. So.	2 within the State Conference.
3	Q. And so about \$750 people are donating.	3 And they are elected to serve as a member
4	Are people are people giving donations, then,	4 of the State Conference. But they're not you
5	about \$750?	5 know, you don't get a membership to the State
6	A. What do you mean "donations"? Because	6 Conference. And they pay their dues to the unit
7	you're paying for a life membership. I'm not sure	7 that they are wanting to associate with.
8	what you mean by "donation."	8 If you go online, you can pay them
9	Q. Well, they're paying more than the life	9 directly to the national. And in turn, the
10	membership. Right? Why would a person let me	10 national sends your portion meaning the unit's
11	ask it this way. Does a person receive anything	11 portion of those dues back to them. If I were
12	additional for a diamond life membership or a gold	12 to join, if Stuart were to join the we're in
13 14	life membership? A. Yes.	13 Limestone.14 If you were to join the Limestone County
14		
15		5 5 5
15 16	Q. What do they receive?	15 branch by filling out an application, the unit
16	Q. What do they receive?A. Well, you receive a plaque. And then you	15 branch by filling out an application, the unit16 Limestone County branch would send the national
16 17	Q. What do they receive?A. Well, you receive a plaque. And then you receive a pennant on your to wear on your	15 branch by filling out an application, the unit16 Limestone County branch would send the national17 their portion of those dues and just keep the
16 17 18	Q. What do they receive? A. Well, you receive a plaque. And then you receive a pennant on your to wear on your lapel.	 15 branch by filling out an application, the unit 16 Limestone County branch would send the national 17 their portion of those dues and just keep the 18 other portion in their treasury in the coffers.
16 17 18 19	 Q. What do they receive? A. Well, you receive a plaque. And then you receive a pennant on your to wear on your lapel. Q. Is there anything else? 	 15 branch by filling out an application, the unit 16 Limestone County branch would send the national 17 their portion of those dues and just keep the 18 other portion in their treasury in the coffers. 19 Q. So if a person paid the national
16 17 18 19 20	 Q. What do they receive? A. Well, you receive a plaque. And then you receive a pennant on your to wear on your lapel. Q. Is there anything else? A. No. 	 15 branch by filling out an application, the unit 16 Limestone County branch would send the national 17 their portion of those dues and just keep the 18 other portion in their treasury in the coffers. 19 Q. So if a person paid the national 20 organization, they would remit a portion of those
16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. What do they receive? A. Well, you receive a plaque. And then you receive a pennant on your to wear on your lapel. Q. Is there anything else? A. No. Q. Okay. Now, you said you were first 	 15 branch by filling out an application, the unit 16 Limestone County branch would send the national 17 their portion of those dues and just keep the 18 other portion in their treasury in the coffers. 19 Q. So if a person paid the national 20 organization, they would remit a portion of those 21 dues back to the units?
16 17 18 19 20	 Q. What do they receive? A. Well, you receive a plaque. And then you receive a pennant on your to wear on your lapel. Q. Is there anything else? A. No. 	 15 branch by filling out an application, the unit 16 Limestone County branch would send the national 17 their portion of those dues and just keep the 18 other portion in their treasury in the coffers. 19 Q. So if a person paid the national 20 organization, they would remit a portion of those

3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 41 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So how is the State Conference funded? A. Fundraising. MR. NAIFEH: Object to the form again. You can answer, though. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Any other way? A. I mean, fundraising, donations. Q. Are those but those are separate from membership dues; is that correct? A. Yes. We don't Q. Okay. A get we're not part of the membership dues. We don't get those. That's the unit. Q. Where is that fundraising primarily done? Is that done in Alabama or elsewhere? A. There are organizations outside the state that, you know, may send us funds to do civic engagement work. So but our fundraising efforts are primarily in the state of Alabama. Q. You've mentioned that members of the units would then be elected to the State Conference. Is that is that the same as being a delegate to	Page 43 1 Once that is confirmed, that person named 2 goes on the ballot. And then at the state 3 convention, all delegates who are properly 4 registered, the State Conference secretary sends a 5 notification to the national saying these are the 6 delegates for, you know, our state convention, 7 registered properly registered delegates. 8 So that person has to be a member in good 9 standing. And, of course, when they're elected 10 from the unit, the unit's supposed to check that. 11 But just double-check with the State Conference 12 secretary who has access to the statewide, what we 13 call, membership portal. 14 Once the those names are verified and 15 that they are members in good standing, their 16 names will go on a ballot. We send those to the 17 national office. And they conduct the election 18 through a system called Election Buddy. And on 19 election day at the state convention, each 20 delegate that has a valid email address or a phone 21 will receive a ballot. And they cast a ballot. 22 And Election Buddy totals the you know the the
22 23	that is that the same as being a delegate to the state convention? Or is that separate?	And Election Buddy totals the, you know, the, thevotes.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Page 42 A. It's separate. Q. Okay. So tell me about being elected to the State Conference. How A. Okay. Q how is that handled? A. Each year during our annual state convention, units including branches and the youth and college units will elect their delegates to the state convention. Prior to that process taking place, the State Conference elect a it's an election procedures committee that is responsible for notifying all the members through its units that they are accepting nominations for positions for, you know, all the positions within the State Conference from president down to, you know, all our standing not standing committee chair but all of our officers and executive committee members at large. If a person wants to run for one of those offices, they submit a form to this committee.	 Page 44 1 Q. Great. Now, when your name goes on a 2 ballot, is that going on a ballot for a specific 3 position, then? 4 A. Yes. 5 Q. And so you mentioned an executive 6 committee. Is that one of the positions that a 7 person can run for? 8 A. No. It's an executive committee at large. 9 And we can elect up to I think it's 21 10 members 11 MR. WALKER: Come in. 12 A 21 members at large or something like 13 that. 14 MR. TAUNTON: Dorman, you're not 15 on mute. 16 A. So we can look up to I think it's 21 17 members at large. And that does not include the 18 officers of the association. 19 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. And how many 20 officers does the State Conference have?
21 22 23	The committee reviews it with the State secretary to confirm that that person's membership is good and will be valid throughout the election process.	 A. Let's see. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven eight. Q. Is there any other position that a

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1 delegate could run for?	1 Q. Well, do you have an estimate?
2 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	2 A. Yes.
3 A. No. I mean, those are the positions.	3 Q. What would your estimate be?
4 Those are the positions.	4 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. But go
5 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does every unit send	5 ahead.
6 delegates to the annual State Conference?	6 A. It's probably about 95 percent African
7 A. No.	7 American and 5 percent other including white,
8 Q. About how many people attend the State	8 Latinx community, and others.
9 Conference, annual State Conference if you can	9 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you have any idea
10 say.	10 what the average income of the NAACP's membership
11 A. Again, the question is how many generally	11 in Alabama is?
12 attend. We have probably around and it's not	12 A. No.
13 difficult to answer. But I want to make sure I	13 Q. No estimate?
14 answer the question. We have probably about 125	14 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
15 to 150 delegates.	15 A. No. I'd be afraid to give an estimate on
16 But we have other people who come who	16 that because I can just say most of our members
17 attend different functions or may come and attend	17 are retired.
17 attend different functions of may come and attend 18 a workshop, something like that. So we roughly	17 are retried. 18 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay.
	19 A. If that gives you any indication. But.
19 estimate there's probably about 500 people who	
20 attend at some point during the convention. And	20 Q. So that raises an interesting question.
21 if we add all of our banquets and things like	21 So do you have any idea any estimate or general
22 that, you know, we're looking probably around 700	22 idea what the age breakdown of your membership is?
23 or 800 people who would come at some point.	23 How many of your members what percentage of
Page 46	Page 48
1 Q. Okay. So that, that indicates that you	1 your members do you think are over 50?
2 don't have to be a delegate, I'm guessing, to	2 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
3 attend the annual	A. I would say probably 80 to 85 percent are
4 A. No, no. You do not.	4 over 50.
5 Q annual.	5 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So you had discussed
6 A. To attend what now?	6 earlier youth and college units.
7 Q. To attend the annual conference.	7 A. Yes.
8 A. No, you do not. But if you're not a	8 Q. How many youth and college units does the
9 delegate, there's limitations on what you can	9 NAACP have in Alabama?
10 participate in and what you can do.	10 A. We have about and, again, this question
11 Q. Is that open to the public at large?	11 is a little difficult to answer because some of
12 A. Yes. And when I say it's open, you attend	12 the units are not in total compliance. But we
13 as you can attend as an observer. And if you	13 have about 12, 13 units that are in some form of
14 attend as an observer, you're not a delegate, of	14 compliance. You know, their membership may not be
15 course. And but you're registered to we will	15 what it's supposed to be. Or they may not have
16 know that who is in attendance.	16 filed their year-end financial report or annual
17 But you're not a delegate. You don't have	17 financial report. So I'd say, you know,
18 any voting power. And, of course, we do have some	18 somewhere, somewhere around 10 to 15 units.
19 alternate delegates register in case the primary	19 Q. So if a chapter a branch or a unit, if
20 delegate for that unit cannot attend.	20 a unit isn't in strict compliance with their
21 Q. What's the racial breakdown of the NAACP's	21 requirements at the end of the year, is there a
22 membership at Alabama? Do you know?	22 grace period for that?
23 A. No, I do not.	23 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
	- J

	Page 49		Page 51
1	A. I mean, I mean, to answer your question,	1	convention?
2	there is national I mean, they give you if	2	A. Yes.
3	your unit say for instance, if today the	3	Q. When's what's the timing of the state
4	Limestone branch, the adult branch where I am	4	convention usually?
5	where we are today, if today their membership	5	A. Ninety days before the state convention.
6	drops below the 50, you will not get a notice from	6	Q. The national convention?
7	national saying, boop, your membership dropped	7	A. Oh, I thought you said to the state
8	below 50. If on tomorrow or next week Limestone	8	convention.
9	County sends in, you know, say, 10 additional	9	Q. Yeah. When, when what is the timing on
10	members to bring their total number up above the	10	—
11	50, there was not a break in their membership.	11	A. Oh, state convention is September/October
12	The national has kind of two points in	12	-
13	which it looks at your membership and determine	13	Q. How many units right now how many units
14	for sure whether you have the members or if you're	14	
15	in compliance. And that is when we getting ready	15	
16	for our national convention they check the status	16	0
17	of the unit as of around April the 15th.	17	-
18	If your unit was in compliance as of April	18	5
19	the 15th, then you can send delegates to the	19	available to me right now because I don't monitor
20	national convention. If your unit was not in	20	-
21	compliance as of April the 15th, you cannot send	21	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you have a general
22	members to the delegates to the national		idea?
23	convention.	23	A. General idea of how many units are not in
20			
	Dogo 50		Dega 52
1	Page 50 If your unit financial is not in financial	1	Page 52 compliance?
2	compliance as of April the 15th, you have up until	2	Q. Yes, sir.
3	the national convention to pay your assessments to	3	A. Maybe out of the there may be five or
4	be compliant, become compliant assuming your	4	six. But, again, you know, they could have sent
	membership stays above 50. You have up until the	5	memberships in and I don't know about it. Because
	national convention to pay your assessment and be		it don't come through the State Conference
	in compliance and send delegates to the national	7	necessarily. And, you know, so it fluctuates.
8	convention.	8	Q. And you may have said this before. I'm
9	If your unit has not paid your assessment	9	sorry if I'm asking again. But I don't recall
10	in over a year or if your numbers have not come	10	asking this question. How many units right now
11	above that 50 in over a year, then you would	11	how many NAACP units are in the State of Alabama?
12	probably receive a letter from national saying	12	A. Well, I just kind of marked them. There's
13	your unit is not in compliance because of	13	the ones that are and where we do not have units.
14	membership. So that's the best way I can explain	14	Q. And that would be for the county branches.
15	it.	15	-
16	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yeah. And when is	16	to 13 youth and college units?
17	so you say April 15th is sort of the initial	17	A. Oh.
18	cutoff for that. When does the national	18	Q. Does that get me to a number?
19	convention typically take place?	19	A. Yes. Mm-hmm. Well, the ones that don't
20	A. July the 14th through the 18th, somewhere	20	have X's. Yeah.
21	around that time frame.	21	Q. Right, right. We understand each other.
22	Q. Do the unit also have to demonstrate	22	A. Okay.
23	compliance to send delegates to the state	23	Q. I don't know if I need to be clear on the
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unit.

reinstatement?

A. Yes.

unit be given to come into compliance?

Q. But they would have to receive a letter of

53..56 Page 53 Page 55 1 record. But I know what you're saying. Okay. 1 executive committee to get their, you know, buy One last question. Well, never say that. 2 in. We'll see. Moving sort of out of this. 3 And also since it's a legal action, we But how long does -- you said that you kind of 4 have to make sure our national office gives their walked through the process of how long it would stamp of approval on it. 5 6 take a unit to then get a -- essentially, I'll 6 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. call it -- a letter of noncompliance from the 7 A. Including our national president. national organization. How long, then, would a 8 Q. Well, now the executive committee, you said that's 21 at-large members and the eight 9 officers of the State Conference. A. Well, I mean, there's no set time. It's 10 just when they decide to -- or when the unit pays A. I said you can elect up to 21. 11 12 its assessments and gets their membership above 12 Q. Okay. 50, it goes to the national office. And they will 13 A. We barely -- we don't never have 21 that review it and then send it over to the board of run at large. But you can elect up to 21. But 14 directors for them to reinstate that particular the executive committee is also comprised of the 15 chairpersons for our standing committees. Like 16

- membership, veteran affairs, legal redress, 17
 - education, local action. All those are standing 18 19 committees.
- Q. And before they receive that, they 20 20 So the chairperson of those committees who wouldn't be able to send -- that unit wouldn't be is appointed by the president and confirmed by the 21 21 able to send delegates to the national or state executive -- existing executive committee, they 22 22 23 conventions. 23 become part of the executive committee. Page 54 Page 56 A. That is correct. They can attend. But Q. How many standing committees are there? 1 1 2 they're not delegates. Yeah. Make sure of that. 2 A. Twenty-one. Q. I understand. How does the NAACP -- how 3 Q. And you said the chairperson for those 3 4 does the State Conference of the NAACP choose to 4 committees is appointed by you and confirmed by participate in a lawsuit as a general matter? 5 the executive committee? 5 A. Well, it has to be something that is 6 A. Yes. 6 initiated either by the State Conference or 7 7 Q. So those aren't elected positions at the someone may come to us and say, well, you know, 8 8 state convention. the NAACP, you may have an interest in this A. No. I mean, I mean -- right. They are 9 9 particular issue. And are you all interested in, 10 10 essentially elected when I appoint them and they are confirmed by the executive committee. But you know, being a Plaintiff in this particular, 11 11 you know, action. And, again, or we may seek out they are not -- you can't run for that position. 12 12 Q. Okay. So the executive committee, then, 13 someone to represent the NAACP Alabama State 13 Conference in a particular action. 14 is made up of the 21 chairs of the standing 14 15 Q. So once -- well, who is -- who is -- is committees, the eight officers, and then a certain 15 there a formal process that that's filtered number of at-large individuals. Anybody else on 16 16 the executive committee? through? Who receives those outreaches? 17 17 18 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. 18 A. No. 19 A. It usually comes to the State Conference 19 **O.** What's the current size of the executive 20 to my attention. And we look at it. I look at it 20 committee? 21 personally. And then if it's something that I 21 A. My committee? say, you know, this is something that, you know, 22 22 Q. Oh, what's the current size of the we should participate in, we take it before our 23 executive committee? 23

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1 A. We have 33 yeah, 33 members.	1 be the president. But there's no way that it
2 Q. So you would present to the executive	2 could come up without the president's knowledge.
3 committee to back up. Scratch that. To become	3 Q. And you have to sit here and answer my
4 involved in the lawsuit, you would present to the	4 questions in 30(b)(6) deposition. And they don't.
5 executive committee a proposal?	5 Right?
6 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	6 A. That's right.
7 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) To become involved in	7 Q. Yeah. Other than executive committee
8 the lawsuit.	8 approval, is there some other way that the State
9 A. Yes.	9 Conference can become involved in a lawsuit as a
10 Q. Is there any other way that that would be	10 Plaintiff?
11 presented to the executive committee?	11 A. No. There's no other way. I mean, it's,
12 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	12 it's the executive committee is executive
13 A. What do you mean "any other way"?	13 committee action. And so, you know, the national
14 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So one, one way of the	14 office theoretically could say, well, we want you
15 State Conference becoming involved in a lawsuit 16 would be for you to present it to the avecutive	15 to be involved in this lawsuit. But still, we
16 would be for you to present it to the executive	16 would take that through the executive committee
17 committee for the executive committee to approve 18 it. Is there any other way? Other than you	17 to, you know, get their approval.
18 it. Is there any other way? Other than you19 presenting it, is there some other way that would	18 I mean, it's at that point, it's, you
	19 know, more or less a matter of formality. But,
 20 be presented to the executive committee? 21 A. I mean, I mean, it would it'd have to 	20 you know, we would take it to the executive
22 come from I mean, anyone can say "bring to the	21 committee and say national president wants us to22 be involved in this. Does anyone have any
23 attention of the executive committee." Is there	5 5
25 attention of the executive committee. Is there	23 questions. You know, all in favor say "aye," et
Page 58	Page 60
1 something, I mean, about something that we want to	1 cetera, et cetera.
2 get involved in.	2 Q. So the national organization can't tell
3 But ultimately, you know, that is that	3 you to become involved in a lawsuit.
 But ultimately, you know, that is that becomes the action of the president, you know. 	
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1 it's five or ten years, you know. But just	
2 Q. Do you remember what the issue was?	2 MR. NAIFEH: Okay. Then go
3 A. No. I would no, I do not.	3 ahead.
4 Q. Do you remember who the Defendant was?	4 A. No. I mean, you just general
5 A. No.	5 discussion. Basically, I think the discussion
6 Q. It wasn't this it wasn't the Stone	6 was just like so many others, you know what
7 case, was it?	7 is the requirement of the members, what is this
8 A. No, no.	8 case all about, and who's going to represent us.
9 Q. It wasn't the Milligan case, was it?	9 And, of course, I tell them up front that you
10 A. No.	10 know, who's going to be the legal counsel for us.
11 Q. Okay. So with that background, did you	11 And but I don't I don't recall anyone opposing
12 present to the executive committee a proposal that	12 our involvement in the Stone case.
13 the State Conference become involved in the Stone	13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What questions were
14 case as a Plaintiff?	14 there about involving about what the case was
15 A. In this did you say Stone and Milligan?	15 about? Do you recall any of those questions or
16 Q. The Stone case. Well, I was going to ask	16 any of that discussion for the Stone case?
17 them separately.	17 A. Questions about, you know, what districts
18 A. Okay, okay. Yes.	18 are involved, what is there enough votes in
19 Q. So you presented a proposal to become	19 there to is there enough black voting age
20 involved with the Plaintiff in the Stone case.	20 population in those proposed well, at that
21 A. Yes.	21 time, it was just is there enough black voting age
22 Q. And did you do the same thing for	22 population to form a another majority of black,
23 Milligan?	23 you know, Senate district.
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1 A. Yes.	1 And, of course, at that particular time, I
2 Q. And the executive committee approved	2 don't have those finite details where I could tell
3 those?	3 them I would say yes. I think based on, you know,
4 A. Yes.	4 initial review because this is it's I
5 Q. Do you remember what the votes were?	5 don't want to say basically, the answer to your
6 A. No. Because once we no. I do not	6 question is there were questions about, you know,
7 remember what the votes were.	7 if there was enough black voting age population to
8 Q. Were was anybody opposed? Do you	8 draw a district that would not be gerrymandered
9 remember that?	9 that could elect a black representative in the
10 A. No, no.	10 Senate.
11 Q. Okay. Do you recall any discussion about	11 Q. Do you recall what the any districts
12 that? Let's, let's take the Stone case first. Do	12 that were specifically discussed?
13 you recall any discussion in the executive	13 A. Well, I mean, not in detail. Just what
14 committee regarding becoming involved in the Stone	14 districts, you know, we'd be looking at. And I
15 case?	15 think basically we said one in the north and one
16 A. I mean, there was discussion. Yes.	16 in the Montgomery area, you know.
17 Q. Do you recall any of the substance of that	17 Now at that time, we didn't say it was
17 Q. Do you recan any of the substance of that 18 discussion?	-
	18 District 10, 15, or 20, you know. It's just, you
	19 know, where would they be located.
20 for a second there? Is there I just	20 Q. Do you recall any other questions or
21 want to clarify. Are there legal is	21 discussion at that time?
there a legal counsel advising you inthose executive committee meetings?	22 A. No.
1 / 2 mose executive committee meetings?	
	23 Q. What about for the Milligan case? Do you

	Page 65		Page 67
1	recall any discussion about that?	1	had been identified specifically what area. We
2	MR. NAIFEH: I'm going to object	2	knew it was going to be in the Black Belt. But I
3	here. This is getting beyond the scope	3	don't think we knew exactly which, which counties.
4	of the notice. I don't think there's	4	And, really, I know we didn't know what, you know,
5	anything in there about how they became	5	specific districts, you know, would be involved in
6	involved in the litigation.	6	that.
7	MR. TAUNTON: Yeah. I'm asking	7	But they're just general questions about,
8	if there's it's a Plaintiff. I'm		you know, our involvement as far as is it going to
9	asking him as the conference as a party	9	cost us anything. Because that's a question that
10	about their participation in a lawsuit.	10	members always ask. And, you know, who is going
11	MR. NAIFEH: You can ask. I	11	to represent us. And would this give us give
12	think if you know, you could have	12	blacks an opportunity to have another black, you
13	also put that in the notice if that was	13	know, Congressional seat.
14	something you wanted to ask about.	14	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you recall any other
15	MR. TAUNTON: Well, I'm also	15	discussions at that time about the Milligan case?
16	going to ask about the claims in the	16	A. No, I do not.
17	lawsuit.	17	Q. Okay. How did these let's, let's start
18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) If, if you know. I	18	with the Stone case. How did the Stone matter
19	won't ding you if you didn't prep him.	19	come to your attention?
20	A. What was the question again?	20	MR. NAIFEH: Object to form. But
21	Q. Do you recall any discussion about the	21	go ahead.
22	Milligan case, becoming involved at the time the	22	A. There had been discussion for several
23	executive committee was voting on this?	23	years that it may be possible to create another
		1	
1	Page 66	1	Page 68
1	A. Are you talking about when we first were	-	district in North Alabama for an African American
2	A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were	2	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is
2 3	A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we wereQ. We talked earlier about you had presented	2 3	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know,
2 3 4	A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we wereQ. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the	2 3 4	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on
2 3 4 5	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in 	2 3 4 5	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would
2 3 4 5 6	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. 	2 3 4 5 6	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff.
2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. 	2 3 4 5 6 7	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. Q. I'm just asking do you recall any was 	2 3 4 5 6	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me about
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. Q. I'm just asking do you recall any was there any discussion with the executive committee 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me about conversations
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. Q. I'm just asking do you recall any was there any discussion with the executive committee at that time about becoming involved in the 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me about conversations MR. NAIFEH: more about
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. Q. I'm just asking do you recall any was there any discussion with the executive committee at that time about becoming involved in the Milligan lawsuit. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me about conversations MR. NAIFEH: more about conversations with LDF.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. Q. I'm just asking do you recall any was there any discussion with the executive committee at that time about becoming involved in the Milligan lawsuit. A. I mean, the question certainly who is 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me about conversations MR. NAIFEH: more about conversations with LDF. THE WITNESS: Okay, okay. Well.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. Q. I'm just asking do you recall any was there any discussion with the executive committee at that time about becoming involved in the Milligan lawsuit. A. I mean, the question certainly who is going to be the legal counsel for us. You know, what where, what districts. I mean, yeah, districts were going to be involved. Same thing like, you know, is there enough will there be enough black voting age population in that area to, you know, elect a Congressman, a Congressperson. Q. And you say in that area. What areas were specifically discussed? Do you recall? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me about conversations MR. NAIFEH: more about conversations with LDF. THE WITNESS: Okay, okay. Well. MR. NAIFEH: I mean, you can say that. But don't say anymore than that conversation. A. That was that was it. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. And those conversations don't tell me about your conversation with counsel. But outside of that, had the focus been particularly on North Alabama?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Are you talking about when we first were notified that we were Q. We talked earlier about you had presented to the executive committee a proposal that the State Conference become involved as a Plaintiff in the Milligan lawsuit. A. Right, right. Q. I'm just asking do you recall any was there any discussion with the executive committee at that time about becoming involved in the Milligan lawsuit. A. I mean, the question certainly who is going to be the legal counsel for us. You know, what where, what districts. I mean, yeah, districts were going to be involved. Same thing like, you know, is there enough will there be enough black voting age population in that area to, you know, elect a Congressman, a Congressperson. Q. And you say in that area. What areas were 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 district in North Alabama for an African American to get elected to the Senate seat. And this is probably three or four years ago. Just, you know, casual conversation. And then specifically on this case, these folks from LDF asked if we would be willing to be a Plaintiff. MR. NAIFEH: Don't say Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me about conversations MR. NAIFEH: more about conversations with LDF. THE WITNESS: Okay, okay. Well. MR. NAIFEH: I mean, you can say that. But don't say anymore than that conversation. A. That was that was it. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. And those conversations don't tell me about your conversation with counsel. But outside of that, had the focus been particularly on North Alabama? A. Yes.

1 2	Page 69 Q. Right. What about the Milligan lawsuit? How did how did it first come to your	1	Page 71 provided that answer to I mean, if you want to read it, I can expand on it, expound on it, or
2 3	attention? Why did you first decide it might be	3	something. But, I mean, you have our mission
3 4	worth getting involved in the Milligan lawsuit?	4	statement. And, you know, I stick by our mission
5	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	5	statement.
6	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Again, without telling	6	Q. Well, how do you well, again, I was
7	me anything about your conversations with counsel.	7	just really asking for kind of how you would
8	A. That's counsel, through counsel.	8	articulate it if you were just talking to
9	Q. Were there any conversations without	9	somebody. I understand I can find your mission
10	counsel that suggested that?	10	statement on the website.
11	A. Was there any conversation without counsel	11	A. Right. I mean, is there a specific
12	what now?	12	question you have about that?
13	Q. Did you have any conversations about	13	Q. Well, I was going to have some follow-up
14	becoming involved in the Milligan lawsuit that	14	questions.
15	were not with counsel	15	A. Okay.
16	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	16	Q. If somebody were you to ask you that
17	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) prior to presenting	17	question, what would you do?
18	that to the executive committee?	18	MR. NAIFEH: Object to form.
19	A. No.	19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you direct them to
20	Q. Okay.	20	your website? Or would you tell them something
21	A. I don't recall.	21	else?
22	Q. We'll take a break here soon because I'm	22	MR. NAIFEH: Object to form.
23	about to shift gears. But I'll ask some questions	23	A. If a person came up to me, I would tell
1 2	Page 70 in here, and then we'll kind of move on. What's the State Conference's organizational purpose?	1 2	Page 72 them something different. But you know. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So I'm asking.
3	A. You talking about our mission or what?	3	A. Well, again and, again, I don't want to
4	Q. Yeah. A mission statement, a purpose	4	get in a back and forth. But, you know, as a more
5	statement.	5	or less a legal proceeding, you know, we provided
6	A. I mean, that's spelled out in our website.	6	you that. If you have a specific question about
7	And, you know, it's I can provide you that	7	that, I can answer that. But our mission
8	statement. I think it was provided to y'all in	8	statement is what it is.
9	the response that I had sent.	9	Q. I was just looking for a general opening
10	I mean, I don't know if you have a	10	statement. That's it. We'll get into the
11	specific question about that. But, I mean, I	11	specifics. Do you have a statement on that?
12	think you have our mission statement. Is that	12	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
13	what you're asking or something different?	13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Again, let me ask the
14	Q. Well, I was just really asking for your	14	question this way. Without me going and looking
15	articulation of it. I mean, how would you	15	at your website which I can do right now
16	articulate it?	16	A. Well, I mean, you don't have to look at
17	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	17	the website. You can look at the documents we
18	A. I mean.	18	provided.
19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) If you were talking to	19	Q. If I were a person on the street and I
20	somebody and they asked you what does the State	20	asked you to articulate your mission, what do you
21	Conference do.	21	do? What would you say?
22	A. Well, I mean, and I don't mind answering	22	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
23	the question. But, I mean, we provide I	23	THE WITNESS: Do you want me to

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1 answer?	1 on.
2 MR. NAIFEH: You can answer.	2 THE REPORTER: All righty.
3 A. Okay. We	3 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let me show you what
4 MR. TAUNTON: It's not	4 I've marked as Defendant's Exhibit 4.
5 privileged.	5
6 A. We, we ensure the political education and,	6 (Whereupon Defendant's Exhibit 4
7 and financial empowerment of people of color, in	7 was marked for identification, a copy
8 particular African Americans. And we fight for	8 of the same is attached thereto.)
9 equality of all Americans. And, again, in	9
10 particular African Americans.	10 Q. I believe this was produced to us in
11 We ensure their civil rights are	11 discovery. Do you recognize this document?
12 protected, their voting rights, and that they	12 A. Yes.
13 are that they're treated fairly in their jobs	13
14 or in their whatever they may be involved in.	14 (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 4.)
15 Schools.	15
16 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. Thank you. How	16 Q. And what is it?
17 do you carry that out? You know, what, what	17 A. It's our bylaws for the NAACP units.
18 how specifically does the State Conference	18 Q. And what, what units?
19 A. Yeah.	19 A. What units?
20 Q further its mission?	20 Q. Yeah.
21 A. We do that through, first of all, only	21 A. All of our units.
22 educating our memberships, our members on their	22 Q. All units?
22 educating our memoriships, our memoris on mem23 roles and responsibilities to ensure fair	23 A. Mm-hmm.
25 Totes and responsionnes to ensure run	
Page 74 1 treatment not only of members but those who come 2 to us for assistance. And we do that through 3 education, educating them through protests,	Page 76 1 Q. Is that something that's drafted by the 2 national organization? 3 A. Yes.
4 marches, rallies, press conferences, and through	4 Q. And is that, then, I guess, given to
5 legal action as well as through people voting to	5 various units?
6 elect people who are going to represent the	6 A. Yes. Given to all the units. Well, I
7 interests of their communities.	7 mean, when I say "given," you're responsible for
8 Q. Okay.	8 having it. They don't necessarily send it to you.
9 THE WITNESS: Do you want to take	9 But it's
10 a break right here?	10 Q. Is that then locally adopted? Or how does
11 MR. NAIFEH: If you're ready.	11 that work?
12 THE WITNESS: Yeah.	12 A. These?
13 MR. TAUNTON: We can just can	13 Q. Yeah.
14 take, like, a five-minute break because	14 A. No.
15 we'll transition here. So this is	15 Q. Okay.
16 probably a good place to do that.	16 A. And, I mean, this is your bible. I mean,
17 MR. NAIFEH: Okay.	17 there's no adoption by the local units. I mean,
18	18 you don't have a choice.
19 (There was a short break in the deposition.)	19 Q. So that's understood. It's just part of
20	20 what it means to join the national organization.
21 THE REPORTER: Back on the	A. Okay. Now, when you say "join," you
22 record?	22 talking about a member? Or are you talking about
23 MR. TAUNTON: Yes. Let's go back	23 the branch or units?
	25 the brunch of units.

	Page 77	Page 79
1	Q. Well, the units. Right?	1 issue. So we send that out to our units. And
2	A. Yes, yes.	2 they, in turn, send it out to the community I
3	Q. So when does a unit then receive those	3 mean, to their members.
4	bylaws?	4 And who you know, when we hold public
5	A. Well, they receive it when they're	5 forums, we invite, you know, the general public to
6	organizing the unit so that they will understand	6 those to educate them about why it's important to
7	what they're essentially agreeing to.	7 get out and vote and rallies and things like that.
8	Q. Gotcha.	8 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Mentioning canvassing
9	A. I mean, it's not a formal process. But as	9 and going to door to door, is that then the State
10	the State Conference, I provide them to all the	10 Conference engages in canvassing and going door to
11	units or either tell them where they can find them	11 door?
12	on the website.	12 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
13	Q. So are those then are those the bylaws,	13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Or does the State
14	then, of the State Conference as well?	14 Conference educate people on how to do those
15	A. Yes.	15 things? Or both?
16	Q. Okay.	16 A. Both, both.
17	A. I will say that some, some units,	17 Q. Okay. Does the State Conference
18	including the State Conference, some State	18 participate in efforts to register voters in
19	Conferences may have some supplemental bylaws to	19 Alabama?
20	these that they adopt internally. But they still	20 A. Yes.
21	have to be approved by the national.	21 Q. Tell me a little bit about that.
22	Q. Has the State Conference adopted internal	A. Well, we have at most of our events if
23	bylaws?	23 not all of our events, we encourage people to
1	Page 78	Page 80
1	A. No.	1 register to vote. And we have I say most of
2	A. No.Q. All right. Shifting gears here a little	 register to vote. And we have I say most of our events, we have a registration table either
2 3	A. No.Q. All right. Shifting gears here a littlebit. You've mentioned several ways that the State	 register to vote. And we have I say most of our events, we have a registration table either formally set up or someone will bring registration
2 3 4	 A. No. Q. All right. Shifting gears here a little bit. You've mentioned several ways that the State Conference sort of goes about executing its 	 register to vote. And we have I say most of our events, we have a registration table either formally set up or someone will bring registration forms, voter registration forms to the event in
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2 3 4 5 6	 A. No. Q. All right. Shifting gears here a little bit. You've mentioned several ways that the State Conference sort of goes about executing its mission. I heard you say educating its members, organizing protests, press conferences, 	 register to vote. And we have I say most of our events, we have a registration table either formally set up or someone will bring registration forms, voter registration forms to the event in the event that someone needs to register or in some cases re-register to vote.
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 Page 81 A. Each branch unless it's a statewide effort, each branch, you know, decides what portion of the community they need to go into to do if they're going to do door to door or if they're going to do a church, they decide, okay, at Church X we're going to have a voter registration drive. We got it approved through the pastor of the church. And we're going to have a voter registration drive on this Sunday. So if there's people there that may have moved into the area and haven't, you know, registered, you can do that. Or if you've been there for a while and you don't know if you're registered or not anymore, then, you know, you we can check that as well as do voter registration while we're there. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How often does the State Conference or its units organize or host these events? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. A. There is no, you know, like every other month. It's whenever the unit feels that there's an opportunity. Or if there's an event taking 	 Page 83 Q. Sure. What we've been talking about. A. Okay. All right. You said last year? Well, no. I mean, I don't certainly don't have a definite number because some of them don't get reported to me. You know, units just go out and do it. That's not something they have to get approval from the State Conference to do. They just do it. So. Q. Do you know how many were reported to the 10 State Conference? A. Probably about well, let me before I answer that question, are you talking about just where we have, like, an event that we hear about and we're a separate voter registration drive? Or are you talking about where we specifically said we're going to have a registration drive on this Saturday at 10:00 at Q. Well, let's let me ask you about both. So a specifically-planned registration drive, do you have an idea? A. Yeah. Probably about 30 or so because each branch usually does one a year, you know.
 Page 82 1 place, a public event, you know, that's taking 2 place, you call the event planner and say, hey, 3 you know, we'd like to set up a registration drive 4 at this event. You know, there's going to be a 5 lot of people there. 6 And so we go forth and set up the 7 registration drive. So it's not any it's just 8 whenever the opportunity presents itself. 9 You know, I mean, we have plans, you know, 10 with our planned events. But we, we I think 11 the most effective is the ones that we hear about 12 where there are a large gathering of people. 13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Are these events hosted 14 throughout the state? 15 A. What, registration drives? 16 Q. Mm-hmm. 17 A. Yes, yes. 18 Q. Okay. Do you know how many the State 19 Conference hosted or participated in last year? 20 A. Again, when you're saying "State 21 Conference," are you talking about are we 22 talking about the whole State Conference and the 23 units and everything? Right? 	 Page 84 1 36 because some of the units host multiple during 2 the year. So I'd say probably 36, 37, somewhere 3 in there. 4 And the others where we have opportunities 5 to take advantage of another event, I would say 6 that's probably 20, 25, somewhere in there. 7 Q. Now, the 35, 36 that you initially 8 mentioned specifically-planned ones, you indicated 9 that each unit hosts a drive like that each year? 10 A. Yes. 11 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. 12 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Is that an expectation 13 of the units in the state of Alabama that they'll 14 host a drive like that each year? 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. And so then those drives would happen 17 throughout the state wherever the unit is located. 18 A. Right. Again, it's not a requirement but 19 more of an expectation. 20 Q. And you thought there were 20, 25 21 additional I'll call them ad hoc drives? 22 A. Right. 23 Q. And were those also scattered throughout

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	Page 85		Page 87
1	the state?		registration forms that we will hand out to
2	A. Right.		people. And they can fill it out. And if we're
3	Q. Would you say that's a fairly typical		having a drive, we and, and some people don't
4	count for a year?	4	trust information going into the electronically.
5	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	5	So we will take their hard copy and take it down
6	A. For the of course, numbers increase as		to the local voter registration office at the
7	we get into election year. And probably the year		county and get them registered that way.
8	after, you know, like a presidential election,	8	Or either, again, electronically, we can
9	that number may, you know, dwindle a little bit		fill it out over the computer or the telephone if
10	because everybody's kind of burnt out.	10	they if they feel comfortable doing that.
11	And so but it picks back up, you know.	11	Q. Do you consider that a difficult process?
12	And, of course, we what I tell people is you've	12	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
13	gotta always be you know, have voter	13	A. The it depends on what you mean by
14	registration in your mind because that's the bread	14	"difficult," I mean.
15	and butter one of the bread and butters of the	15	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) The process that you've
16	NAACP nationwide that, you know, voter		just
17	registration and voter education.	17	A. The NAACP's
18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Is that one of the	18	Q described.
19	bread and butters of the State Conference?	19	A position is that it should be automatic
20	A. Yes.	20	when you turn 18. That you should automatically
21	Q. How many voter registration drives would	21 22	be registered to vote. And that would be a very
22 23	you expect the State Conference to participate in this war given that it's an election war?	22	easy process. Q. I, I hear your position. Do you consider
23	this year given that it's an election year?	23	Q. 1, I hear your position. Do you consider
	Page 86		Page 88
1	Page 86 A. Okay. Again, we're talking about the	1	Page 88 the process you described, though, do you consider
1 2		1 2	
	A. Okay. Again, we're talking about the	1 2 3	the process you described, though, do you consider
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	Dogo 90		Dogo 01
1	Page 89 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. Do you have a	1	Page 91 the national organization?
2	general idea of or opinion of how low-attended	2	A. Yes.
$\frac{2}{3}$	voter registration drives were in 2023?	$\frac{2}{3}$	Q. And is that done in, like, a year-end
	-		-
4	A. No. I mean, it's no, I do not.	4	report? Or how, how is that done?
5	Q. Do you have any expectations for how	5	A. They would request it.
6	well-attended voter registration drives will be	6	
7	this year?	7	(The laptop chimes.)
8	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	8	
9	A. We think that we know that we will have	9	THE WITNESS: Someone wants to
10	more registration drives this year than we have	10	get on.
11	previously. And I think we will register probably	11	THE REPORTER: Okay. Can we
12	more voters. But, you know, we don't ask the	12	A. They would request it.
13	units to give us those numbers on a regular basis.	13	THE REPORTER: Hang on just a
14	We may ask at the end of the year or say,	14	second. Let me let them in. Let's go
15	you know, in their reports or something how many	15	off the record.
16	people did your unit register to vote or something	16	
17	like that. But.	17	(There was a short break in the deposition.)
18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Has it received	18	
19	responses to those questions, those requests?	19	THE REPORTER: Okay. Back on the
20	A. Did you say do	20	record.
20	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	20	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you recall the
21	÷		•
	THE WITNESS: Okay.	22	question?
23	MR. NAIFEH: Go ahead.	23	A. Yes. I believe I do.
1	Page 90	1	Page 92
1	A. You said do we receive any responses?		Q. Okay.
2	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) You said you might ask	2	A. We would provide that information to our
3	at the end of the year.		national office on different they may send out
4	A. Yeah. Some of the units will say, well,		a form, like, saying, hey, you know, how many
5	you know, I mean, we I think we registered, you		people did you register or how many people did you
6	know, X number of voters. Or.		engage with that were already registered. And so
7	Q. And how would you receive that	7	they send out that kind of form for us to provide
8	information? Would you get that just in an email?	8	that information to them.
9	Or is there a report that somebody'd fill out?	9	Q. When you provide that information, do
10	A. It, it, it there may be a they	10	you do you just provide it in the aggregate for
11	may the branch president or the unit president	11	the whole state? Or do you
12	may put it in their report. Or it may be reported	12	A. Yes, yes.
13	just verbally during the election, especially	13	Q break it down?
14	prior to the election and after the election just	14	A. Yes. For Alabama State Conference.
15	to kind of look at when we were doing kind of a	15	Q. What would the State Conference consider a
16	review of what worked, what did not work, you	16	successful voting drive event?
17	know.	17	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
18	Someone may say, well, you know, we were	18	A. I think if we were to register 20 voters,
19	able to register, you know, X number of voters	10	20, 25 voters, that would be a successful event.
20	because, you know, we attended this event or we	20	And, again, that's not saying because we still
20	went to this area and set up. And it was very	20	believe that if we register one person
			• •
22 23	productive.	22 23	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) I understand.
43	Q. Do you provide any of that information to	23	A that's a successful event because

	Page 93		Page 95
1	that's one person that will have the opportunity	1	to be brought into this unnecessarily. But.
2	to vote.	2	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) I'm not asking about
3	Q. I understand the distinction.	3	specific people. I'm just
4	A. Okay. All right.	4	A. Oh, no. The organization.
5	Q. Have you encountered has the State	5	Q. The organization.
6	Conference encountered issues with registering	6	A. Yeah.
7	people to vote?	7	Q. I'll put a pin in that for now. I'll
8	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	8	A. Beg your pardon?
9	A. We have encountered people who were	9	Q think about whether I want to come back
10	previously incarcerated and are not able to	10	on that.
11	register to vote. And some of them would say that	11	A. Okay.
12	'I didn't know that I was not eligible to vote.'	12	Q. Right now, I'm not that concerned about
13	And others will say, 'Well, because of my previous	13	it. So for former inmates who've been
14	history, I don't think I'm eligible to vote.'	14	disenfranchised, is there is there a path for
15	And as we pull it up and look at	15	some of them to being re-enfranchised?
16	information in the system, we may find that	16	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
17	they're not registered to vote. And if we have	17	A. Yes. But it's a very, very difficult,
18	the right person at that particular event, we can	18	intelligent path.
19	sort the process of trying to get their voting	19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And does the State
20	rights restored.	20	Conference help them with that?
21	And if not, then we can take their name	21	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
22	and either work with another organization that we	22	A. In the areas where we can. I mean, some
23	partner with from time to time that can help get	23	of the areas, we cannot help with paying fines and
	_		
	Page 94		Page 96
1	their voting rights restored depending on, you		things like that. We cannot help. We don't have
1 2	their voting rights restored depending on, you know, what they what they served for.	2	things like that. We cannot help. We don't have funding to pay for it.
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	D		D
1	Page 97	1	Page 99
1	kind of quote, unquote, what the person did to	1	question, I think, was specifically about the
2	be incarcerated.	2	category you were just talking about. You know,
3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So there's some	3	if a person came to the State Conference and had
4	convictions that a person cannot be	4	paid all their fines, wasn't convicted of a crime
5	re-enfranchised for	5	of moral turpitude, you know, otherwise in good
6	A. Right.	6	standing with probation, do you have a sense for
7	Q and some that they can.	7	how often how frequently the State Conference
_	A. That moral turpitude thing they call it.	8	has been able to help re-enfranchise that person?
8		8	
9	Q. And in the case where a person has not	9	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
10	bene convicted of a crime of moral turpitude and	10	A. No. It just it's, it's very difficult
11	does not have a fine they have to pay	11	to speculate on that.
12	A. Mm-hmm.	12	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. Coming then
13	Q would the State Conference be in a	13	so we've talked about that category of people's
14	position to help them	14	prior convictions. Outside, outside of that
15	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	15	category, when is the last time you recall the
16	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) with that process?	16	State Conference receiving a report of having
17	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	17	difficulty in registering a person who was not
18	A. Yes.	18	convicted, did not have prior convictions?
19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) In the circumstances	19	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
20	where the State Conference has helped, do you have	20	A. I don't have an answer for that. But I
21	a general sense for how often the person has been	21	don't recall other than maybe going into the
22	re-enfranchised?	22	nursing home and having access to some of the
23	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	23	individuals that are there and having to help them
20			mar robans and are more and maring to not parent
	Page 98		Page 100
1	A. No, I do not.	1	go through the process of, you know, filling out
1 2		1 2	
	A. No, I do not.	1 2 3	go through the process of, you know, filling out
2	 A. No, I do not. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) No general sense? A. No. 	1 2 3 4	go through the process of, you know, filling out the application and, you know, getting their signature on it, you know, on the application.
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1			
1	Page 101		Page 103
1 1	mean, ask the staff, you know, if we can ask if	1	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I believe you
2	people are registered.	2	had said Morgan County.
3	And, you know, we've had some of our	3	A. Yeah, Morgan County. I didn't say
4	branches have tried to go into jails to register	4	Anniston.
5	people who may be in there for a crime but have	5	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) I think Anniston is in
6	not been convicted. And some sheriffs will say,	6	Calhoun County.
7	no, you can't come in to register just to	7	A. Right. I didn't say Anniston.
8	register people to vote.	8	Q. Oh, you didn't say Anniston.
9	Q. In a nursing home, I presume that would	9	A. Did not say it.
10	A. Okay.	10	Q. Sorry.
11	Q that would involve the person who's,	11	A. I said Morgan and Randolph.
12	you know, volunteering for the drive, I guess,	12	Q. Do you have any understanding in those
13	going to room to room?	13	circumstances why the sheriff or the police chief
14	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	14	would not permit a voting drive in the jail?
15	A. Well, it may be in a common	15	A. Based on what I have been told is that the
16	MR. NAIFEH: Go ahead.	16	sheriff says just, 'No, you're not going to come
17	A. It may be in a common area, you know,	17	in here to register.'
18	where the residents are gathered.	18	Q. No additional explanation to your
19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you have an	19	knowledge?
20	understanding why staff might occasionally limit	20	A. To my knowledge, no.
20	access to certain residents of the nursing home?	20	Q. Okay. Does the State Conference educate
22	A. Oh, absolutely.	22	its members about how to vote?
23	Q. What would some of those be?	23	A. Yes. Oh, what okay. Let me back up.
25	Q. What would some of those be.	23	The rost on, what only? Dot no block up.
	Page 102		Page 104
1	A. Well, I mean, it could be the family	1	Now, when you say "how to vote," what do you mean
2	limitation of that member. Or it could be a		,
	initiation of that member. Of it could be a	2	by that?
3	health concern that the staff has that you	2 3	• •
		-	by that?
4	health concern that the staff has that you	3	by that? Q. That's fair. Mechanically how to vote.
4 5	health concern that the staff has that you know, trying to protect the person from any kind	3 4	by that? Q. That's fair. Mechanically how to vote. A. Yeah.
4 5	health concern that the staff has that you know, trying to protect the person from any kind of, for lack of a better word, contamination of	3 4 5	by that? Q. That's fair. Mechanically how to vote. A. Yeah. Q. Where to vote.
4 5 6	health concern that the staff has that you know, trying to protect the person from any kind of, for lack of a better word, contamination of the patient being diseased and stuff like that.	3 4 5 6	by that? Q. That's fair. Mechanically how to vote. A. Yeah. Q. Where to vote. A. Yes.
4 5 6 7	health concern that the staff has that you know, trying to protect the person from any kind of, for lack of a better word, contamination of the patient being diseased and stuff like that. So.	3 4 5 6 7	 by that? Q. That's fair. Mechanically how to vote. A. Yeah. Q. Where to vote. A. Yes. Q. Yes. Not who to vote for.
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2 3	Page 105 their application for the absentee ballot as well as the, you know, ballot itself. Q. So the State Conference no longer educates its members about the absentee process? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. A. Well, with the THE WITNESS: Go ahead. A. The process in a general sense, but not taking any affirmative action to help that person. And we yes. We educate members about what they can and can't do under the new Alabama law. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What's your understanding of that of what they can and can't do under the new Alabama law? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. A. Well, it's my understanding and you can correct me if I'm wrong is that if a person that's not their next of kin tries to assist a person with their absentee ballot, then they can be charged criminally for harvesting ballots. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Is there any, any, as	2	Page 107 that process. Q. And would that be done by the various units? A. Yes. Q. And are they volunteers? A. Yes. Oh, you say are they volunteers? Q. Yeah. A. Yes. All of us are volunteers. Q. Back up just real quick. You had mentioned earlier that the State Conference would help people register to vote and that you would do that over the phone. How does that work? A. What do you mean "over the phone"? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) I think you've said that you would you would help people over the phone with registering to vote. MR. NAIFEH: Objection. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you just mean that somebody would call and say, "I'm trying to figure out how to fill this out" and you would talk them
			-
22	you understand, any other limitations? Anything	22	through it on the phone? I just I just didn't
23	else that people can and cannot do as it relates	23	understand that. That's all.
1 2	Page 106 to absentee ballots? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	1	Page 108 A. Okay. If I said that, I don't I don't
3 4 5 6 7	A. Well, you certainly can't help them, you know, complete it. I mean, from what I understand, the process starts stops at you trying to assist that person with the application and, and certainly not with the ballot itself.	7	recall saying that. If I said that, you know, we can go back to the record and check the record. Because we typically when I said "over the phone," I'm saying, you know, through the Internet. You talking to a person Q. Oh, okay.
3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. Well, you certainly can't help them, you know, complete it. I mean, from what I understand, the process starts stops at you trying to assist that person with the application and, and certainly not with the ballot itself. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did the State 	4 5 6 7 8	 can go back to the record and check the record. Because we typically when I said "over the phone," I'm saying, you know, through the Internet. You talking to a person Q. Oh, okay. A and, you know, you put the data in just
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Well, you certainly can't help them, you know, complete it. I mean, from what I understand, the process starts stops at you trying to assist that person with the application and, and certainly not with the ballot itself. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did the State Conference previously help people with their ballots? A. Yes. Q. Absentee ballots? And what would that entail? How would it have previously helped people with their ballots? A. We would again, go into nursing homes to help people fill out their applications. And if they needed assistance with the ballot itself, to make sure that, you know, they receive it and make sure that they marked it and then that they, you know, put in the envelope correctly because you just can't fold it and put it in an envelope 	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 can go back to the record and check the record. Because we typically when I said "over the phone," I'm saying, you know, through the Internet. You talking to a person Q. Oh, okay. A and, you know, you put the data in just like you would with the computer, you know. Q. So using a smartphone. A. Right, right. Exactly. Q. Understood. Thank you. A. Yeah. Q. That makes perfect sense. I just didn't understand. A. Okay. Q. Now, you talked about, again, educating your members about the process of voting. So you've got the State Conference also educates the public on the process of voting? A. Yes. Q. And how is that done? Is that through

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 having problem at the poles, you know, reach out to a member of the NAACP or others. And so that's a way that we educate the general public on you know, that there's someone there to assist and help them as well as, you know, sending out inform flyers and stuff like that to the general public about, you know, upcoming elections and cutoff dates, the time that you need to be registered to make sure you vote for this in this election and things like that. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does the State 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 part of the mission. And they've been executing it since it was founded. Q. How long has the State Conference been in Alabama? A. Since 1913. Q. And you believe it probably has engaged in
23	public with information about polling locations	23	similar efforts since its founding.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	but we do it periodically because we tell people check your registration, check and make sure your polling location has not changed. Because their it may have changed and you've not been notified.		 Page 112 A. Yes. And I think if you do a little research you'll find some historical research on that. So. Q. Do you have a general sense of who the NAACP in Alabama has successfully helped register to vote? I'm talking demographics. Do you have any demographic sense of who it's helped register to vote? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. A. You're saying demographically? Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yeah. Age, gender, race. any sense of that? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. You can answer if you understand. A. I would just say that most of the people that we encounter on our voter registration drives are African Americans.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23		17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you have a sense by percentage what percentage would be African Americans? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. A. I would say probably 90 somewhere between 90 and 95 percent of the people we help

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	Page 113		Page 115
1	are African Americans. And then, you know,	1	that we encounter even 20 years ago were, were
2	somewhere between 5 and 10 percent of other race	2	more seasoned older folks. So and we are
3	with the Latinx community being the bulk share of	3	intentionally trying to go after the younger vote
4	that 10 percent.	4	now. But it's, it's more challenging.
5	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Have you noticed any	5	Q. Does the State Conference track the
6	you know, anything of note on the difference in	6	registration of its members? Do you track who is
	gender?	7	registered and who isn't?
8	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	8	A. Not at the State Conference level.
9	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you tend to	9	Q. Okay. Correct. Yeah. At the unit level,
10	encounter more women? Tend to encounter more men?	10	do your units track the registration of their
11	A. No, I don't. I haven't noticed that.	11	members?
12	Haven't paid any attention to it. So I don't.	12	A. I don't think no. Our units do not
13	Q. What about age? Predominantly young?	13	track that. But they certainly could track that
14	Predominantly old?	14	if we requested that they do. But.
15	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	15	Q. Do you have a general sense of the
16	A. Our drives typically will attract more	16	percentage of unit local unit members who are
17	older folks unless you know, again, that's	17	registered to vote?
18	overall. But some drives are particular are	18	A. Yes.
19	specifically targeted at, you know, college	19	Q. And what would your estimate be?
20		20	A. Well, I thought I answered that earlier in
21		21	the conversation. But.
22	in there. So.	$\frac{1}{22}$	Q. If you did, I missed it. I'm sorry.
23	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does the State	23	A. Okay. Yeah. The I think our voter
	Page 114		Page 116
1	Conference keep any type of breakdown of the	1	registration of our members in our units, you
2	demographics of people it's helped register to	2	know, it has to be around in the 90 percentage.
3	vote?	3	Q. Ninety or more?
4	A. No.	4	A. Yeah. Well, yeah.
5	Q. Have you noticed any shift in these	5	Q. So just looking at your time, do you have
6	demographics over time?	6	a sense for whether more or less of the NAACP's
7	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	7	members are registered today than in 2002?
8	A. Are you talking about registered to vote?	8	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
9	I think well, no. I have not.	9	A. Than in 2002 what?
10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. So 90 to 95	10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) 2002. I think that's
11	percent black predominantly older with the	11	when you told me you become involved with the
12	exception of the drives specifically aimed to	12	NAACP.
13	younger	13	A. No. You're saying if more members are
14	A. With the exception of what now?	14	registered today?
15	Q. Of drives specifically aimed at younger	15	Q. Yes, sir.
16	A. Right.	16	A. I, I think I would say that they're
17	Q younger students. You say that's	17	probably as far as our members let me as
18	pretty much the demographics you've observed at	18	far as our members, I think the percentage is

pretty much the demographics you've observed at

- voter registration drives 20 years ago.
- MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
- A. You say 20 years ago?
- Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yeah.
- A. I would say certainly most of the people
- probably going to be about the same as far as our members. Yeah.

- Q. Are you aware of any members of NAACP
- 22 units in Alabama who are not registered to vote?
 - MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.

_	Page 117	Page 119
1	A. I am not aware of any specific member who	1 A. Yes.
2	is not registered.	2 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How so? How do you use
3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay.	3 that information?
4	A. But I do know that we have members who are	4 A. We use that data to help target the areas
5	previously incarcerated who are have joined the	5 where we may want to concentrate our voter
6	NAACP	6 registration drives.
7	Q. Mm-hmm.	7 Q. Okay. Has the State Conference or its
8	A based on what our units report. But I	8 local units focused its drive in any particular
9	don't know them personally. But there are	9 areas of Alabama in the last five years because of
10	- · ·	10 that data?
11	Q. Other than a person who was convicted of a	11 A. Yes.
12		12 Q. What areas has it concentrated in?
13		13 A. We've concentrated in the new District 2.
14	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	14 We've concentrated it in areas of Madison County,
15	A. No.	15 of areas of Montgomery, Jefferson County, and, you
16	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do local units track	16 know, various other counties across the state.
17		17 You know, I mean, at any given time,
18	A. No. They do not track it. You know, if a	18 someone may ask us I know Bullock County asked
19	member is not registered, then they certainly try	19 the same thing. And, well, that's part of the new
20		20 District 2. But yes, yes. Those are some of the
20	eligible.	21 counties.
21	And, again, you know, because we have	22 Q. Do you have a sense of whether more black
22	youth members who are not eligible to register	23 Alabamians are registered to vote today than in
23	youth members who are not engible to register	25 Alabamans are registered to vote today than m
	Page 118	Page 120
1	Page 118 because of age, you know. So those individuals	Page 120
1 2	because of age, you know. So those individuals	
1 2 3		1 1980?
-	because of age, you know. So those individualswould not be eligible to register.Q. To your knowledge, if well, we'll skip	 1 1980? MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. A. I would have to say that there probably
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	Page 121		Page 123
1	A. Based on discussion, it's they don't	1	MR. NAIFEH: How much longer do
2	feel that their vote will be heard, that their	2	you think you have?
3	vote would make a difference in an election. And	3	THE REPORTER: Are we still on
4	they say	4	the record?
5	Q. Do you know why	5	MR. TAUNTON: Well, let's go off
6	A why vote.	6	the record for this. Yeah.
7	Q. Do you know why they perceive that?	7	
8	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	8	(There was a short break in the deposition.)
9	A. Well, all I can tell you is what they tell	9	
10	me is that, you know, they just feel their vote	10	THE REPORTER: And just a gentle
11	won't make a difference.	11	reminder that even though we've left
12	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Without revealing their	12	and taken a lunch break you're still
13	identities, you know, where generally are they	13	considered to be under oath.
14	located in the state?	14	THE WITNESS: Okay.
15	A. There's some in Madison County that I've	15	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Mr. Simelton, I just
16	personally spoken to. Some in I think it's the	16	want to come back real briefly and clarify
17	Jefferson County/Birmingham area.	17	something we were talking about earlier because I
18	Q. How many black Alabamians have you spoken	18	think maybe we weren't very precise. We were
19	to in Madison County who tell you that?	19	talking about the disenfranchisement of certain
20	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	20	felons. Do you remember us talking about that?
21	A. Probably in the last since I've been State	21	A. Mm-hmm.
22	Conference president in maybe 15 to 20 over the	22	Q. Now, that only happens in Alabama when a
23	years.	23	person has been convicted of a crime of moral
			-
	Page 122		Page 124
1	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How many of those	1	turpitude. Right?
2	conversations were in the last five years?	2	A. What do you mean it only happens in
3	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	3	Alabama?
4	A. Maybe, what, four, five, something like	4	Q. They only they only lose their right to
5	that.	5	vote. If they had their right to vote, they only
6	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) To your knowledge,	6	lose the right to vote if they were convicted of a
7	could those individuals register to vote if they	7	crime of moral turpitude; is that your
8	desired to?	8	understanding?
9	A. Well	9	MR. NAIFEH: Objection. Calls
10	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	10	for a legal conclusion.
11	THE WITNESS: Okay.	11	A. Okay. Now, you said only in Alabama. You
12	•		
	A. Based on what they tell me, they didn't	12	mean we're the only state that does it?
13	A. Based on what they tell me, they didn't say they, you know, had any kind of criminal	13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) No, no, no, no.
13 14	A. Based on what they tell me, they didn't say they, you know, had any kind of criminal history or anything, you know.	13 14	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) No, no, no, no. A. Okay.
13 14 15	 A. Based on what they tell me, they didn't say they, you know, had any kind of criminal history or anything, you know. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Would the State 	13 14 15	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) No, no, no, no. A. Okay. Q. And just in general, is it your
13 14 15 16	 A. Based on what they tell me, they didn't say they, you know, had any kind of criminal history or anything, you know. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Would the State Conference or a local branch help them register to 	 13 14 15 16 	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) No, no, no, no. A. Okay. Q. And just in general, is it your understanding let me ask you the question this
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Case 2:21-cv-01531-AMM Document 167-6 Filed 06/21/24 Page 34 of 76 Benard Simelton

-	Page 125 registered to vote and they were convicted of a		Page 127 people particular people of color again, as
2	felony but it was not a crime of moral turpitude,		I stated earlier do not believe their vote
3	could they register to vote?		count or has the impact that it should. And,
4	A. Right.		therefore, they don't believe that, you know, they
5	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.		should go out and vote.
6	A. That's my understanding.	6	Q. And you're renaissance referencing your
7	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) All right. That's good		testimony earlier about conversations with people in Madican County and Jafforson County?
8	enough.	8 9	in Madison County and Jefferson County?
9 10	A. Okay.Q. I think we discussed before lunch the	9 10	MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. As well as conversations with our
10	-	10	leadership in the state of Alabama who we have
11 12	NAACP encourages its members to vote. Right? A. Yes.	11	discussions about voter turnout.
12 13	Q. To your knowledge, do NAACP members vote	12 13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Are you aware of any
	in elections?	13 14	members of the NAACP who are registered voters but
15	A. Yes.	15	have not voted in recent elections?
15 16	Q. Do you have any general sense or estimate	16	A. I am personally not aware of any members
17	of what percentage of NAACP members vote in	17	that are registered any NAACP members that are
18	elections?	18	registered to vote and have not voted.
19	A. We don't keep track of that. But I would	10 19	Q. Does the State Conference or any of the
20	estimate that our members probably 75 to 80	20	units in Alabama do anything to track that number?
20	percent of the members vote.	21	A. No.
22	Q. Okay.	22	Q. If they were registered to vote, to your
23	A. Eligible well, yeah. Registered and	23	knowledge could they vote if they wanted to?
20	In Englete wen, jean registered and	-0	mo neage could energy tote in energy wanted tot
	Page 126		Page 128
	eligible members. We're not including the young	1	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
	folks who were not eligible. Yeah.	2	A. Yes.
3	Q. I think we talked we may have discussed	3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Are you aware of any
	this before. But was it your testimony earlier	4	black Alabamians who are registered to vote and
	that the NAACP looks at the racial demographics of	5	have not voted in recent elections other than
6	votes cast in Alabama elections?		members?
/	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	7	A. Any black Alabamians who are registered to
8	A. We try to find that information out. Yes.		vote
9 10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) By percentage, do you	9	Q. But have not voted in recent elections.
10	have any sense of whether more black Alabamians vote and have voted in recent elections than voted	10 11	A but who have not voted. Black
	in elections in, say, in 1960?	11	Alabamians. Now, you talking about as the State Conference? If the State Conference yeah,
13	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	12	there are people who throughout discussions that
14	A. Yes. There's more people voting today	13	we know that they are registered voters and
14	than in '60.	14	members of the NAACP but have not voted.
16	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) I could show it to you	15 16	Q. Okay. Just looking at statistics, you
17	and introduce this as an exhibit if you like. But	17	mean.
18	in the Stone Complaint, paragraph 153, the	18	A. Looking at the individual through the VAN
10 19	Complaint states that there are significant racial	19	system.
20	disparities in voter turnout and voter	20	Q. Okay. And you could tell that because
20 21	registration rates in Alabama still. Do you know	20 21	they hadn't checked in to vote at their precinct.
21	what the basis for that would be?	22	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
23			C C
	A. Well, part of it is some of our some	23	A. Well, they have not voted. I mean in the
	A. Well, part of it is some of our some	23	A. Well, they have not voted. I mean, in the

 Page 129 1 VAN system, it has the last time they voted, I mean, if the data in the VAN system is accurate. 3 I mean, that's 4 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does the State 5 Conference or any of the Alabama units do anything 6 to track that number? 7 A. No. 8 Q. Okay. To your knowledge, could they have 9 voted if they wanted to? 10 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 11 A. Yes. To my knowledge, they could have 12 voted if they had wanted to. 13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) We may have already 14 covered this. But just in case, you spoke just a 15 minute ago about being aware of some black 16 Alabamians who perhaps either don't vote because 17 they feel like their vote doesn't count. Right? 18 A. Right. 19 Q. Do you know why they feel like their vote 20 doesn't count? 21 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 22 A. Well, basically, based on what they're 23 saying is that their vote won't make a difference. 	 Page 131 Q. The NAACP provides help with registration and provides information about the voting process. Joes the NAACP provide any information about specific elections? Any kind of voter guide, who's running for office, what offices are up for election? A. Oh, yes, yes. Q. And how does it do that? A. Through sending out information through, through our emails that says, you know, these are the people that are running for office. Also, you know, the we pass out the voter's guide that tells about how to, you know, register to vote and all that. But specifically, we do send out information who's on the ballots or who's running for office in the different districts and whatever. Q. Does it do that for every election? A. I mean, not for we don't do that necessarily for every election. You know, some local races we may not do that for. Q. Is that done by the State as that we
 Page 130 1 They don't feel that their vote will make a 2 difference. And my assumption is based upon, you 3 know, one responding to their calls for help or 4 with a specific issue they may have or something 5 like that. 6 But that's kind of speculation. I mean, I 7 don't know a specific reason other than, you know, 8 them saying, well, you know, I don't feel that my 9 vote would count. 10 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) But they haven't given 11 you specific reasons. 12 A. Not a specific other than, you know, 13 nothing's getting changed or nothing's being done. 14 Q. Any indication that they're feeling like 15 I'm one vote in five million. You know, like, 	 Page 132 1 were just talking about? Or is that done by the 2 State Conference? Is that done by the local 3 units? 4 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 5 A. Combination of both. If the State has 6 something for a statewide election that's coming 7 up, you know, we would share that. But then, of 8 course, units on their individual units that find 9 out who is running for office, we'll share that 10 with our members and the general community. 11 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So then, would the 12 State Conference do that, then, for all statewide 13 races? 14 A. I won't say all. But, you know, you know, 15 it, it we do it for I'll just say some.
 15 I'm one vote in five million. You know, like, 16 what is one vote. 17 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 18 A. Well, there may be some of that. I don't 19 know. 20 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's talk just a 21 little bit about political involvement. Have you 22 ever run for office? 23 A. No. 	 15 if, if we do if for I'll just say some. 16 Yeah. 17 Q. Do local units ever do if for local races 18 on the their own? 19 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 20 A. Yes. That's, like I said, they would do 21 their own. 22 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you have any sense 23 for how often they do that?

 Page 133 A. It somewhat depends on the race. If there's an opponent, you know, in a race, they may send it out to make sure that voters know who's running. Q. Does the NAACP provide information or education on the process for registering as a candidate? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. We have provided that information. I mean, it's not something that we do routinely. But, occasionally, we do send information that about a registered candidate. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Are you aware of any NAACP I'm sorry. Are you aware of any NAACP members who have registered as candidates in the past? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) In the last ten years? A. Yes. Q. Are you aware of any issues they had with registering to as far as a candidate? 	 Page 135 1 to County Commissioners, you know, State reps 2 across the board. Q. Is it the same person who ran for 4 Congressional District 2 before and after the new 5 districts were drawn? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Repeat that question again, now. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let me let me just 9 break it down. How about that. Let's do that. 10 So you mentioned somebody from the State 11 Conference running for Congressional District 2. A. Right. Q. When was that the first time? A. The first time was 2022. Q. And who was it? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. I 17 don't I'm going to instruct him not 18 to answer that because associations 19 with the NAACP are protected. You 20 asked about a candidate who is 21 associated with the NAACP. I don't see 22 how the association is relevant. But 23 it's also
 Page 134 1 had with registering as candidates. Q. Does the NAACP in any kind of formal way 3 track which of its members have declared 4 registered as candidate for a political race? 5 A. No, no, no. 6 7 (Landscapers outside the front door begin to use their equipment.) 9 10 A. Sorry about the noise. 11 Q. Are you aware of any members of the State 12 Conference ever running for office? 13 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. 14 A. Yes. 15 THE REPORTER: I think I heard you say "yes"? 17 THE WITNESS: Yes. 18 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What office did they 19 run for or district? 20 A. We had one of our members ran for the 21 Second Congressional District. And before and 22 after the new district was drawn, we had some 23 members elected to City Council, members elected 	 Page 136 MR. TAUNTON: Public. MR. NAIFEH: Association with the NAACP may not be public. The person's candidacy may be public. MR. TAUNTON: I'll ask that. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know if that person was publicly associated with the NAACP? A. I don't understand what you mean "publicly associated." Q. Did they publicize their association with the NAACP? A. No. Are you talking about when they were running for office? Q. Okay. What about the second time? You mentioned after the new districts were drawn. A. Mm-hmm. Q. So that would be just recently. A. Right. Q. Did that individual publicize their XaACP?

1			
	Page 137		Page 139
1	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	1	of any of those members winning office?
2	A. Not that I'm aware of.	2	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you intend to	3	A. Yes.
4	testify at trial concerning that person's	4	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Are you aware of any
5	candidacy for public office?	5	who have won statewide office?
6	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	6	A. Statewide? I'd say I'm not aware of
7	A. I mean, at trial, I would testify kind of	7	anyone that won a statewide race.
8	based on what the questions are asked. I don't	8	Q. How about State Senate?
9	know if that issue will come up.	9	A. Yes.
10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, I need you to	10	Q. How about State House of Representatives?
11	answer some additional questions about this, or it	11	A. Yes.
12	shouldn't come up at trial.	12	Q. How about Congressional House of
13	MR. NAIFEH: Well, I mean, I	13	Representatives?
13	don't know that he's obliged at this	14	A. Yes.
14	point to know what his testimony at	14	Q. Are you aware of any Alabama members of
15	trial is gonna be other than very		the NAACP local units attempting to register to
10			run for office as a Republican?
	general subject matters. And even	18	A. Okay. Repeat that question again, now.
18	that, you know, we've already disclosed	10 19	Q. Are you aware of any members of the NAACP
19	general subject matters in our in		
20	the disclosures.		in the state of Alabama who have registered or
21	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Do you want to	21	attempted to register to run for office as a
22	go off the record for a second? Maybe	22	Republican.
23	we can confer.	23	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
1	Page 138	1	Page 140 A. Are you talking about local or statewide?
			A Are you talking about local or statewide?
2	(There was a short break in the deposition.)	2	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Either. And any
3	-	2 3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Either. And any office.
3 4	THE REPORTER: Back on the	2 3 4	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Either. And any office. A. Yes.
3 4 5	THE REPORTER: Back on the record?	2 3 4 5	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Either. And any office. A. Yes. Q. Yes. Were they able to register for the
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9	THE REPORTER: Back on the record? MR. TAUNTON: Yes. Back on the record. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you intend to testify regarding this individual's unnamed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Either. And any office. A. Yes. Q. Yes. Were they able to register for the candidacy? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did you communicate
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	THE REPORTER: Back on the record? MR. TAUNTON: Yes. Back on the record. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you intend to testify regarding this individual's unnamed individual's candidacy at trial?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Either. And any office. A. Yes. Q. Yes. Were they able to register for the candidacy? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did you communicate with them about their experience?
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	Page 141		Page 143
1	A. Yes.	1	agree that we're talking right now about these in
2	Q. Are your members politically active?	2	their individual you know, in their individual
3	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	3	capacity, not under the banner of the NAACP.
4	A. Again, if I could ask you to define	4	A. Okay.
5	"politically active" because I want to make sure I	5	Q. But, again, the NAACP does encourage them
6	don't answer that incorrectly.	6	to be engaged in the political process. Right?
7	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, so let me let	7	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
8	me ask it this way. What does engagement in the	8	A. Again, what do you mean by that? Again,
9	political process mean to the State Conference?	9	you keep going around. We encourage them to do
10	A. That means we are educating our members to	10	their due diligence in getting people out to vote
11	get involved in the political process and	11	and educating people about the issues that are at
12	educating them how to get involved and how to	12	hand and ensuring that people are registered to
12	remain nonpartisan in their involvement in the	13	vote.
13 14	political process. Not trying to push one	14	I mean, I don't know if that's what you
14	candidate over the other, but educating members	15	mean by the political process. But we encourage
16	and the community about the need to get out and	16	them not to be partisan in their efforts.
		10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) While working with the
17 18	exercise your right to vote. Q. Gotcha. When you say "nonpartisan," you	18	NAACP.
10 19	mean that the education and training provided by	19	A. While working with the NAACP.
19 20	the State Conference is nonpartisan?	20	Q. But they may be.
20 21	A. And their actions as a member of the NAACP	20	A. Yes. I mean, you can't control what they
22	is nonpartisan.	21	do individually.
22 23	Q. Your members' actions as a member.	23	Q. So in their individual capacity, are you
40	Q. Tour members actions as a member.		Q. 50 m then married a capacity, are you
	_		
1	Page 142	1	Page 144
1	A. Right. And I want to make sure that	-	aware of members in their personal capacity
2	A. Right. And I want to make sure that people understand this. Individual members still	2	aware of members in their personal capacity getting public support to campaigns, political
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	Page 145		Page 147
1	background then be a part of that?	1	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) If a person simply
2	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	2	announces their candidacy and qualifies but then
3	A. Oh, yes.	3	doesn't, you know, have any funding or doesn't
4	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Could a candidate's	4	have any infrastructure, is that generally going
	policy positions be a part of that?	5	to be an effective political campaign?
6	A. It could be. Yes.	6	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
7	Q. Could prior experience be a part of that?	7	A. I mean, there's so many variables there
8	A. Yes.	8	because it depends on, you know, if the person is
9	Q. Do funding and campaigning play a role in	9	being opposed, what position they're running for,
10	that?	10	
11	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	11	other candidate have. So, I mean, it's a lot of
12	A. Well, the funding provides opportunity for	12	
13	the person to get exposure, visibility. And if	12	
14	you get exposure and visibility, you know, people	13	5 6
15	be you become known. And if you know you if	15	
16	people know you, then, you know, they may decide	10	
17	to vote for you because I heard that name before.	17	
18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you have any kind of	18	
19	sense of what campaign methods might be effective?	19	
20	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	20	5
21	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Print ads, media ads,	21	know, opposed or if, you know, the person is well
22	social media, door to door.	22	
23	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	23	sufficient for that person to win.
	.		
	Page 146		Page 148
1	A. All those are effective in certain	1	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) In a race with multiple
2	demographics, you know. Some methods are like,	2	candidates, is that typically sufficient? Do you
3	social media are more effective for the younger	3	know?
4	generation than, say, people my age. And, and	4	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
5	the person can get their message out better	5	A. Typically, it's not.
6	through social media than going, say, door to door	6	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) In the last five years,
7	or just standing up before on a, quote,	7	have you had any communications with any members
8	unquote, stump, you know.	8	of the NAACP that said they wanted to be more
9	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does it often take,	9	politically engaged but could not be because they
10	again, funding and infrastructure to run an	10	couldn't engage with the Democratic party?
11	effective campaign?	11	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
12	A. Yes.	12	A. No.
13	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Is it generally true
14	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Is it enough where	14	that in Alabama today the preferred candidate is
15	does that funding and infrastructure typically	15	usually a Democrat?
16	come from? Do you know?	16	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
17	A. Various places.	17	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) The preferred black
18	Q. One of those places sometimes one of the	18	
19	State political parties?	19	5
20	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	20	
21	A. Yes. State political parties, if they	21	that's a true statement.
22	have funding, they may contribute to a campaign of	22	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Again, in the last five
23	a person.	23	years, have you had any communications that you
<u>.</u>			

	Page 149	Page 151
1	can think of with a member of the NAACP in the	1 A. Yes.
2	state who said they desire to be more politically	2 Q have reached out to you? Or the
3	active but couldn't be because they couldn't	3 A. Yeah, units.
4	engage with the Republican party?	4 Q probate judges have reached out?
5	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	5 A. No. Units.
6	A. No. You said member of the NAACP. Right?	6 Q. Okay.
7	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yeah.	7 A. Yeah.
8	A. Yeah. No.	8 Q. And they reach out to you about the
9	Q. Does the State Conference ever have an	9 process for getting
10	opinion about where a precinct polling location	10 A. Well, it comes in kind of as a complaint
11	should be?	11 that you know, through us that, you know, this
12	A. Yes.	12 particular polling location has been changed. No
13	Q. How does it express that opinion?	13 one knew about it. And, you know, is that can
14	A. Well, through speaking to the probate	14 they do that.
15	judge or his or her staff of what locations that,	15 And we tell them, you know, what, what,
16	you know, are we think are ideal for a polling	16 what should have happened somewhere along the
17	location in different communities. And then,	17 process of how the that was notified and that
18	where they certainly should not be located.	18 they should have received a notification that
19	Q. Other than speaking with the probate	19 their polling location had changed.
20	judge, what does it take to change a polling	20 Q. Do you know if a notice was sent in those
21	location?	21 instances?
22	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	A. I couldn't tell you if it was sent. I
23	A. The local board of registrars have to	23 don't send them out. We don't send them out.
	Page 150	Page 152
1	Page 150 agree or vote on changing a polling location. And	Page 152 1 Q. Was any kind of investigation done to see
1 2	agree or vote on changing a polling location. And	
1 2 3	•	1 Q. Was any kind of investigation done to see
-	agree or vote on changing a polling location. And it used to be that, you know, particularly the	1 Q. Was any kind of investigation done to see 2 if a notification was sent?
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3 4 5	agree or vote on changing a polling location. And it used to be that, you know, particularly the State of Alabama had to get that approved through the Department of Justice. But that's no longer required.	 Q. Was any kind of investigation done to see if a notification was sent? A. Well, yeah, the, the yeah. They say the County said they, you know, sent them out. But, you know, people said they did not receive them. Q. What was the resolution of those
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 agree or vote on changing a polling location. And it used to be that, you know, particularly the State of Alabama had to get that approved through the Department of Justice. But that's no longer required. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And that's after the Shelby County decision? A. Yes. Q. Which counties let's see. Since Shelby County which is a 2013 decision. So since 2013 what counties has the State Conference contacted either the board of registrars or the probate just about a polling location? A. The ones that I'm aware of, Shelby County is one. I'm pretty sure Madison County. I mean, I think Madison County, Limestone County. Let's see. Going through I mean, there have been several others. I just can't think of which ones there are. But there have been several counties that help reach out to us and reached out to we 	 Q. Was any kind of investigation done to see if a notification was sent? A. Well, yeah, the, the yeah. They say the County said they, you know, sent them out. But, you know, people said they did not receive them. Q. What was the resolution of those complaints? Do you know? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. No resolution. I mean, well, the resolution was that, you know, the polling place stayed where it was wherever they had changed to. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Has any polling place thanged in the last ten years prompted by an input from the NAACP? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) In circumstances where Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) In circumstances where

Page 153	Page 155
1 and told the members that, you know, basically	1 election day?
2 they changed it because trying to balance out the	2 Q. Yes.
3 number of people at each polling location, you	3 A. I would say we have probably 60 or more
4 know.	4 because we try to have at least a couple at each
5 Q. Would doing that reduce waiting lines?	5 of the units.
6 A. If that was the reason, I mean, possibly	6 Q. And does the NAACP provide education and
7 could. But, you know, I mean, there's no	7 training to them before they do that?
8 guarantee that that would happen. But, you know,	8 A. Yes.
9 if that was the reason, you know.	9 Q. And what does that what does that
10 Q. And you said that was the reason provided?	10 training entail? What's the education?
11 A. I said that was, you know, certainly some	11 A. Basically, we tell them to what to look
12 of the reason that was provided to in some	12 for and make sure that they don't interfere with
13 cases, the old place said, no, you're not coming	13 anything that's going on in the around where
14 here. Just like in Limestone County, Creekside	14 the election is taking place, you know. And make
15 Elementary School where I used to vote, they say	15 sure that they understand what we're asking for in
16 you're not coming here anymore. So they had to	16 the form that we have we send to them. And give
17 find a different location. So.	17 them the information about the 1-866-OUR-VOTE as
18 Q. Does the NAACP monitor polling locations	18 well as the number here to our office where people
19 during elections?	19 can call or where they can call to report, you
20 A. Yes.	20 know, a potential voting violation and so we can
21 Q. And what's the process for that? Is	21 make sure to get it resolved as soon as
22 that does the NAACP just supply members? Do	22 opportunity before hopefully before the
23 polling locations ask for volunteers? What's the	23 election is over.
Page 154	Page 156
1 process by which the NAACP is involved?	1 Q. And what are they monitoring for
2 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	2 specifically? Lines? Check-in? What are they
3 A. Well, what we do is during before the	3 looking for?
4 election, we ask each unit or each branch to	4 A. Well, they're looking for, you know, is
5 identify people in their jurisdiction that would	5 the basic overall, is voting going smoothly.
6 go around and visit the different polling places	6 We look for if the people are being turned away at
7 to monitor. Not to be positioned or stay there,	7 a seemingly high number of people.
8 but just to go out to go to those polling	8 See if people are able to you know, if
9 locations to look at kind of how things are going	9 they're at the right polling place or did their
10 and to also look at individuals that if they are	10 polling place change and they were not notified.
11 seeming to be frustrated when they come out and	11 Or, you know, how long did they have to stand in
12 maybe you ask that person, you know, what's	12 line to vote, you know.13 And, occasionally, we'll ask them, well,
13 happened, how did it go or, you know, were you14 able to vote.	13 And, occasionally, we'll ask them, well,14 you know, what could have been done to make it
15 And, of course, if they depending on	15 easier for you to, you know, vote. But that's not
16 that sit circumstances, they may we may	16 a standard question that we ask.
17 direct them to report it to the 1-866-OUR-VOTE.	17 Q. What issues have been encountered by NAACP
18 And we also try to capture that so that we would	18 poll monitors in the last ten years?
19 have a record of that.	19 A. Yeah. Mostly people showing up at the
20 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. So do you have	20 wrong location and did not know their polling
21 any idea how many volunteers from the NAACP?	21 place had changed. And their name either had been
22 Volunteers poll numbers?	22 completely removed from the, the poll roster or
A. Now, are you talking about specific on	23 that, again, their place of voting has been

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1 changed to a new location. And so you've gotta	1 don't recall whether they were able to complete
2 run down to that location.	2 the ballot or not.
3 And we run into a couple where well, I	3 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How about the precinct
4 mentioned the location. But it's kind of those	4 that didn't have sufficient ballots? When was
5 types of things. Situations that a poll monitor,	5 that?
6 you know, run into. Or poll workers I mean,	6 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
7 not poll workers but voters that are going in to	7 A. That was in, in Birmingham in 2022, I
8 cast their vote.	8 think, where they ran out of ballots.
9 I mean, occasionally, in the maybe	9 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How was that issue
10 Montgomery or Birmingham areas, you know, people	10 resolved?
11 may complain about long lines. But and I know	11 A. Beg your pardon?
12 we've had complaints about voting machines not	12 Q. How was that issue resolved?
13 operating properly. Ballots not enough ballots	13 A. Oh, they were able to get more ballots
	14 there.
	 Q. How long did they not have ballots? A. I don't know because, you know, from the
1	-
	17 time it was reported to us until they got it18 resolved it may have been an hour and a half, two
18 than they anticipated. But, you know, I don't	-
19 know that for a fact. But those kinds of things.	19 hours.
20 Q. Now, those last three you mentioned the	20 Q. Has the NAACP found local officials
21 machines, lack of ballots, and lines were those	21 cooperative in resolving polling issues, polling
22 all in the Birmingham and Montgomery areas?	22 place issues like this?
A. Yeah. I think the machines and the I	A. Well, on those type issues. But for a
 1 know the machines were in Birmingham. Oh, well, 2 and Montgomery, also. Yeah. 3 Q. Outside of those areas, if you have you 4 heard other issues encountered by monitors other 5 than people showing up at the wrong location? 6 A. You said have I or if I? 7 Q. Have you, have you. 8 A. I don't think so. I don't remember. 9 Q. How were those issues resolved? Let's 10 start with how was the voting machine issue 11 resolved. Do you recall? 12 A. Well, they eventually got someone out 13 there to well, they eventually got someone out 14 there to look take a look at the machine. And 15 it, it I guess it resolved itself. I mean, for 16 people were able to you know, eventually able 17 to, you know, get a chance to vote, you know. 18 Q. Were people able to fill out ballots while 19 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 	 voter does not appear on the ballot, I mean, you know, I know they try to call probate judges to work it out. But, you know, some cases, it's just, you know, your name just doesn't appear. And in some cases, it didn't appear anywhere in the state, you know. And so. Q. So this is an individual who would show up to vote and their name is not on the voter rolls? A. Right. And they cannot find them anywhere. Q. Where are you aware of that happening? A. That happened in Birmingham, I think it was. Birmingham or Montgomery one. Q. When did it happen in Birmingham? A. Let me see. It was either '20 or '22 election. Q. And are you thinking of a A. Now, let me go back because, I mean, it happens if the name does not appear on the
 A. I don't think let's see. Did they fill out ballots? I don't really recall. I'm trying 	21 specific location, that happens frequently. But22 where they cannot find that person, you know, in
23 to remember did they fill out the ballots. I just	23 the system at all

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1 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.	1 A. Okay. Now, you're saying the State
2 MR. NAIFEH: It just muted you by	2 Conference meaning the State Conference, not our
3 mistake.	3 units.
4 THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.	4 Q. Either to the degree you can answer.
5 MR. NAIFEH: Go ahead.	5 A. Well, our units are aware of in their
6 THE WITNESS: Okay.	6 location, jurisdictions kind of where they are.
7 A. Where they can't find a person at all, you	7 Yes.
8 know, that's, that's certainly a rare occasion.	8 Q. And how do they receive that information?
9 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How often would you say	9 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
10 you're aware of that happening where a person	10 A. They receive it, you know, from the
11 shows up at a precinct to vote and their name is	11 probate judge's office. Or, you know, it comes
12 not on the rolls anywhere in the state?	12 out in the local newspaper or something. But,
13 A. Yeah. I'd say that's, you know,	13 generally speaking, you know, for accurate, they,
14 occasionally, you know, and maybe every maybe	14 you know, go to the probate judge's office.
15 every other election or something like that, you	15 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) To your knowledge, do
16 know.	16 they have any difficulty getting that information?
17 Q. It pops up one time every other election?	17 A. No. I mean, it's
18 A. Yeah. I don't I would say probably	18 Q. Does the State Conference or the local
19 something like that. Yeah.	19 units of the NAACP help transport voters to their
20 Q. And those occasions where it has come up,	20 polling locations during elections?
21 do you know what the resolution has been	21 A. Yes.
22 A. No.	22 Q. How does it do that? How is that
23 Q or the explanation?	23 organized?
Page 162 A. Well, the only explanation they can give "you're not registered." Or and they begin to look to see if the person was ever begin to try	Page 164 1 A. Well, it's organized if, if depending 2 on if we receive funding to support branches being 3 able to rent vehicles. That's one way. They rent
4 to look to see if the person was ever registered,	4 a vehicle and transport people.
5 you know. And were they purged or the name you	5 If we do not receive funding, then we ask
6 know, because they had not voted in, you know, a	6 each unit to, you know, designate someone that's
7 couple of elections.	7 willing to donate their vehicle or work with the
8 But, usually and, again, in that rare	8 church that has a van that will transport people
9 instance. But usually just like our one of	9 to the polling location on that particular day.
10 our, our branch presidents, he and his wife's name	10 Q. Are there specific parts of the state
11 all of a sudden disappeared, you know. And this	11 where the NAACP is, is particularly active in
12 was prior to the election. So they caught it	12 transporting voters?
13 before the election. But their name just	13 A. No. I mean, we do that at all of our
14 disappeared. And they were able to get it	14 units.
15 restored before the election.	15 Q. Does it do that only for general
16 Q. We won't go there. But I remember a big	16 elections? Or does it do that for primary
17 instance of that in a Republican primary election	17 elections as well?
18 about two years ago.	18 A. Yes. Primary and general elections.
19 A. Yeah.	19 Q. Does it generally do that for all major
20 Q. Primary election decided by one vote. 21 That person L believe was out of state. Is	20 elections?
21 That person, I believe, was out of state. Is 22 State Conference of the NAACB generally aware of	21 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
22 State Conference of the NAACP generally aware of 23 these precinct polling locations?	A. Well, I think that's the same question,
23 these precinct polling locations?	23 isn't it? Primary and general elections. What do

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17Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you believe it was17lawsuit? When was that decision made?18doing it before that?18A. It was either sometime I know it wa19A. Yes.19last year. But I don't remember, you know, w	
20 Q. And let's say 2022. Do you know how many 20 month or what exact date, you know. But I'm	
21 cars or vans were active in the state for the 22 transporting? 23 transporting?	
22 transporting? 22 when we 23 A. No. No, I do not. 23 Q. And what did you	
 Q. Do local units track that kind of information? A. They don't track it. But they just, just do it. I mean, if they're you know, if they again, if we don't have funding, then they look to get a volunteer. Q. Other than what we've discussed the past 8 several hours here, are there any other efforts A. Twenty-three. A. Twenty-three. G. Other than what we've discussed the past The 2021 State Senate seat? 	age 168 S enate,
10the political, educational, social, and economic10A. I don't understand.11equality of African Americans and all other11Q. So the Stone lawsuit is about the 2021	
12Americans in the state of Alabama?11Q: So the State having a subset of State12Senate districts: one in Huntsville and one in	
13 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 13 Montgomery.	
14A. I think we've covered, you know, the14A. Right.	
15 majority of things that we, we do in that regard. 15 Q. Right?	
16 There may be something that, you know, I'm not 17 thinking for a link to be the state Conference of the state Conference of the state Conference of the state	
 17 thinking of or overlook. But. 18 O. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And we'll discuss the 17 Q. Okay. So when did the State Conference 18 become concerned about those districts? 	•
18Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And we'll discuss the 19 lawsuits. You know, we have we've discussed18 become concerned about those districts?19MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	
19 Tawsuits. Four know, we have we ve discussed19MK. NAIPER. Objection to form.20 those a little bit. But we haven't discussed them20A. Well, as I stated earlier, this has been	
20100201110010021in depth.21something that, you know, was brought to our	
22So accepting that, other than what we've21So including that, you have, was brought to our22So accepting that, other than what we've22attention long before now, long before last year.	
23 discussed, are there any other efforts the State 23 And so it's been something on our radar, I would	

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 Page 169 1 say, for at least a couple of years. 2 And so when it was first mentioned to us, 3 you know, it was something that, you know, was on 4 our radar but not actively. 5 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So you say, you know, 6 several years before. Again, do you have any 7 time 8 A. Yeah. I think 9 Q frame on that? 10 A I said a couple of years. Yeah. 11 Q. And what put it on your radar? 12 A. There was information that was provided to 13 us in a discussion I shouldn't say information. 14 But a discussion about there's a possibility that 15 we could have another majority black Senate seat 16 in the Huntsville area. 17 And, I mean, again, it just kind of 18 discussions back and forth with nothing any 19 definite, "yes, we think we should go forward with 20 some kind of legal action" or see if the 21 legislature would be amenable to, you know, a new 22 may so it was after the 2020 census. So, you 23 know, sometime after that. 	Page 171 1 concerned you about District 25? Why did it come 2 to your attention? 3 A. Well, basically, the same reason that 4 there's population was sufficient that we could 5 have another majority black Senate district there. 6 Q. Do you know if there had been sufficient 7 population to draw another majority black district 8 in the Montgomery area before that? 9 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 10 A. Well, I don't know if anyone had done the 11 analysis to see how that would look on paper. But 12 so I can't testify or speak to that. 13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Was there anything else 14 at that time that concerned you about District 25? 15 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 16 A. No. 17 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What is your 18 understanding of the claims of the Stone lawsuit? 19 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 20 A. Well, my understanding is that the lawsuit 21 is about how blacks are black voters are 22 black voters and black citizens are packed into a 23 particular district where they well, let me
 Page 170 1 Q. Was there anything else that put it on your radar other than discussions that a second majority black Senate district could potentially 4 be drawn? 5 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 6 A. Not that I recall. 7 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Was there anything else 8 that concerned you about District 7 in the 9 Huntsville area? 10 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 11 A. Was there anything that concerned me about 12 District 7? 13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yes, sir. 14 A. No. 15 Q. When did the State Conference first become 16 concerned about District 25 in the Montgomery 17 area? 18 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form. 19 A. This was certainly after the one in 20 Huntsville. Our initial discussion, some years 21 ago. So I would say, I don't know, maybe last 22 year. 23 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And what, what 	 Page 172 1 correct that. They are unpacked into districts in 2 Montgomery and Huntsville. 3 But, there are sufficient numbers where 4 they could be combined together to form new 5 districts in both of those areas new majority 6 black districts in both of those areas. 7 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So how do you allege 8 that the 2021 Senate State Senate districting 9 plan reduces the ability of black Alabamians to 10 participate in the political process today? 11 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. Calls 12 for a legal conclusion. 13 MR. TAUNTON: Just asking for his 14 understanding. 15 A. Well, again, if you you're not able to 16 elect a person that would represent your interests 17 if your votes are spread out among several 18 districts, whereas if you were to bring those 19 together, you could form enough people to 20 enough you could bring together enough people 21 to elect a person that will represent your 22 interests or in that particular area. 23 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Is it your

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			n
	Page 173		Page 175
1	understanding new districts were drawn after the	1	A. Right.
2	2010 census?	2	Q. Do you know how the districts that were
3	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.		lrawn in 2017 were changed in 2021?
4	A. When you say "new"	4	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
5	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) New Senate districts	5	A. No.
6	were drawn after the 2010 census.	6	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's shift gears
7	A. You mean 2010?		oriefly to the Milligan lawsuit.
8	Q. Yeah.	8	A. Okay.
9	A. I mean, whether they were actually how	9 9	Q. We talked briefly about the again, the
	• •		
10	they were redrawn and I'm not sure. But I'm quite		executive committee's decision to get involved in
11	sure they were reapportioned to ensure that equal		the Milligan lawsuit. When do you recall when
12	number of voters are in each of the areas.	-	you decided to become involved in the Milligan
13	Q. Well, sure. Let me let me ask this		lawsuit? I don't think we talked about timing.
14	let me ask a broader question first. So is it	14	A. No, I do not. I mean, I don't know. I
15	your understanding that the redistricting and		mean, I'm not for sure. We've gone over this. I
16	reapportionment process is conducted every ten		don't know why we're having to go back over the
17	years?	17 6	exact time I became involved in the Milligan
18	A. Yes.	18 1	lawsuit. I mean, that was certainly before
19	Q. And that's after the ten-year census.	19 s	sometime after the 2020 census.
20	A. Yes.	20	Q. And I don't think we went over that
21	Q. Were you involved in any way in the	21 \$	specifically. We went over some related stuff. I
22	Alabama Legislative Black Caucus case after the		don't think we went over that.
23	2010 census?	23	A. Okay.
			-
	Dago 17/		Dago 176
1	Page 174 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	1	Page 176 O. Do vou recall when vou became concerned
1 2	Page 174 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes.		Q. Do you recall when you became concerned
2	MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes.	2 a	Q. Do you recall when you became concerned about the 2021 Congressional district?
2 3	MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What was your	2 a 3	Q. Do you recall when you became concerned about the 2021 Congressional district? MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
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1 district.	Page 177	1	Page 179
	bid anything else concern you about the	1 2	plan? MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
	strict map, the Congressional district map?	3	A. Yes.
3 2021 uis	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	3 4	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And
	ou talking about across the state or just	- 5	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I'm sorry. Can
	ou taiking about across the state of just		•
6 in 7 Q. (1	BY MR. TAUNTON:) Across the state. The	6 7	you clarify when you say "2023 remedial plan" which plan you're talking about,
		8	the one that
8 Congres	ssional map, anything else concern you with	0 9	MR. TAUNTON: The one that was
	Vall the Congressivemen Servell's	9 10	
	Vell, the Congresswoman Sewell's	10	passed by the legislature in July of 2023.
11 district		11 12	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) The NAACP is still a
	THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. What	12 13	Plaintiff in this lawsuit.
	d you just say?	13 14	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
14 15 Sa	THE WITNESS: Congresswoman ewell.	14 15	5
			Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So what concerns you
16 17 Se	MR. TAUNTON: Congresswoman	16 17	about the 2023 remedial plan? MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
17 56	THE REPORTER: Okay. Okay.	17	A. What concerns me about the remedial plan?
	nank you. I'm sorry.	10 19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yes, sir.
19 11 20		20	A. Well, my concern is just making sure that
	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. My outhern twang.	20 21	we turn out the vote.
	Congresswoman Sewell, the 7th	21 22	Q. Let me ask this. If the if the
	ssional District, you know, the numbers that	22	legislature had passed a remedial plan in summer
25 Congres	ssional District, you know, the numbers that	23	regisiature nau passeu a remeulai pian în summer
	Page 178		Page 180
1 were the	ere. And so that was a concern of ours as	1	of 2023 that you didn't have any objection to,
2 well. I r	nean, when I say "concerns," it was a	2	would the State Conference and the NAACP have
3 discussio	on point, you know, among the within	3	withdrawn from the Milligan lawsuit?
4 the State	e Conference.	4	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
	BY MR. TAUNTON:) Were there any other	5	A. Repeat that question again.
6 concern		6	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) If the Alabama state
	Vell, we are always concerned that, you	7	legislature had passed a Congressional district
	an we have is there room for another	8	remedial plan in the summer of 2023
	ongressional district. You know, the	9	A. Right.
· · ·	ion of Alabama is 27 at least 27 percent	10	Q that didn't concern you, would the
	American.	11	State Conference have withdrawn as a Plaintiff in
	nd so, you know, that certainly says	12	the Milligan lawsuit?
	u know, based on that percentage there	13	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
	be an opportunity for to have two	14	A. I, I can't I can't speak to that for
	where blacks would have opportunity to	15	sure because, I mean, that's a lot of speculation
	e candidate of their choice.	16	on, you know, what the plan looked like. Would
-	Anything else?	17	they be going back into court? Or is this the
	don't know	18	final final?
-	Okay.	19	Or, you know, if the State had dropped all
	- if there's anything else.	20	Its objection to it, you know. So, I mean,
-	Now, do you understand that the 2021	21	there's a lot of speculation and what ifs.
	plan after the Supreme Court ruled	22	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, what I guess I
23 against	it, it was replaced by the 2023 remedial	23	was trying to get at is is it fair to assume that

	Page 181	Page 183
1	since the NAACP is remains a Plaintiff in the	1 Q its districts?
2	Milligan lawsuit that, It continues to have issues	2 A. Yes.
3	with the Congressional district remedial plan.	3 Q. And passed what I've called a remedial
4	MR. NAIFEH: Objection. The term	4 plan. It's not to remedy the problem. Passed a
5	"remedial plan" is, is ambiguous and	5 new Congressional districting plan in the summer
6	confusing here. So I think the	6 of 2023.
7	questions are not you're not he'	7 A. Yes. Again, you're not talking about the
8	not understanding what you're asking	8 one that the three-judge panel drew. You talking
9	because I think you're using a term	9 about before that.
10	that he's he doesn't recognize that	10 Q. Yes.
11	plan.	11 A. Okay. Right. Yes.
12	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) The 2023 districting	12 Q. Are you aware that that plan, the remedial
13	plan.	13 plan drawn and passed by the legislature was then
14	MR. NAIFEH: And you're referring	14 enjoined as well?
15	to the one enacted by the legislature.	15 A. Yes.
16	MR. TAUNTON: Correct. Right.	16 Q. And then the Court drew Its own.
17	MR. ROSBOROUGH: And enjoined.	17 A. Right.
18	A. Yes. The one that was drawn by the	18 Q. Are you aware that the current
19	three-judge panel.	19 Complaint I'll go ahead mark it. Well, it's
20	MR. NAIFEH: No.	20 huge. I'll put it here. I will if I need to.
21	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) No. Not that one.	21 A. Okay.
22	A. Now, which one?	22 Q. But are you aware that the current
23	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, let me show you.	23 Complaint, the Milligan Complaint which the NAACP
	D 100	
	Page 182	Page 184
1	I'm marking Defendant's Exhibit 5 here. This	1 State Conference is a Plaintiff
2	0	 State Conference is a Plaintiff A. Right.
2 3	I'm marking Defendant's Exhibit 5 here. This okay.	 State Conference is a Plaintiff A. Right. Q challenges only this plan.
2 3 4	I'm marking Defendant's Exhibit 5 here. This okay. (Whereupon Defendant's Exhibit 5	 State Conference is a Plaintiff A. Right. Q challenges only this plan. 4 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
2 3 4 5	I'm marking Defendant's Exhibit 5 here. This okay. (Whereupon Defendant's Exhibit 5 was marked for identification, a copy	 State Conference is a Plaintiff A. Right. Q challenges only this plan. MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes. Well, I mean.
2 3 4 5 6	I'm marking Defendant's Exhibit 5 here. This okay. (Whereupon Defendant's Exhibit 5	 State Conference is a Plaintiff A. Right. Q challenges only this plan. MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes. Well, I mean. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let me ask this. Have
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 I'm marking Defendant's Exhibit 5 here. This okay. (Whereupon Defendant's Exhibit 5 was marked for identification, a copy of the same is attached thereto.) Q. Are you aware that the US Supreme Court upheld the injunction of the 2021, the original redistricting plan, Congressional redistricting plan passed by the legislature? A. The you say am I what now? Q. Are you aware of that? A. Am I aware of what? That the Supreme Court enjoined the, the use of the 2021 Congressional district plan passed by the legislature and that that injunction was upheld by the Supreme Court? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Following that, are you aware that 	 State Conference is a Plaintiff A. Right. Q challenges only this plan. MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. Yes. Well, I mean. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let me ask this. Have you seen what I've marked as Defendant's Exhibit 5 before? Have you seen this Congressional districting plan before? A. Yes. Q. When did you see it? A. Sometime last year during the when all these plans were being passed around. I think this one was included in there. Q. Did you know that this one was passed by the legislature? A. Yes. I think this I think so. Yeah. I think that's the one that was passed by the legislature. Q. And did, did you spend any time examining this plan after it was passed by the legislature?

	Page 185		Page 187
1	newly-passed plan addressed any of your concerns	1	the candidate of their choice.
2	with the 2021 plan.	2	Q. And how did you determine that this plan
3	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	3	didn't
4	A. Okay. You're conflict well, at least	4	A. Looking at the number of the black voting
5	in my opinion, you're really conflating the	5	age population in those areas.
6	issues. And you're not you're bringing all	6	Q. And how did you see the black voting age
7	these maps in and overlaying them.	7	population of those? Do you recall?
8	If you want to talk about, you know, a	8	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
9	particular map, talk about the, the, the plan that	9	A. I mean, the same way we saw them with the
10	the legislature passed that we objected to and	10	plan that the three-judge panel implemented, you
11	that they implemented and we objected to.	11	know.
12	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Those I'm talking	12	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And that's how? Don't
13	about two plans to be clear. There was the plan	13	tell me about a conversation with counsel. Would
14		14	it have been a conversation with counsel or some
15	A. You're talking about three plans because	15	
16	you're talking about the Plaintiff's plan. Right?	16	A. Well, we look at the again, I don't
17	Q. I'm not.	17	
18	A. Well, how can you talk	18	
19	Q. I'm talking about two plans.	19	
20	A. Okay.	20	And it could give blacks an opportunity to select
20 21	Q. I'm talking about the two plans that were	21	the candidate of their choice. And I can say that
21 22	passed by the legislature. The one that was	22	both the maps that the State legislature passed
22 23	passed by the legislature. The one that was passed in 2021 which we've discussed briefly	23	does not do that.
43	passed in 2021 which we ve discussed briefly	25	
	D 100		
1	A Right	1	Page 188
1	A. Right.	1	Q. Did you examine anything other than the
2	A. Right.Q and then I was asking you about the one	2	Q. Did you examine anything other than the black voting age population with respect to
2 3	 A. Right. Q and then I was asking you about the one that was passed by the legislature in 2023 which I 	2 3	Q. Did you examine anything other than the black voting age population with respect to the 2023 map passed by the legislature?
2 3 4	 A. Right. Q and then I was asking you about the one that was passed by the legislature in 2023 which I have marked as Defendant's Exhibit 5. 	2 3 4	Q. Did you examine anything other than the black voting age population with respect to the 2023 map passed by the legislature? MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
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Page 189 1 education to environmental issues to, you know,	Page 191 1 candidate of their choice to represent their
2 economic empowerment issues. Are they going to be	2 interests.
3 able to have a representative that will ensure	
4 that funding is provided to those areas the way it	3 Q. So your answer, then, is the same for 4 that.
5 should be.	5 A. Yes. Mm-hmm.
6 Q. So you mentioned the black community in	6 Q. Okay. And, you know, you've mentioned
7 Mobile. Are there any other communities of	7 black voting age population. Is there anything
8 interest you considered when looking at	8 else you would point to as support for that
9 the 2023	9 belief?
10 A. Well, now, I just said that all those are	10 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
11 communities of interest with, you know, bringing	11 A. I don't under quite understand that
12 jobs, you know, economic growth to those	12 question. Can you ask it a different way?
12 Jobs, you know, economic growth to those 13 communities.	13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) We've talked about, you
	14 know, your testimony about how the 2023 plan in
14Q. Sure. Are there any others you looked at?15MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	
	15 your view interferes with the ability of black16 Alabamians to participate fully in the political
16 A. Any other what?17 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Communities of interest	17 process. And you mentioned in that answer black
18 other than those, mentioning those.	17 process. And you mentioned in that answer black 18 voting age population. Is there anything else you
19 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	19 would point to as support for that?
20 A. There probably were. But, you know, I	20 MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.
20 A. There probably were. But, you know, 1 21 don't remember what they are. I mean.	20 MR. NAREH. Objection to form. 21 A. I mean, maybe I don't understand the
22 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How do you allege that	21 A. Thican, mayber don't understand the 22 question. But the other part of that is when you
23 the 2023 plan that was passed by the legislature,	22 question. But the other part of that is when you23 are able to help someone that's just going to
25 the 2025 plan that was passed by the legislature,	25° are able to help someone that's just going to
5 (00	D (00
Page 190 1 Exhibit 5, reduces the ability of black Alabamians	Page 192 1 elect, you know, you have a certain interest that
2 to participate in the political process today?	2 you want to bring more industry and jobs and
3 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	3 everything to your community. So that becomes a
4 A. If you look at those counties, you ask	4 community, you know, an issue of community of
5 yourself would they be able to again, I	5 interest.
6 don't I need to look at the statistics of how	6 And so, again, based on that particular,
7 many what's the black voting age population is	7 you know, issue I mean, I just again, I
8 in this newly-drawn map.	8 don't know if I I know I'm not I must not
9 And but you look at that to see if there	9 understand the question because it seemed like I
10 is an opportunity for voters to black voters to	10 answered that. But.
11 elect a candidate of their choice from this drawn	11 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, and you may have.
12 map. And that, you know, that just was not the	12 I'm just asking if there's anything else.
13 map that we had preferred. And apparently was not	13 A. Okay. Nothing else, then.
14 the same map was not the same map that the	14 Q. Okay. And we talked a little bit
15 three-judge panel preferred, either.	15 redistricting occurred after the census. Right?
16 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How do you allege that	16 A. Right.
17 the 2023 plan discriminates against black	17 Q. Do you know why that is? Why does
18 Alabamians?	18 redistricting occur after
19 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	19 A. The population shifts.
20 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) That Exhibit 5.	20 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
21 A. Well, I mean, I just told you that they	
	21 A. The population shifts. And, you know,
22 don't give you an opportunity blacks to have a	A. The population shifts. And, you know,people move here and move there. And so you have
	A. The population shifts. And, you know,people move here and move there. And so you have

	Page 193		Page 195
1	redistricting to ensure that, you know, each	1	does the State Conference believe should be used
2	district is, is balanced.	2	when drawing districts?
3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Each district	3	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
4	A. And you can draw	4	A. Again, the district should be redrawn,
5	Q. You said "balanced." Each district	5	first of all, with a number of voters, people. It
6	meaning each district has roughly the same number	6	should also take into consideration, you know,
7	of people.	7	communities of interest. And if there's an
8	A. Right.	8	opportunity to where you can have a majority of
9	Q. Do you agree that it's fair for districts	9	black district without the area being
			gerrymandered, then I think the Voting Rights Act
10	to have about the same number of people?	10	
11	A. Well, yes. Sure.	11	of '62 allows that to be drawn to create a
12	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	12	majority of black district.
13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does that help ensure	13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Is it the State
14	the people have an equal vote?	14	Conference's view that if a majority of black
15	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	15	district can be created it should be created?
16	A. It ensures equal number of voters. But it	16	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
17	does not necessarily mean that those voters have	17	A. Yes.
18	the same voting it doesn't mean those voters'	18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know what other
19	votes are count I mean, you have one vote, one	19	criteria the committee considers when drawing
20	person.	20	districts?
21	But beyond that, again, as I tried to	21	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
22	explain earlier, if you hack people I mean,	22	A. You talking about the reapportionment
23	scatter people throughout the or crack people	23	committee or the legislature itself or who?
	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		C
1	Page 194	1	Page 196 $(\mathbf{P}\mathbf{X} \mathbf{M}\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{N}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{O}\mathbf{N}\mathbf{v})$ Let's stick with the
1	throughout a district, you know, you don't have	1	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's stick with the
1 2 2	throughout a district, you know, you don't have the voting power to ensure that particular group	2	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's stick with the reapportionment committee which do you
3	throughout a district, you know, you don't have the voting power to ensure that particular group of people are able to influence who their	2 3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's stick with the reapportionment committee which do you understand that the reapportionment committee
3 4	throughout a district, you know, you don't have the voting power to ensure that particular group of people are able to influence who their representatives are going to be.	2 3 4	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's stick with the reapportionment committee which do you understand that the reapportionment committee takes initial responsibility for drawing maps
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3 4 5 6	 throughout a district, you know, you don't have the voting power to ensure that particular group of people are able to influence who their representatives are going to be. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) You mentioned one person, one vote. The concept of one person, one 	2 3 4 5 6	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's stick with the reapportionment committee which do you understand that the reapportionment committee takes initial responsibility for drawing maps after the census? A. Right.
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3 4 5 6 7	 throughout a district, you know, you don't have the voting power to ensure that particular group of people are able to influence who their representatives are going to be. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) You mentioned one person, one vote. The concept of one person, one vote. Is that what equal districts are designed 	2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let's stick with the reapportionment committee which do you understand that the reapportionment committee takes initial responsibility for drawing maps after the census? A. Right. Q. But then it's passed by the legislature.
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2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 197 should take that into consideration and draw a map that reflects that. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about the shifts in the population in the Huntsville area? A. I know it says that and I'm not sure what you mean by "shifts" because there's but there's an increase in black folks in Madison	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 199 questioning. It's outside the scope of the notice topics. But you can answer. MR. TAUNTON: I hear that. It's well within inside the topics, the Complaint itself, I think. But. MR. ROSBOROUGH: Which notice topics do these concern? MR. TAUNTON: Well, I think they
9	County.	9	go towards claim for relief if nothing
10	Q. In Madison County as a whole?	10	else?
11	A. Yes.	11	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Request for
12	Q. Do you know what parts of Madison County?	12	relief. We can look at that section of
13 14	A. What parts?Q. Yeah.	13	the Complaint. I don't see anything
14 15	Q. Tean. A. No.	14 15	about population changes in that section.
15 16	Q. Do you know which Senate districts near	15 16	MR. TAUNTON: Well, the request
10	Huntsville had the most people before	10	is for redrawing of the districts.
18	A. No, no.	18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know the ethnic
19	Q the reapportionment process began?	19	makeup of the Montgomery area and the County
20	A. No.	20	surrounding?
21	Q. Do you know which Senate districts near	21	A. No.
22	Huntsville had the least number of people before	22	Q. Okay. Did any of that impact your
23	the reapportionment process began?	23	decisions to participate in this lawsuit? The
	Page 198		Page 200
1		-	Store a larmont
1	A. No.	1	Stone lawsuit.
1 2	Q. Do you know the ethnic makeup of North	2	A. Okay. I thought you were back on the
-	Q. Do you know the ethnic makeup of North Alabama around Huntsville?	2 3	A. Okay. I thought you were back on the Milligan case. Are we shifting back to Stone?
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	Page 201		Page 203
1	an increase in black voters and a reduction in	1	Q. Do you know which Congressional districts
2	white voters in Madison County.	2	had the most people before after the 2020
3	Q. And how did that impact the State	3	census but before the redistricting process was
4	Conference's decision to participate in the Stone	4	complete?
5	lawsuit?	5	A. Do I know which Congressional district had
6	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	6	the most people?
7	A. Well, if there is a shift in population,	7	Q. Right.
8	one thing you look at is is there a way to create	8	A. Just pure numbers.
9	a majority of black district.	9	Q. Right.
10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know if a	10	A. No, I do not.
11	majority of black district could have been drawn	11	Q. Do you know which ones had the least?
12	before the 2020 census?	12	A. No.
13	MR. NAIFEH: Objection to form.	13	Q. Before the well, I think I asked this
14	A. Could? Yes. But it would not have met	14	question generally. But maybe I didn't ask it
15	any criteria. It wouldn't have been probably a	15	specifically. So just so the record is clear, do
16	legal map. But you could have drawn a, a district	16	you know how the district lines, the Senate
17	that, you know, reaching over here in Limestone	17	district lines, State Senate district lines
18	County, Morgan County, and then probably going all	18	changed from 2017 to the 2021 legislative plan?
19	the way to Florence. And, yes, you could have	19	MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
20	drawn that district. But it would not have	20	A. No. I don't know specifically how they
21	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Can we take a	21	changed.
22	break, please.	22	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, I'll go ahead and
23	MR. TAUNTON: Sure.	23	introduce this as Defendant's Exhibit 6.
	Page 202		Page 204
1	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Thank you.	1	
2		2	(Whereupon Defendant's Exhibit 6
3	(There was a short break in the deposition.)	3	was marked for identification, a copy
4		4	of the same is attached thereto.)
5	THE REPORTER: Back on the	5	
6	record?	6	Q. And I'll just say that these are the
7	MR. TAUNTON: Yes.	7	
		_	this is the current State Senate plan
8	A. And, for the record, I do want to correct	8	A. Okay.
9	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the	8 9	A. Okay.Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021.
9 10	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she	8 9 10	A. Okay.
9 10 11	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make	8 9 10 11	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before?
9 10 11 12	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure.	8 9 10 11 12	A. Okay.Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021.
9 10 11 12 13	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll	8 9 10 11 12 13	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.)
 9 10 11 12 13 14 	 one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to 	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 	 one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case 	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this.
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 	 one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what 	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate districts looked like around the Huntsville area
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population in the Congressional districts after the 2020	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate districts looked like around the Huntsville area before the adoption of this plan?
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population in the Congressional districts after the 2020 census?	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate districts looked like around the Huntsville area before the adoption of this plan? MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population in the Congressional districts after the 2020 census? A. No.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate districts looked like around the Huntsville area before the adoption of this plan? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. No.
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population in the Congressional districts after the 2020 census? A. No. Q. Do you know what the 2020 census showed	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate districts looked like around the Huntsville area before the adoption of this plan? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. No. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know how the
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population in the Congressional districts after the 2020 census? A. No. Q. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population in the Black Belt?	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate districts looked like around the Huntsville area before the adoption of this plan? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. No. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know how the district line changed in the Montgomery area from
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 	one thing. Kathryn Sadasivan was on one of the prep calls. I forgot which one it was. But she was on one of the prep calls. So just to make sure. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. All right. I'll leave that one. All right. So we're shifting to discuss the Congressional case, the Milligan case and the Congressional districts. Do you know what the 2020 census showed about changes in population in the Congressional districts after the 2020 census? A. No. Q. Do you know what the 2020 census showed	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Okay. Q as adopted by the legislature in 2021. Do you have you seen that before? (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) A. No, I don't think so. I don't recall seeing this. Q. Do you have any idea what the State Senate districts looked like around the Huntsville area before the adoption of this plan? MR. NAIFEH: Objection. A. No. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know how the

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		20011200
Page 205		Page 207
A. No.	1	hearings on the 2021 Senate districting process?
MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	2	A. No.
Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know how the	3	Q. How many meetings do you think
Congressional district lines well, actually,	4	A. Probably one, maybe two at the most.
	Page 205 A. No. MR. NAIFEH: Objection.	Page 205 A. No. MR. NAIFEH: Objection. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know how the 3

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- 5 I'm not going to ask you about that map. So
- 6 forget that I just pointed to that.
- 7 A. Okay.

- 8 Q. Scratch that and start over. Do you know
- how the Congressional district lines changed from 9
- 10 2010 to 2021? Do you know what changes were made
- 11 in the 2021 Congressional map?
- A. From -- okay. You talking about the one 12 13 that the legislature initially adopted? Or which
- 14 one?
- 15 **Q.** Yes, sir. Which is not this one.
- A. Well, I'll say -- I would say no. 16
- Q. Did you or anyone from the NAACP State 17
- 18 Conference attend any of the public hearings for
- the reapportionment committee concerning the 2021 19
- Senate district map? 20
- 21 A. I think our -- yeah. I think we had our
- 22 political action chair to attend a couple of those
- 23 hearings.

- Page 206
- Q. And who was that? Do you recall? 1 A. His name?
- 2 Q. Yeah. 3
- 4 A. I mean.
- 5 Q. Who was attending the public meeting on behalf of the NAACP? Do you recall who went?
- 6 7 A. Yeah. I know who it was. But I don't
- 8 understand what --
- 9 THE WITNESS: Do I need to give
- him his name? I mean, I don't mind. 10
- MR. NAIFEH: Is he -- he's not an 11
- 12 employee?
- 13 THE WITNESS: No.
- 14 MR. NAIFEH: Was he there
- 15 speaking --
- 16 THE WITNESS: He didn't speak.
- 17 He just listened.
- MR. NAIFEH: Okay. Then, I think 18
- 19 I would instruct you not to answer.
- THE WITNESS: Okay. 20
- 21 O. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And so I'll ask you
- that on the record then. Did anybody from the 22
- 23 NAACP State Conference speak at any of the public

- Q. What do you want the Court to do in the 12 Stone lawsuit? 13 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 14 A. Basically, the same as what we've done in the -- well, to ask the State to come up with a 15 new map that would create a new Senate seat, State 16 Senate seat in the Huntsville area as well as the 17
- Montgomery area. But, basically, just to -- yeah. 18

Q. Do you remember which ones?

Q. Did anybody from the NAACP State Conference examine the 2021 Senate district map

before it was passed and provide any comments?

A. You say and provided comments? No.

A. No, no. Definitely not.

- To, to create a district. 19
- 20 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) When you say a "new
- 21 Senate seat" --
- 22 A. Mm-hmm.
- 23 Q. -- what do you mean by a new Senate seat?
- Page 208 1 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 2 A. To put enough African Americans in a 3 Senate seat where they could elect their person of 4 choice. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) With the NAACP deciding 5 to participate in this lawsuit, there would be 6 7 another Democratic Senator elected in the Huntsville area? 8 9 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
- 10 A. If would be enough for blacks to, you
- know, elect the person of their choice. 11
- 12 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, same answer in
- the Montgomery area? 13
- A. Yes. 14

21

- 15 Q. What is it that you'd like the Court to do
- 16 in the Milligan lawsuit?
- 17 MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
- A. Basically, to uphold the map of the 18
- 19 three-judge panel as final.
- 20 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Anything else?
 - MR. NAIFEH: Objection.
- 22 A. Well, I mean, we would like for their
- 23 ruling to be that when drawing maps you can

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 Page 209 1 consider race as a as a factor. You know, 2 consider black voters as a factor. 3 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What public statements 4 has the State Conference made concerning the 2021 5 State Senate map Defendant's Exhibit 6? 6 7 (The witness looks at Defendant's Exhibit 6.) 8 9 A. State Senate map? I'm not for sure if we 10 made any public statements. I think I don't 11 think we made any public statements. 12 Q. What public statements has the State 13 Conference made concerning the 2023 Congressional 14 district map Defendant's Exhibit 5? 15 A. Yeah. Again, you talking about 16 specifically, Defendant's Exhibit 5. 18 A. That the map does not it's in violation 19 of the Voting Rights Act of '65 and that the State 20 of Alabama should draw another map that draw 21 and approve another map that shows another 22 majority black Congressional district and that the 	 Page 211 1 right now. I'm going to ask you about specific 2 individuals that you identified in your 3 interrogatory responses. 4 A. Okay. Yes. 5 Q. How long has he been a member of the 6 NAACP? 7 A. And, certainly, I can't speak for how long 8 he's been a member. But I know he's been in 9 Alabama at least I've known him for about two, 10 maybe three years. And so I would say for that 11 length of time for sure. But I don't know what's 12 the date of his membership. 13 Q. What local unit is he a part of? 14 A. Montgomery. 15 Q. And, again, that would be the county. 16 A. Well, it's, it's, it's we changed the 17 name. It's Metro Montgomery County. So it's 18 but, yes, I think it's the county. 19 Q. Does he have any position with the State 20 Conference? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. What is his position? 23 A. He's Armed Services/Veterans Affairs
 Page 210 1 when they drew their map. 2 Q. Are you aware of any other public 	Page 212 1 Chair. 2 Q. Is Jerry Burnett currently a member of the
3 statements made regarding that map?	3 NAACP?
4 A. I mean, there may have been. But I'm	4 A. Yes.
5 not just not aware of any right now.	5 Q. And where is he located?
6 Q. How about concerning the Stone lawsuit?	6 A. In the Huntsville Madison County branch.
7 What public statements have been made concerning	7 Q. Okay. And that's his local unit?
8 the Stone lawsuit?	8 A. Yes.
9 A. I don't think we made any public	9 Q. Does he have any position in the State
10 statements concerning that lawsuit.	10 Conference?
11 Q. Other than the one you just mentioned, 12 what other public statements has the State	11 A. Not currently.
12 what other public statements has the State 13 Conference made concerning the Millian lowsuit?	12 Q. How about Bobby Diggs? Is he currently a
 13 Conference made concerning the Milligan lawsuit? 14 MR. NAIFEH: Objection. 	13 member of the NAACP?14A. Yes.
15 A. I don't I don't recall.	14 A. Yes.15 Q. And what is his local unit?
16 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How long has the NAACP	15 Q. And what is instocal unit? 16 A. The Lawrence County branch. He's the
17 State Conference had the same political action	17 acting president now of that branch. Well, he
18 chair?	18 well, yeah. He's acting the president has a
19 A. He was appointed in what's	19 medical condition. So he is acting now.
20 election 2023. So since about I think I would	20 Q. Okay. And does he have any position with
21 say a little over a year.	21 the State Conference?
22 Q. Okay. Is James Lovejoy currently an	22 A. No.
23 active member of the NAACP? I'll just tell you	23 Q. How about JoAnne Williams? Is she a

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Page 213 1 member in good standing with the NAACP in Alabama? 2 A. Yes. 3 Q. And is she also part of the Montgomery 4 Metro? 5 A. Yes. 6 Q. How long has she been a member? 7 A. I don't know that. 8 Q. Does she have a position with the State 9 Conference? 10 A. No. 11 Q. Let's take just a very brief break. I 12 think I'm more or less done. But let me verify. 13 14 (There was a short break in the deposition.) 15 16 MR. TAUNTON: Back on the record. 17 I don't have any further questions. 18 MR. NAIFEH: No questions. 19 MR. TAUNTON: Misty, are you 20 there? 21 MS. MESSICK: I am. I don't have 22 any questions. Thank you.	Page 215 CERTIFICATE STATE OF ALABAMA AT LARGE I hereby certify that the above and foregoing deposition of BENARD SIMELTON was taken down by me in stenotype and the questions and answers thereto were transcribed by means of computer-aided transcription and that the foregoing represents a true and correct transcript of the testimony given by said witness upon said hearing. I further certify that I am neither of counsel nor of kin to the parties to the action, nor am I in anywise interested in the result of said cause. I further certify that I am duly licensed by the Alabama Board of Court Reporting as a Certified Court Reporter as evidenced by the ACCR number following my name found below. So certified on this date April 22, 2024. Mendy R. Myhan CCR ACCR #69, Expires 9/30/24 Commissioner for the State Of Alabama at Large My commission expires 9/10/24
23 THE REPORTER: All right. Thank Page 214 1 you so much. 2 (Deposition of BENARD SIMELTON ended on April 22, 2024, at 3:55 p.m.) 5 FURTHER, DEPONENT SAYETH NOT. 7 ************************************	23 My commission expires 9/10/24

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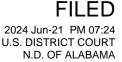
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

Defendants.

EXHIBIT 29

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

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,	
Plaintiffs,	
v.	
WES ALLEN, et al.,	
Defendants.	

Case No. 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

NOTICE OF RULE 30(b)(6) DEPOSITION OF THE ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP

Please take notice that, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(6), the Defendants in the above-captioned case will take the deposition upon oral examination of such individual as the Alabama State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (referred to herein as "NAACP," "you," and/or "your") shall designate as the person most knowledgeable on the following subjects:

- 1. Your corporate structure, including but not limited to state conference leadership and local branch and/or unit leadership.
- 2. Your understanding of the methods of registering to vote in Alabama.
- 3. Your current and historical efforts to register eligible Alabamians to vote, including the results of your efforts.
- 4. Your current and historical efforts to re-enfranchise eligible Alabamians, including the results of your efforts.



- 5. Your efforts to monitor polling locations since January 1, 2016.
- 6. Your efforts to transport voters to polling locations since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts and the racial demographics of the voters you transported.
- 7. Your efforts to determine the racial demographics of votes cast in Alabama elections (local, state, and/or federal) since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts.
- 8. Your membership, including but not limited to:
 - a. Number of members;
 - b. Your members who reside in Senate Districts 2, 6, 7, 25, and 26 in your proposed map;
 - c. Racial breakdown of membership;
 - d. Average income of membership; and,
 - e. Percentage of membership that is registered to vote.
- 9. The percentage of your membership that is registered to vote today versus in years past, going back to your founding.
- 10. Your members who are eligible to vote but are not registered to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those members;
 - b. The reasons why those members are not registered to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist those members register to vote.
- 11.Eligible Alabama voters who are not your members and are unable to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those residents;
 - b. The reasons why those eligible voters have been unable to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist those eligible voters to vote.
- 12.Your communications with any eligible Alabamian who unsuccessfully attempted to register to vote since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible resident;
 - b. The reason why that eligible resident could not register to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible resident to register to vote.

- 13.Your communications with any eligible voter who claimed to be unable to vote in any election since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible voter;
 - b. The reason why that eligible voter could not vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible voter to vote.
- 14.Your members who have run for public office since your founding, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those members; and,
 - b. The result of their campaigns.
- 15.Your efforts "to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of African Americans and all other Americans." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶18).
- 16.Your efforts "to eliminate racial discrimination in the democratic process." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶18).
- 17. Your understanding of what activities beyond "turning out to vote on Election Day" constitute "engage[ment] in the political process." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶18).
- 18. Your efforts to assess who, among your members, are hindered from participating in the political process.
- 19.Your efforts to "encourage[] African Americans to engage in the political process by turning out to vote on Election Day." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶18).
- 20. Your communications since January 1, 2016, with any person who said they would like to become more politically engaged but felt shut out or were in fact shut out by the Democratic Party.
- 21. Your communications since January 1, 2016, with any person who said they would like to become more politically engaged but felt shut out or were in fact shut out by the Republican Party.

- 22.All bases for your statement that "significant racial disparities in voter turnout and voter registration rates remain" in Alabama. (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶153).
- 23. Your requests for relief.
- 24. Your issuance of public statements since January 1, 2019 concerning redistricting or the 2020 United States census, including but not limited to the contents of your public statements and the person(s) who draft, authorize, and release your public statements.
- 25.Whether, and if so, how, the historical events discussed in paragraphs 122-136 of your Fourth Amended Complaint affect the opportunity of black voters in the present to participate in the political process and elect their candidates of choice.

* * *

All terms within these topics shall have the same meaning that you gave them in your First Amended Complaint. Should you believe that any of these topics require clarification, please notify the undersigned counsel in writing at least 10 days in advance of the deposition.

This deposition shall be conducted at the following time and place unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties:

Date:	Monday, April 22, 2024
Time:	10:00am (central)
Place:	Alabama State Conference of the NAACP 809 Highway 72 West, Suite D Athens, Alabama 36104

This deposition shall be conducted before a Court Reporter authorized by law to administer oaths in the State of Alabama. The deposition will be stenographically recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Marshall Attorney General

<u>/s James W. Davis</u> Edmund G. LaCour Jr. (ASB-9182-U81L) Solicitor General

James W. Davis (ASB-4063-I58J) Deputy Attorney General

Soren Geiger (ASB-0336-T31L) Assistant Solicitor General

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Counsel for Representative Pringle

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 9, 2024, I served the foregoing document electronically

upon Plaintiffs' counsel of record.

<u>/s James W. Davis</u> James W. Davis Counsel for Secretary Allen

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

BOBBY SINGLETON, et al.,)
Plaintiffs,	
V.) Case No.: 2:21-cv-1291-AMM
WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as Alabama Secretary of State, et al.,) THREE-JUDGE COURT))
Defendants.)
EVAN MILLIGAN, et al.,)
Plaintiffs,)
v.) Case No.: 2:21-cv-01530-AMM
WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Alabama, et al.,) THREE-JUDGE COURT)
Defendants.))
MARCUS CASTER, et al.,)
Plaintiffs,)
v.) Case No.: 2:21-cv-01536-AMM
WES ALLEN, in his official Capacity as Alabama Secretary of State, et al.,))))
Defendants.)
DANT'S HIBIT	1

ELTON

NOTICE OF RULE 30(b)(6) DEPOSITION OF THE ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP

Please take notice that, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(6), the Defendants in the above-captioned case will take the deposition upon oral examination of such individual as the Alabama State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (referred to herein as "NAACP," "you," and/or "your") shall designate as the person most knowledgeable on the following subjects:

- 1. Your corporate structure, including but not limited to state conference leadership and local branch and/or unit leadership.
- 2. Your understanding of the methods of registering to vote in Alabama.
- 3. Your current and historical efforts to register eligible Alabamians to vote, including the results of your efforts.
- 4. Your current and historical efforts to re-enfranchise eligible Alabamians, including the results of your efforts.
- 5. Your efforts to monitor polling locations since January 1, 2016.
- 6. Your efforts to transport voters to polling locations since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts and the racial demographics of the voters you transported.
- 7. Your efforts to determine the racial demographics of votes cast in Alabama elections (local, state, and/or federal) since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts.
- 8. Your membership, including but not limited to a. Number of members;

- b. Your members who reside in Congressional Districts 2 and 7 in your proposed map(s);
- c. Racial breakdown of membership;
- d. Average income of membership; and,
- e. Percentage of membership that is registered to vote.
- 9. The percentage of your membership that is registered to vote today versus in years past, going back to your founding.
- 10. Your members who are eligible to vote but are not registered to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those members;
 - b. The reasons why those members are not registered to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist those members register to vote.
- 11.Eligible Alabama voters who are not your members and are unable to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those residents;
 - b. The reasons why those eligible voters have been unable to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist those eligible voters to vote.
- 12.Your communications with any eligible Alabamian who unsuccessfully attempted to register to vote since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible resident;
 - b. The reason why that eligible resident could not register to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible resident to register to vote.
- 13. Your communications with any eligible voter who claimed to be unable to vote in any election since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible voter;
 - b. The reason why that eligible voter could not vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible voter to vote.
- 14. Your members who have run for public office since your founding, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those members; and,
 - b. The result of their campaigns.

- 15.Your efforts "to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of African Americans and all other Americans." (First Amended Complaint ¶25).
- 16.Your efforts "to eliminate racial discrimination in the democratic process." (First Amended Complaint ¶25).
- 17. Your understanding of what activities beyond "turning out to vote on Election Day" constitute "engage[ment] in the political process." (First Amended Complaint ¶25).
- 18. Your efforts to assess who, among your members, are hindered from participating in the political process.
- 19.Your efforts to "encourage[] African Americans to engage in the political process by turning out to vote on Election Day." (First Amended Complaint ¶25).
- 20. Your communications since January 1, 2016, with any person who said they would like to become more politically engaged but felt shut out or were in fact shut out by the Democratic Party.
- 21.Your communications since January 1, 2016, with any person who said they would like to become more politically engaged but felt shut out or were in fact shut out by the Republican Party.
- 22.All bases for your statement that "significant racial disparities in voter turnout and voter registration rates remain" in Alabama. (*Stone v. Allen* Fourth Amended Complaint ¶153).
- 23. Your requests for relief.
- 24. Your issuance of public statements since January 1, 2019 concerning redistricting or the 2020 United States census, including but not limited to the contents of your public statements and the person(s) who draft, authorize, and release your public statements.
- 25. Whether, and if so, how, the historical events discussed in paragraphs 122 through 136 of your First Amended Complaint affect the opportunity of black

voters in the present to participate in the political process and elect their candidates of choice.

* * *

All terms within these topics shall have the same meaning that you gave them in your Fourth Amended Complaint. Should you believe that any of these topics require clarification, please notify the undersigned counsel in writing at least 10 days in advance of the deposition.

This deposition shall be conducted at the following time and place unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties:

Date:	Monday, April 22, 2024
Time:	10:00am (central)
Place:	Alabama State Conference of the NAACP 809 Highway 72 West, Suite D Athens, Alabama 36104

This deposition shall be conducted before a Court Reporter authorized by law to administer oaths in the State of Alabama. The deposition will be stenographically recorded.

Respectfully Submitted,

Steve Marshall Attorney General

<u>/s/ James W. Davis</u>
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Counsel for Senator Livingston and Representative Pringle

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 9, 2024, I served the foregoing document electronically upon Plaintiffs' counsel of record.

<u>/s James W. Davis</u> James W. Davis Counsel for Secretary Allen



BYLAWS FOR UNITS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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BYLAWS FOR UNITS

These Bylaws for Units pertain to all Units of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and should be read in conjunction with the Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

ARTICLE I NAME AND JURISDICTION

1. (Name of Units)

- a. State/State-Area Conference. The name of this organization shall be the State or State-Area Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Each State/State-Area Conference shall have a Youth and College Division.
- b. Branch. The name of this organization shall be the ______ Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- c. *Prison Branch.* The name of this organization shall be the Prison Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- d. College Chapter. The name of this organization shall be the College Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- e. Youth Council. The name of this organization shall be the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- f. Junior Youth Council. The name of this organization shall be the Junior Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

- g. *High School Chapter.* The name of this organization shall be the High School Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- h. *Authorized Committee.* The name of this organization shall be the Authorized Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- 2. (Jurisdiction)
 - a. The State/State-Area Conference, Branch, Prison Branch, College Chapter, High School Chapter, Youth Council, Junior Youth Council and Authorized Committee shall be a constituent and subordinate unit of the Association subject to the general authority and jurisdiction of the Board of Directors.
 - b. *Coordination of College Chapters.* Whenever a College Chapter is located in a city or county containing another unit of the NAACP, the off-campus activity of the College Chapter shall be by mutual exchange of information.
 - c. *Relationship Between Youth Units and Branches*. Youth Units and Branches have coordinate status within the Association's framework. While each affiliate has an independent status from the other, it is expected that their programs will be coordinated and the Youth Units and Branch in the same area will work in full cooperation to accomplish the aims and objectives of the Association subject to the general authority of the Board of Directors.
 - d. All NAACP Units located within the geographic boundaries of a State/State-Area Conference shall be a member of the State/State-Area Conference and are subject to the State/State-Area Conference's efforts to coordinate NAACP activities and policies within its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II OBJECTIVES

1 (Purpose of Units)

a. Units. The purpose of the Units shall be to support the policies of the Association as described in Article II of the Constitution and to support the National Office by, among other means, sharing fundraising dollars and providing financial support.

b. Objectives of State/State-Area Conferences. The purpose and aims of State/State-Area Conferences of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of discrimination; to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination; to seek legislation and policies at the state level, or at other levels if requested by the National Office, which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

In addition, its objectives shall be to: stimulate the Branches, Prison Branches, Youth Councils, High School Chapters, College Chapters, Authorized Committees and any and all Units of the Association in its jurisdiction to greater activity in the fight for freedom; to revive dormant Units in the State/State-Area Conference; to organize new Units; to assist the Association in the conduct of the work of the NAACP by increasing support for the Association by the various Units; to coordinate the activities and secure the cooperation of Units within the State/State-Area Conference; to eliminate discrimination and injustice against minority people in the area; to seek the enactment of laws in the state legislature which will advance the programs and policies of the Association. With respect of the Youth Units, these objectives should be carried out through the Youth and College Division of the State/State-Area Conference.

Objectives of Branches. The purpose and aims of Branches of the С. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of discrimination; and to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination, to seek legislation and policies at the local level, or at other levels if requested by the State/State-Area Conference of National Office, which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

d. Objectives of Prison Branches. The purpose and aims of Prison Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of discrimination; and to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination; to seek legislation and policies at the local level, or at other levels if requested by the State/State-Area Conference or National Office, which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

In addition Prison Branches shall work to improve the educational status of incarcerated persons and to provide constructive rehabilitative leadership training programs that would enable released prisoners to return to society as assets rather than liabilities. Such training and experiences shall come from active participation in committees and general unit work.

Additional objectives of the Prison Branch shall be to disseminate comprehensive knowledge of the goals and objectives of the Association as they pertain to people of all races, colors and creeds; to inform prisoners of the problems affecting African-Americans and other ethnic minority groups; to acquire knowledge concerning community pride, civic awareness, responsibility, and brotherhood; to develop a more honorably rehabilitated citizen who is able to identify and help solve the problems of our society and world; and to advance the educational and social status of African-American prisoners and other racial and ethnic minorities.

e. Objectives of College Chapters. The purpose and aims of College Chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of discrimination; to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination; and, to seek legislation and policies at the local level or at other levels if requested by the State/State-Area Conference or National Office, which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the

f.

Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

In addition, its objectives shall be to inform students of the problems affecting African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to advance the economic, education, social and political status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples; to stimulate an appreciation of the African Diaspora and other people of color's contribution to civilization; and to develop an intelligent, militant, effective leadership. These objectives shall be pursued in accordance with the policies of the Association within the framework of university regulations.

Objectives of Youth Councils. The purpose and aims of Youth Councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of discrimination; to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination; and, to seek legislation and policies at the local level or at other levels if requested by the State/State-Area Conference or national organization, which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

In addition, the purposes of the Youth Council shall be to inform youth of the problems affecting African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities, to advance the economic, educational, social and political status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples, to stimulate an appreciation of the African Diaspora and other people of color's contribution to civilization; and to develop an intelligent and militant youth leadership. These objectives shall be pursued in accordance with the policies of the Association.

g. Objectives of High School Chapters. The purpose and aims of High School Chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the

adverse effects of discrimination; and to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination; and, to seek legislation and policies at the local level, or at other levels if requested by the State/State-Area Conference or National Office, which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

In addition, the purposes of the High School Chapter shall be to inform youth of the problems affecting African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities, to advance the economic, educational, social and political status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples; to stimulate an appreciation of the African-American Diaspora and other people of color's contribution to civilization; and to develop an intelligent and militant youth leadership by devising, working out and pursuing local programs. These objectives shall be pursued in accordance with the policies of the Association within the framework of high school regulations.

h. Objectives of Junior Youth Councils. The purpose and aims of Junior Youth Councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of discrimination; and to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination; to seek legislation and policies at the local level, or at other levels if requested by the State/State-Area Conference or National Office, which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

In addition, the purposes of the Junior Youth Council shall be to inform youth of the problems affecting African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities, to advance the economic, educational, social and political status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples, to stimulate an appreciation of the African Diaspora and other people of

color's contribution to civilization; and to develop an intelligent and militant youth leadership. These objectives shall be pursued in accordance with the policies of the Association.

i. Objectives of Authorized Committees. The purpose and aims of Authorized Committees of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shall be to improve the political, educational, social, and economic status of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities; to eliminate racial prejudice; to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of discrimination; and to take lawful action to secure the elimination of racial discrimination; to seek legislation and policies at the local level or at other levels if requested by the State/State-Area Conference or National Office which advance the programs and policies of the Association; and to oppose legislation and policies which are adverse to the programs and policies of the Association consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and Bylaws, and as directed by the Board of Directors.

2. (Methods)

The methods used to obtain the Association's objectives shall be direct action, litigation, legislation and political action.

a. Direct Action

Examples. Direct action includes agitation, demonstrations, marches, picketing, boycotts, economic sanctions and other appropriate action.

Authority. In accepting the mantle of leadership bestowed by virtue of their charter which requires the aggressive pursuit of the Association's mission, Units are encouraged to follow an independent course of action set out by the Unit's membership as long as it is consistent with the Association's policies and objectives. However, no Unit shall initiate, endorse or participate in direct action on behalf of the Association, or any Unit of the Association, without the express written authorization of the President and CEO and General Counsel.

Direct Action Approval Procedure. Any Unit of the Association seeking to initiate, endorse or participate in direct action as described above shall seek prior, timely authorization in writing from the President and CEO and General Counsel. Units must submit requests for approval within 10 business days before the date of proposed action. The subject line of the e-

mail sent by the unit seeking authorization should read "Direct Action." The President and CEO shall respond in a timely manner after receipt of said request. The President and CEO and General Counsel, at their discretion and in accordance with the objectives of the Association, shall communicate approval, or disapproval of said proposed direct action in writing to the Unit. If the 10 business days make the direct action irrelevant due to the pressure to respond immediately, the unit shall receive approval by email to ensure that the response to the unit is timely.

b. Litigation

Litigation Authority. No Unit of the Association shall have authority to initiate, endorse or participate in legal action, including, but not limited to, pre-suit discussions, negotiations, court litigation, or post-suit matters on behalf of or in the name of the Association, or any Unit of the Association, without the express written authorization of the President and CEO and General Counsel.

Litigation Approval Procedure. Any Unit of the Association seeking to initiate, endorse or participate in legal action as described above shall seek prior, timely authorization in writing from the President and CEO and General Counsel. After reasonable opportunity to evaluate said proposed legal action, the President and CEO and General Counsel, at his or her discretion and in accordance with the objectives of the Association, shall communicate their approval, or disapproval of said proposed legal action in writing to the Unit.

No Unit of the Association shall support any legislation or policy that is contrary to the official position of the Association adopted by the Board of Directors.

Authority. No Unit of the Association shall initiate, endorse or participate in the passage of federal legislation, including, but not limited to, bills, statutes, regulations or resolutions on behalf of the Association, or any Unit of the Association, without the express written authorization of the President and CEO.

Legislation Approval Procedure. Any Unit of the Association seeking to initiate, endorse or participate in the passage of federal legislation as described above shall seek prior, timely authorization in writing from the President and CEO. After reasonable opportunity to evaluate said

c. Legislation

proposed federal legislation, the President and CEO, at his or her discretion and in accordance with the objectives of the Association, shall communicate their approval, or disapproval of said proposed federal legislation in writing to the Unit.

d. Political Action

All Units of the Association at the appropriate jurisdictional level are expected to: increase registration and voting; work for the enactment of municipal (local units), state (state conference) and federal (national office) legislation designed to improve the educational, political and economic status of minority groups; work to repeal racially discriminatory legislation; improve the administration of justice; secure equal enforcement of the law; and keep the National Office and the Branch informed of all proposed legislation which affects minority groups. All political action shall be non-partisan and shall not endorse candidates for public office. Statewide ballot measures proposed by a unit must first obtain the approval of the National legal staff before filing with the local balloting authority.

3. (Coalition/Affiliation with other Organizations)

- a. Authority. Units of the NAACP may affiliate and cooperate with other groups, organizations or coalitions when there is an incentive and purpose of affiliation and/or cooperation on specific issues, which are in accord with the program and policies of the Association. Prior written permission for such affiliation and/or cooperation by Units must be granted by the President and CEO.
- b. Approval Procedure for Joining Coalitions. Any Unit of the Association seeking to join a coalition shall seek prior, timely authorization in writing from the President and CEO. Units must submit requests for approval within 15 business days before joining the proposed coalition. The President and CEO shall respond within 10 business days after receipt of said request. The President and CEO, at his or her discretion and in accordance with the objectives of the Association, shall communicate approval or disapproval of said proposed coalition in writing to the Unit.

ARTICLE III ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. (Unit Status)

- a. All Units shall be 501(c)(4) entities. No Units shall be authorized to create or form any 501(c)(3) entity unless expressly approved in writing by the Board of Directors.
- b. No Unit shall be authorized to incorporate itself or to organize itself in the form of a corporation under state law unless expressly approved to do so, in writing, by the President and CEO and the General Counsel upon a showing of legal or business necessity.

2. (Units of the Association)

The Units of the Association are those Units described in Article I, Section 1 of these Bylaws.

3. (Charter)

Charter Authority. The Board of Directors shall establish Units, including Statc/Statc-Area Conferences, Branches, Prison Branches, - College Chapters, Youth Councils, High School Chapters, Junior Youth Councils, Authorized Committees, and such other subsidiaries of the Association in such places and under such conditions as it sees fit. Each of the above shall be administered under a charter granted to it by the Board of Directors and in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws for Units authorized by said Board of Directors.

- a. Charter Eligibility Criteria for State/State-Area Conferences. In any area where there exist Branches, Prison Branches, College Chapters, Youth Councils, High School Chapters, Junior Youth Councils and Authorized Committees, but where there is no existing State/State-Area Conference, application shall be made to the National Office for a State/State-Area Conference Charter in conjunction with procedures established by the Board of Directors.
 - 1. *Maintaining a State/State-Area Conference Charter*. State/State-Area Conferences must be comprised of no less than six (6) branches and six (6) Youth Units in good standing; pay all annual assessments; and, file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association.

- b. Charter Eligibility Criteria for Branches. In any jurisdiction where there is no existing Branch, application shall be made to the National Office for a Branch charter in conjunction with procedures established by the Board of Directors. Prospective Branches must be comprised of no fewer than one hundred (100) adult members. The jurisdictional boundaries of a prospective Branch shall not conflict with the boundaries of any existing Branch.
 - 1. Maintaining a Branch Charter. A Branch shall maintain no fewer than 50 adult members; shall pay all annual assessments; and, shall file all year-end reports as required by the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association in order to maintain its charter.
 - 2. A Branch must also maintain good standing with its State/State-Area Conference by filing annual year-end reports and paying all State/State-Area Conference assessments.
- c. Charter Eligibility Criteria for Prison Branches. In any prison/correctional facility where there is no existing Prison Branch, application shall be made to the National Office for Prison Branch charter in conjunction with procedures established by the Board of Directors. Prospective Prison Branches must be comprised of no fewer than 25 members.
 - 1. Maintaining a Prison Branch Charter. A Prison Branch shall maintain no fewer than 25 members; shall pay all annual assessments; and, shall file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association.
 - 2. A Prison Branch must also maintain good standing with its State/State-Area Conference by filing annual year-end reports and paying all State/State-Area Conference assessments.
- d. Charter Eligibility Criteria for College Chapters. College Chapters shall contain at least 25 members under age 25 and/or be currently enrolled as a student in a college or university.
 - 1. Maintaining a College Chapter Charter. College Chapters shall maintain no fewer than 25 student memberships for two consecutive years; shall pay all annual assessments; and, shall file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association.

- 2. A College Chapter must also maintain good standing with its State/State-Area Conference by filing annual year-end reports and paying all State/State-Area Conference assessments.
- e Charter Eligibility Criteria for Youth Councils. Youth Councils shall contain at least 25 members who must be under 25 years of age. In the absence of a Young Adult Council in the jurisdiction, the Youth Council membership may include members between the ages of 19-25.
 - 1. Maintaining a Youth Council Charter. Youth Councils shall have 25 members, pay all annual assessments; and, file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association.
 - 2. A Youth Council must also maintain good standing with its State/State-Area Conference by filing annual year-end reports and paying all State/State-Area Conference assessments.
- f. Chapter Eligibility Criteria for High School Chapters. High School Chapters shall contain at least 25 members who are currently enrolled in a high school or comparable secondary school.
 - 1. Maintaining a High School Chapter Charter. High School Chapters shall have 25 members enrolled in the high school; pay all annual assessments; and, file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association.
 - 2. A High School Chapter must also maintain good standing with its State/State-Area Conference by filing annual year-end reports and paying all State/State-Area Conference assessments.
- g. Chapter Eligibility Criteria for Junior Youth Councils. Junior Youth Councils may be organized separately from Youth Councils where there are at least 25 youth members under 13 years of age.
 - 1. Maintaining a Junior Youth Council. Junior Youth Councils shall contain 25 members, pay all annual assessments; and, file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association.
 - 2. A Junior Youth Council must also maintain good standing with its State/State-Area Conference by filing annual year-end reports and paying all State/State-Area Conference assessments.
- h. Charter Eligibility Criteria for Authorized Committees. Authorized Committees may be organized in areas where there are an insufficient

number of members to maintain a Branch. Authorized Committees must contain at least seven (7) members and shall report to the State/State-Area Conference in their jurisdiction, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board of Directors may enact. It shall receive a Certificate of Authority from the National Office.

- 1. Maintaining an Authorized Committee Charter. Authorized Committees shall have seven (7) members, pay all annual assessments; and, shall file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association.
- 2. An Authorized Committee must also maintain good standing with its State/State-Area Conference by filing annual year-end reports and paying all State/State-Area Conference assessments.

4. (Assessments)

- a. National Assessments
 - 1. Unit Freedom Fund and other assessments for the support of the Association, as established by the Board of Directors, shall be paid to the National Office within 90 calendar days before the Annual National Convention. The above-mentioned assessments refer to the previous calendar year's assessments and must be paid in order for Unit delegates to be eligible to vote at the National Convention.
 - 2. Fundraising Assessments. The net proceeds of each contribution, entertainment or fundraising effort by a Unit, excluding ACT-SO and Back-To-School/Stay-In-School and other approved programs, except for College Chapters subject to college and/or university fundraising requirements, shall be divided as follows: 25% to the National Office, 75% to the Unit; unless, in any case, written permission is obtained from the National Office for some different division, provided that the entire net proceeds of any fundraising effort for exclusively national purposes shall be transmitted to the National Office.

Notwithstanding the foregoing obligation, a Unit shall be exempt from disbursing 25% of its net proceeds of each contribution, fundraising or entertainment effort to the National Office if, and when, it increases its membership, as recorded by the National Office, by 35% from the previous calendar year. When the Branch increases its membership level by 35% from January 1 of a year to

December 31 of that same year, the Unit shall be required to submit only 15% of its net proceeds of each fundraising or entertainment effort for the succeeding year to the National Office. The assessment reduction is earned on a year to year basis, based on the membership increase of the previous year.

- 3. A financial report of all such entertainment, contributions and fundraising activities shall be rendered to the Unit, the National Office and the public. The Unit must submit the report to the National Office, with the National Office's share within 45 days following the date of the event.
- b. State/State-Area Conference Assessments. Whenever the Unit comes within the jurisdiction of a State/State-Area Conference, the Unit assessment for support of the State/State-Area Conference shall be paid into the treasury of the State/State-Area Conference within sixty (60) calendar days of the annual State/State-Area Conference Convention. The amount of said assessment shall be determined by the State/State-Area Conference with the approval of the Board of Directors. Youth Unit assessments shall be paid into the State/State-Area Conference Youth and College Division Treasury.

5. (Per Capita Assessment for State/State-Area Conferences)

The National Office will provide a per capita membership match for State/State-Area Conferences at the rate of 25ϕ per member of each Unit thereof.

6. (Real Property)

Units may not own real property. No unit, entity or affiliate may own or maintain or acquire any equitable interest in real property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the NAACP, Inc., may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the principles, aims and purposes of the Association, hold and/or own real property for the use and benefit of a particular unit. Any real property shall be owned in the name of NAACP, Inc., and in appropriate instances be held under circumstances approved by the Board of Directors.

7. (Intellectual Property; NAACP Trademarks)

- a. NAACP Trademarks. Personal use of the NAACP Trademark is prohibited. No Unit or member may use the NAACP name or any of its trademarks in conjunction with any person or entity on any product, without the express written authorization of the President and CEO.
- b. NAACP Logo and Letterhead. Personal use of the NAACP logo and letterhead is prohibited. No member shall use the NAACP logo or letterhead in conjunction with any entity; on any product, without express written authorization of the President and CEO.

ARTICLE IV MEMBERSHIP

1. (Membership Prerequisites)

Any person who is in accordance with the principles and policies of the Association may become a member of this Association with consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting the terms of the Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Bylaws for Units, and by paying annually in advance the requisite membership fees as prescribed by the Board of Directors. Membership in the Units shall include membership in the National Association. Members of NAACP Units are encouraged to support the Association and cooperate to conserve resources in pursuit of the NAACP's mission and goals.

2. (Effective Date of Membership in the Branches, Youth Units and Authorized Committees)

- a. The effective date of Membership in a Branch, Youth Unit or Authorized Committee is the date membership payment is received by the aforementioned Unit either at a meeting of the General Membership or of the Executive Committee of the Unit; by the Unit Secretary; or by the Unit office, if there is one. In the event the National Office receives a membership fee from an individual who has indicated a desire to affiliate with a specific Unit, the National Office will notify said Unit that the membership fee has been received and, at the same time, transmit the Unit's share of the membership fee to the Unit. In such a case, such membership shall be effective upon receipt by the Unit of its share of the membership fee from the National Office.
- b. The minimum voting age for any member in good standing in Branch Elections shall be seventeen (17) years of age. Said member may vote in

the Branch Election if he/she has paid the Regular Adult membership fee to the Branch

3. (Membership in the State/State-Area Conference)

- All Units in the State/State-Area Conference's jurisdiction are a. automatically members of the State/State-Area Conference, and are required to pay annually the prescribed assessment fee established by the Legislative Session of the State/State-Area Conference and approved by the Board of Directors. In order to be a Unit in good standing of the State/State-Area Conference, a Unit shall have paid its yearly assessment fee to the State/State-Area Conference and the per capita tax on each membership sent to the Association, and shall have at least fifty adult (50) adult members in good standing of a Branch; at least twenty-five (25) members of a Prison Branch; and at least twenty-five (25) of a College Chapter, Youth Council, High School Chapter, Junior Youth Council; and at least seven members of an Authorized Committee, at least sixty (60) days prior to any meeting of said Conference. All Units must be in good standing; pay all annual assessments; and, file all annual year-end reports as required by the Association to participate in meetings of the Conference. Only members of Units in good standing as defined above are members of the State/State-Area Conference.
- b. Youth Units. There shall be a Youth and College Division of the State/State-Area Conference. It shall be comprised of the Youth Units and they shall be governed by the Constitution and these bylaws.

4. (Membership in the Branch)

- a. Any person who is a permanent resident or who works within a Branch's jurisdiction may become a member of said Branch, providing they have paid the annual requisite Regular Adult Membership fee.
- b. Members of the Association in good standing where Branches are being formed, or who establish permanent residence within the jurisdiction of an existing branch, or who work within the jurisdiction of an existing Branch, may affiliate with the local Branch and be entitled to vote upon presenting satisfactory evidence of their membership. They shall not be assessed annual membership fees by the Branch until the expiration of the annual membership for which they have paid.
- c. Members of the Association shall affiliate and vote with only one Unit at a time.

5. (Membership in the Prison Branch)

- a. Any person incarcerated in a prison or correctional facility who is in accordance with the principles and policies of the Association, may become a member of Prison Branch, with consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting the terms of the Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by paying an annual membership fee in accordance with Article IV, Section 12 d, of these bylaws.
- b. Members of the Association in good standing, where Prison Branches are being formed, or who are incarcerated in a prison and/or correctional facility where a Prison Branch is in existence, may affiliate with the local Prison Branch and be entitled to vote in the Prison Branch election, upon presenting satisfactory evidence of their membership. They shall not be assessed annual membership fees by the Prison Branch until the expiration of the annual membership for which they have paid.
- c. Members of a Prison Branch shall affiliate and vote with only one Unit at a time.

6. (College Chapter Membership)

- a. Any person under the age of twenty-five (25) and/or currently enrolled as a student at a college or university who is in accordance with the principles and policies of the Association, may become a member of a College Chapter, with consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting the terms of the Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by paying an annual membership fee in accordance with Article IV, Section 12, a through c of these Bylaws.
- b. Members of the Association in good standing, who are qualified for membership in the College Chapter, may affiliate with the new College Chapter, where the same is being formed in the locality, and be entitled to vote upon presenting satisfactory evidence of Association membership. They shall not be assessed annual membership fees by the College Chapter until the expiration of the annual membership for which they have paid.
- c. Members of a College Chapter shall affiliate and vote with only one Unit at a time.

7. (Youth Council Membership)

- a. Any person under age twenty-five (25) who is in accordance with the principles and policies of the Association, may become a member of a Youth Council, with the consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting the terms of the Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by paying annually the requisite fee. By his/her 25th birthday, the Youth Council member must transfer his/her membership to the Branch or College Chapter if currently enrolled as a student at said college or university.
- b. Members of the Association in good standing, where Youth Councils are being formed, or who establish residence in a community where a Youth Council is in existence may affiliate with the local Youth Council and be entitled to vote upon presenting satisfactory evidence of their membership. They shall not be assessed annual membership fees by the Youth Council until the expiration of the annual membership for which they have paid.
- c. Members of a Youth Council shall affiliate and vote with only one Unit at a time.

8. (High School Chapters)

- a. Any person who is enrolled as a student in a high school or comparable secondary school who is in accordance with the principles and policies of the Association, may become a member of a High School Chapter, with the consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting the terms of the Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by paying annually the requisite fee. On his/her 21st birthday, the High School Chapter member must transfer his/her membership to the Young Adult Council.
- b. Members of the Association in good standing, where High School Chapters are being formed, or who establish residence in a community where a High School Chapter is in existence, may affiliate with the local High School Chapter and be entitled to vote upon presenting satisfactory evidence of their membership. They shall not be assessed annual membership fees by the High School Chapter until the expiration of the annual membership for which they have paid.
- c. Members of a High School Chapter shall affiliate and vote with only one Unit at a time.

9. (Junior Youth Councils)

- a. Any person under age 13, who is in accordance with the principles and policies of the Association, may become a member of a Junior Youth Council, with the consent of the Board of Directors, by accepting the terms of the Constitution of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by paying annually the requisite fee. On his/her 13th birthday, the Junior Youth Council member must transfer his/her membership to the Youth Council.
- b. Members of the Association in good standing, where Junior Youth Councils are being formed, or who establish residence in a community where a Junior Youth Council is in existence, may affiliate with the local Junior Youth Council and be entitled to vote upon presenting satisfactory evidence of their membership. They shall not be assessed annual membership fees by the Junior Youth Council until the expiration of the annual membership for which they have paid.
- c. Members of a Junior Youth Council shall affiliate and vote with only one Unit at a time.

10. (Dues)

The National Office and Units of the Association shall share in all membership dues as hereinafter provided.

11. (Division of Regular Membership Dues)

The Unit shall remit to the treasury of the National Association, the National Office's share of all membership fees within 15 calendar days of their receipt, in the following proportions, and may retain the balance in its treasury for local purposes:

- a. REGULAR ADULT MEMBERSHIP. For persons twenty-one (21) years of age and over thirty dollars (\$30.00): to NAACP National Office eighteen dollars and ten cents (\$18.10) (includes State/State-Area Conference tax); and to local treasury eleven dollars and ninety cents (\$11.90).
- b. YOUTH MEMBERSHIP WITH *CRISIS*. For persons twenty (20) years of age and under fifteen dollars (\$15.00): to National Office ten dollars and twenty cents (\$10.20) (includes State/State-Area Conference tax); and to local treasury four dollars and eighty cents (\$4.80).

- c. YOUTH MEMBERSHIP WITHOUT *CRISIS* For persons seventeen (17) years of age and under ten dollars (\$10.00): to National Office seven dollars (\$7.00) (includes State/State-Area Conference tax); and to local treasury three dollars (\$3.00).
- d. PRISON MEMBERSHIP WITH *CRISIS* For persons who are incarcerated twelve dollars (\$12.00): to National Office seven dollars and twenty cents (\$7.20) (includes State/State-Area Conference tax); and to local treasury four dollars and eighty cents (\$4.80).
- e. WOMEN IN THE NAACP (WIN) For women who are paid members of the NAACP ten dollars (\$10.00): to National Office five dollars (\$5.00) (includes State/State-Area Conference tax); and to local treasury five dollars (\$5.00).

12. (Annual Corporate Membership)

Annual Corporate Memberships of \$5,000.00 shall be divided as follows: threefifths (3/5) or (\$3,000.00) to the National Office; two-fifths (2/5) or (\$2,000.00) to the State/State Area Conference, Branch or other Unit, provided the Annual Corporate Membership is solicited through the State/State Area Conference, Branch or other Unit. This membership level would not have voting privileges in State/State Area Conference and other units.

13. (Division of Life Membership Dues)

- *Junior Life Membership* one hundred dollars (\$100.00), for children thirteen (13) years of age and under, shall be divided as follows: three-fifths (3/5) or (\$60.00) to the National Office; two-fifths (2/5) or (\$40.00) to the Branch, provided the Junior Life Membership is solicited through the Branch or other Unit.
- b. Bronze Life Membership four hundred dollars (\$400.00), for youth fourteen (14) to twenty (20) years of ages shall be divided as follows: three-fifths (3/5) or (\$240.00) to the National Office, two-fifths (2/5) or (\$160.00) to the Branch, provided the Bronze Life Membership is solicited through the Branch or other Unit.
- c. Silver Life Membership seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) shall be divided as follows: three-fifths (3/5) or \$450 to the National Office, two-fifths (2/5) or \$300 to the Branch provided the Silver Life Membership is solicited through the Branch or other Unit.

- d. Gold Life Membership one thousand-five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) shall be divided as follows: three-fifths (3/5) or (\$900.00) to the National Office; two-fifths (2/5) or (\$600.00) to the Branch, provided the Gold Life Membership is solicited through the Branch or other Unit. Gold Life Membership shall be available only to holders of fully paid Silver Life Memberships of the NAACP.
- *Diamond Life Membership* two thousand-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) shall be divided as follows: three-fifths (3/5) or (\$1,500.00) to the National Office; two-fifths (\$1,000) to the Branch, provided the Diamond Life Membership is solicited through the Branch or other Unit. Diamond Life Membership shall be available only to holders of fully paid Gold Life Memberships of the NAACP.
- *f.* Subscribing Life Membership shall be divided by the three-fifths/two-fifths formula stated above. Annual minimum payments shall be 10% over a period of ten years.

ARTICLE V GOVERNANCE

1. (Meetings of Units)

Regular Meetings. Regular membership meetings of Branches and Youth Units shall be held at least once a month, and there may be such other public or special meetings as may be required. Regular meetings shall be held on a fixed day or date of each month.

2. (Meetings of the State/State-Area Conference)

- a. Regular meetings of the State/State-Area Conference shall be held on a fixed day or date of each year;
- b. *Executive Committee of the State/State-Area Conference*. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once every quarter or as established in the approved Bylaws of the State/State-Area Conference. *Special Committee meetings may be called by the President, Secretary or by three members of the Committee on three days written notice.* The notice must state the purpose for which the meeting is called.

- 3. (Annual Meeting of Units)
 - a. *State/State-Area Conferences.* Each State/State-Area Conference shall have an Annual Convention at a time and place selected by delegates at the previous Annual Convention. At the Convention, the Conference is to act upon Annual reports from the Officers and Standing Committees. Each Conference shall conduct biennial elections pursuant to Article IX, Section b of these Bylaws.
 - b. *Branches.* Each Branch shall hold an Annual Meeting in the month of December to receive and act upon Annual reports from the Officers/Chairpersons of Standing Committees and to vote for members of the Board of Directors and may install those Officers and Executive Committee Members elected at the Biennial Election.
 - c. *Prison Branches.* Each Prison Branch shall hold an Annual Meeting in the month of December, or as soon thereafter as correctional facility regulations allow, to receive and act upon Annual reports from the Officers/Chairpersons of Standing Committees; to vote for members of the Board of Directors; and, may install those Officers and Executive Committee Members, including the Prison Branch Coordinator/Prison Director elected at the Biennial Election.
 - d. *College Chapters.* Each College Chapter shall hold an Annual Meeting for the election of officers between March 1 and April 15 of each year, unless the date(s) of the meeting is changed with the written approval of the National Office.
 - e. *Youth Councils.* Each Youth Council shall hold an Annual Election Meeting which may coincide with the regular meeting of the Youth Council and shall be held between March 1 and April 15, unless the date of the meeting is changed with the written approval of the National Office.
 - f. *High School Chapters.* Each High School Chapter shall hold an Annual Election Meeting which may coincide with the regular meeting of the High School Chapter and shall be held between March 1 and April 15, unless the date of the meeting is changed with the written approval of the National Office.
 - g. Junior Youth Councils. Each Junior Youth Council shall hold an Annual Election Meeting which may coincide with the regular meeting of the Junior Youth Council and shall be held between March 1 and April 15,

unless the date of the meeting is changed with the written approval of the National Office.

h. *Authorized Committees.* Each Authorized Committee shall hold an Annual Meeting in the month of December to receive and act upon Annual reports from the Officers/Chairmen of Standing Committees and to vote for members of the Board of Directors and may install those Officers and Executive Committee Members elected at the Biennial Election.

4. (Notice of Annual Meeting)

- a. State/State-Area Conferences. Written notice shall be provided a minimum of 30 days prior to the time and place of the Annual State/State-Area Conference Convention to each member Unit in good standing.
- b. Branches, Youth Councils, High School Chapters, Junior Youth Councils and Authorized Committees. Written notice shall be provided a minimum of 30 days prior to the time and place of the Annual Meeting to each member in good standing in writing, or published in some local newspaper of general circulation.
- c. *Prison Branches.* Written notice shall be provided a minimum of 30 days prior of the time and place of the Annual Meeting to each member in good standing in writing, or published in the newspaper or newsletter of the prison or correctional facility as facility regulations allow.
- d. College Chapters. Written notice of the time and place of the Annual Meeting shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Chapter, at least seven (7) days in advance of the date of the Annual Meeting. Notice of the regular monthly or special meetings shall be published in the campus publication.

5. (Special Meetings of Branches, Youth Units and Authorized Committees)

Special Meetings may be called at any time and place and on three days written notice to all members by the President, or by any three members of the Executive Committee; or by any ten members of the Unit by signed declaration to the Secretary, who in turn must call the meeting. The notice must state the purpose for which the meeting is called. If the meeting is to be held via teleconference or electronic meeting, the conference call number or sign in code must be provided

6. (Meetings of the Executive Committee of Branches, Prison Branches and Youth Units)

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month at such times and places as it may determine. Special Committee meetings may be called by the President, Secretary or by two members of the Committee on two days written notice. The notice must state the purpose for which the meeting is called.

7. (Meetings of Standing Committees)

The Standing Committees shall meet regularly once a month at places they may determine. They shall inform the President of the time and place of each meeting. Special meetings may be called by the Chairperson or by two members on two days written notice. If the meeting is to be held via teleconference or electronic meeting, the conference call number or sign in code must be provided.

8. (Quorum)

- a. State/State-Area Conferences, Branches, Prison Branches and Authorized Committees. The number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings shall be decided upon by a resolution adopted by the Unit which shall be incorporated into the Unit Bylaws.
- b. College Chapters, Youth Councils, High School Chapters and Junior Youth Councils. The number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings shall be decided upon by a resolution adopted by the Youth Council.

9. (Order of Business)

Any NAACP Unit, unless altered or suspended at any meeting by a majority vote of the members present, shall follow the order of business at meetings of any NAACP Unit:

- (1) Ascertainment of members present;
- (2) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (3) Reports of Officers;
- (4) Reports of Committees;

- (5) Unfinished Business; and
- (6) New Business.

In the event that the provisions herein do not address a specific procedural question, the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall apply. Nonetheless, mere good faith failure to adhere to such rules may not constitute grounds for removal or suspension pursuant to Article X.

10. (Faculty Advisor)

- a. There shall be a Faculty Advisor for a College Chapter or a Faculty Advisory Committee (not to exceed three members), in accordance with the rules of the college and/or student government regulations relating thereto.
- b. The Faculty Advisor to the College Chapter must be an employee of the College and meet the requirements as set forth by the College and/or Student Government regulations relating to serving as advisor to a bona fide College or group. In addition, the Faculty Advisor must be a member of the NAACP. The Advisor shall serve as an ex-officio member of the College Chapter without voting rights.

11. (Selection of a Youth Council Advisor)

- a. There shall be an Advisor for Youth Councils in conformity with the rules of the Association. The Advisor must be a member in good standing of the Association, be at least twenty-five (25) years of age or at least twentytwo (22) years of age if the person is a member of the branch; reside or work within the jurisdiction in which the Youth Council operates and shall be in accord with the aims and objectives of the Association. The Advisor shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Youth Council Executive Committee without voting rights.
- b. In jurisdictions where there is a Branch and a Youth Council, the Youth Council shall submit in writing the names of the elected Advisor to the Branch Executive Committee at the Branch Executive Committee meeting immediately following the Annual Meeting of the Youth Council. The Branch Executive Committee must accept or reject the submitted name within fifteen (15) days after the submission in writing to the Youth Council President. Should the Branch Executive Committee fail to act on the submitted name within fifteen (15) days after the submission, the submitted named adult shall become the Advisor.

- c. If the submitted name is rejected, a written explanation as to the justification for a denial must accompany the response forwarded to the Youth Council President. The Youth Council Executive Committee then has the option of electing and submitting another name to the Branch Executive Committee or to utilize the controversy process as outlined in Article V, Section 14.
- d. The Youth Council and Advisor may select the Co-Advisors as they see fit.

12. (High School Chapter Advisors)

- a. There shall be an Advisor for High School Chapters in conformity with the rules of the Association. The Advisor must be a member in good standing of the Association, be at least twenty-five (25) years of age; and be an employee of the high school in which the High School Chapter operated, and shall be in accord with the aims and objectives of the Association. The Advisor shall serve as an ex-officio member of the High School Chapter Executive Committee without voting rights.
- b. The High School Chapter shall submit in writing the names of the elected Advisor to the Branch Executive Committee at the Branch Executive Committee meeting immediately following the Annual Meeting of the High School Chapter. The Branch Executive Committee must accept or reject the submitted name within fifteen (15) days after the submission in writing to the High School Chapter President. Should the Branch Executive Committee fail to act on the submitted name within fifteen (15) days after the submission, the submitted name dault shall become the Advisor.
- c. If the submitted name is rejected, a written explanation as to the justification for a denial must accompany the response forwarded to the High School Chapter President. The High School Chapter Executive Committee then has the option of electing and submitting another name to the Branch Executive Committee or to utilize the controversy process as outlined in these Bylaws.

13. (Junior Youth Council Advisors)

The Branch Executive Committee shall appoint the Advisor for the Junior Youth Council. The Advisor must be a member of the Branch. The Advisor shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Junior Youth Council Executive Committee without voting rights.

14. (Controversies Between Branch and Youth Units)

Within fifteen (15) days after a controversy arises between a Youth Unit and a Branch, the Advisor, the Presidents and Secretaries of both Units shall prepare and forward signed report(s) to the President and CEO of the Association for mediation, arbitration, decision or referral to the appropriate Regional Office or State/State-Area Conference for investigation and other action. Respective parties shall send copies of all reports submitted by them to State/State-Area Conference and Field Operations and Membership Department and to the other party to the controversy. The original report to the President and CEO shall contain a statement that copies have been forwarded as provided above.

15. (Indebtedness for State/State-Area Conferences, Branches, Prison Branches and Authorized Committees)

- a. No indebtedness or obligation shall be incurred by the State/State-Area Conference, Branch, Prison Branch or Authorized Committee or any of its officers or agents in the name of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Office shall not be responsible for any indebtedness or obligation incurred by the State/State-Area Conference, Branch, Prison Branch, Authorized Committee or any of its officers or agents.
- b. Indebtedness exceeding \$300.00 per month in the aggregate shall not be incurred in the name of, or on behalf of the State/State-Area Conference or Branch unless by vote of the Executive Committee.

16. (Indebtedness for Youth Units)

- a. No indebtedness or obligation shall be incurred by the Youth Unit or any of its officers or agents in the name or behalf of the Association or of the Unit, and the Association shall not be responsible for any indebtedness or obligation incurred by the Youth Unit or by any of its officers or agents.
- b. No indebtedness or obligation of more than \$25.00 shall be incurred in the name or on behalf of the College Chapter, Youth Council, High School

Chapter or Junior Youth Council unless by vote of the Branch Youth Work Committee.

c. College Chapters shall additionally be governed by applicable college or university policies.

17. (Fiscal Business Year)

- a. The fiscal and business year of all Units shall begin on January 1 and end December 31.
- b. The installation of officers can take place following elections or at a time and place designated by the body.

18. (Unit Bookkeeping System)

The Unit must use the uniform bookkeeping system provided by the National Office.

19. (Audits)

The books of the Unit shall be audited annually by an auditing system acceptable to the National Office.

ARTICLE VI OFFICERS OF UNITS AND STAFF

1. (Officers and Staff)

- a. The elective officers of the NAACP Units shall be: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and additional officers as the NAACP Unit may prescribe pursuant to local Bylaws.
- b. *Staff and Executive Directors.* Units may employ Staff and/or Executive Directors where budgets of Units warrant such employment, upon terms and conditions approved by the President and CEO.
- c. *Restrictions.* Executive Directors or other staff shall not be members of the Executive Committee of the Unit.

2. (Qualifications)

- a. State/State-Area Conferences. Only members in good standing of Units in good standing within the jurisdiction of the State/State-Area Conference shall be eligible to run for office in the State/State-Area Conference. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of a Unit in good standing within the jurisdiction of the State/State-Area Conference by December 15 of the year prior to the State/State-Area Conference election. For the purpose of running for office, a member of Unit in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference election. For the purpose of running for office, a person must be a member of Unit in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference as defined in Article IV, Section 3 of these Bylaws.
- b. Branch. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office or vote in a Branch election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of the Branch as a bona fide member of the Branch by April 1 of the election year and remains a continuous member of the branch through the election process; and who lives and/or works within the Branch jurisdiction. For the purpose of being elected to the Nominating Committee or the Election Supervisory Committee, signing a nominating petition or voting in Branch elections, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the Branch for at least 30 calendar days prior to the date the election is held or the nominating petition is filed. For all other purposes, a member in good standing is one who has paid the requisite minimum membership fee to the Branch.
- c. Prison Branch. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office of the Prison Branch Coordinator/Program director. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of the National Office as a bona fide member at least one hundred eighty (180) calendar days prior to the date nominations are made and is a resident of the prison or correctional facility. For the purpose of being elected, the position of State Prison Branch Coordinator/Program Director shall be directly elected by members of the Prison Branch.
- d. *College Chapter*. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office or to vote in a College Chapter election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one who has paid the prescribed membership fee no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date of elections. For the purpose of being nominated by the Nominating Committee, a member in good standing is one who has been

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a bona fide member of the College Chapter and one who has paid the prescribed membership fee by twelve noon the day of the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting. In order to run for College Chapter office or vote in a College Chapter election, Life Members and Members-at-Large must be actively affiliated with the College Chapter at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to any meeting at which they are nominated for office or seek to vote.

- e. *Youth Council*. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office or to vote in a Youth Council election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one who has paid the prescribed membership fee no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date of elections. For the purpose of being nominated by the Nominating Committee, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the Youth Council and one who has paid the prescribed membership fee by twelve noon on the day of the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting. In order to run for Youth Council office or vote in a Youth Council election, Junior Life Members, Life Members, and Members-at-Large must be actively affiliated with the Youth Council at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to any meeting at which they are nominated for office or seek to vote.
- f. *High School Chapter*. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office or to vote in a High School Chapter election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one who has paid the prescribed membership fee no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date of elections. For the purpose of being nominated by the Nominating Committee, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the High School Chapter and one who has paid the prescribed membership fee by twelve noon on the day of the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting. In order to run for Iligh School Chapter office or vote in a High School Chapter election, Junior Life Members, Life Members, and Members-at-Large must be actively affiliated with the High School Chapter at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to any meeting at which they are nominated for office or seek to vote.
- g. Junior Youth Council. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office or to vote in a Junior Youth Council election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one who has paid the prescribed membership fee no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date of elections. For the purpose of being nominated by the Nominating Committee, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the Junior Youth Council and one who has paid

the prescribed membership fee by twelve noon on the day of the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting. In order to run for Junior Youth Council office or vote in a Junior Youth Council election, Junior Life Members, Life Members, and Members-at-Large must be actively affiliated with the Junior Youth Council at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to any meeting at which they are nominated for office or seek to vote.

Authorized Committee. Members in good standing shall be eligible to run h. for office or vote in an Authorized Committee election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of the Authorized Committee as a bona fide member of the Authorized Committee at least one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days prior to the date nominations are made and who lives and/or works within the Authorized Committee's jurisdiction. For the purpose of being elected to the Nominating Committee or the Election Supervisory Committee, signing a nominating petition or voting in Authorized Committee elections, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the Authorized Committee for at least (30) calendar days prior to the date the election is held or the nominating petition is filed. For all other purposes, a member in good standing is one who has paid the requisite minimum membership fee to the Authorized Committee.

3. (Term of Office)

- a. State/State-Area Conference. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot for a two-year term, in each odd-numbered year and shall serve until their successor is elected and qualified. In no case shall Youth and College Division Officers serve beyond their 25th birthday. The term for officers shall begin on the date of the election and shall end on the date that their successors are elected and qualify.
- b. Branch. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot for a two-year term and shall serve until their successor is elected and qualified. The term for officers shall begin on January 1 following the election. All minutes and other official records are the property of the Branch and shall be promptly transferred to the newly elected and qualified officers within 30 days after the election. Noncompliance with terms herein shall be considered conduct that is inimical to the best interests of the NAACP, meriting disciplinary action pursuant to Article X.

- c. Prison Branch. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot for a two-year term until their successor is elected and qualified. The term for officers shall begin on January 1 following the election. All official records shall be transferred to the newly elected and qualified officers within 30 days after the election.
- e. College Chapter. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. The term for officers shall begin on the date of their election. All minutes and other official records are the property of the Youth Unit and shall be promptly transferred to the newly elected and qualified officers within 30 days after the election. Non-compliance with terms herein shall be considered conduct that is inimical to the best interests of the NAACP, meriting disciplinary action pursuant to Article X.
- f. Youth Council. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. The term for officers shall begin on the date of their election. All minutes and other official records are the property of the Youth Unit and shall be promptly transferred to the newly elected and qualified officers within 30 days after the election. Non-compliance with terms herein shall be considered conduct that is inimical to the best interests of the NAACP, meriting disciplinary action pursuant to Article X.
- g. Junior Council. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. The term for officers shall begin on the date of their election. All minutes and other official records are the property of the Youth Unit and shall be promptly transferred to the newly elected and qualified officers within 30 days after the election. Non-compliance with terms herein shall be considered conduct that is inimical to the best interests of the NAACP, meriting disciplinary action pursuant to Article X.
- h. Authorized Committee. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot and shall hold office for two years or until their successors are elected and qualified. The term for officers shall begin on the date of their election. All official records shall be transferred to the newly elected and qualified officers within 30 days.

ARTICLE VII DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF UNITS

1. (President)

The duties of the President shall be:

- a To preside at meetings of the NAACP Unit and act as Chair of the Executive Committee.
- b. To appoint the Chair and members of all Committees not otherwise elected by the General Membership or the Executive Committee of the NAACP Unit; except the Chair of the Youth Work Committee of a Branch or State/State Area Conference.
- c. Between meetings of the Executive Committee and the NAACP Unit, to exercise general executive authority on behalf of the NAACP Unit, subject to ratification by the Executive Committee.
- d. To countersign all checks and properly supported requisitions for disbursements from the NAACP Unit Treasury.
- e. To perform such other functions and exercise such further duties as may be voted from time to time by the NAACP Unit or the Executive Committee.
- f. To be an ex-officio member of all committees except, in the case of State/State-Area Conferences, Branches and Prison Branches, the Nominating Committee and Election Supervisory Committee, and in the case of the State Youth and College Division, the Youth Nominating Committee.
- g. To encourage and assist all Committees in the development of their programs and the performance of their duties.
- h. To recommend, to the Executive Committee, the removal of any Chairperson of a Standing or Special Committees.
- *i.* Additional Duties for Prison Branch Presidents. In addition to the previous duties, Prison Branch Presidents shall perform the duties through the appropriate procedures applicable to their respective prison or correctional facility.

- *j.* Additional Duties for Youth Council Presidents. In addition to the previous duties, Youth Unit Presidents shall represent the Youth Unit on the Executive Committee of the Branch.
- 2. (Vice President)

The duties of the Vice President shall be:

- a. To perform all the duties of the President in his/her absence or disability. In case of more than one Vice President, the Vice Presidents shall be designated as first, second, third and so forth and shall perform their duties according to their numerical rank.
- b. In the event of the resignation, removal or death of the President, the Vice President(s) shall automatically ascend to the position of President, according to their numerical rank, for the remainder of the term of the presidency. Any other Vice President(s) shall ascend in the same manner.
- 3. (Secretary)

The duties of the Secretary shall be:

- a.. To act as Secretary of the NAACP Unit and the Executive Committee; to give members notice of regular meetings and three (3) calendar days notice of special meetings of the NAACP Unit and Executive Committee; to keep full and accurate records of the proceedings of the NAACP Unit and of the Executive Committee and record the same in a minute book or minute books, provided that, in NAACP Units employing paid staff, the responsibility of giving the membership required notice of meetings shall be discharged by said staff under the oversight of the Secretary.
- b. To keep a record of all NAACP Unit members and their dues, provided that wherever paid staff is employed such duties shall be discharged by said staff under the oversight of the Secretary.
- c. To give receipts for all membership fees received and to transmit such fees to the NAACP Unit Treasurer; to send promptly to the Association lists of all membership fees received; and to secure from the Treasurer and forward to the Association that portion of membership fees due to the Association.

- d. To aid, coordinate and integrate the work of the several committees and divisions of the NAACP Unit, provided that wherever an Executive Director is employed such duties shall be discharged by said Executive Director.
- e. To submit reports to the NAACP Unit and the Executive Committee at all regular meetings, or whenever required by either body, covering the status of the NAACP Unit and its activities since the date of the last report; to submit to the NAACP Unit at its annual meeting an annual report of the status and activities of the NAACP Unit, provided that, where an Executive Director is employed, such duties shall be discharged by said Executive Director. The Director shall forward a copy of all reports, when adopted by the NAACP Unit, to the Association.
- f. To keep the President and CEO of the Association informed of all events affecting the interests of minority groups in the vicinity of the NAACP Unit, and to submit to the Association, whenever required by the Association, a report on NAACP Unit activities, provided that, wherever an Executive Director is employed, such duties shall be discharged by said Executive Director.
- g. In conjunction with the President, to sign requisitions for disbursements from the NAACP Unit Treasury and to maintain a file of receipts and disbursements.
- h. The Secretary shall be an ex-officio member of all committees except the Nominating Committee and the Election Supervisory Committee.
- *i.* Additional Duties for State/State-Area Conference Secretaries. The State/State-Area Conference Secretary shall keep a record of all Conference Units and Assessments, provided that whenever paid staff is employed, such duties shall be discharged by said staff under supervision of the Secretary.
- j. Additional Duties of College Chapter, Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council Secretaries. College Chapter, Young Adult and Youth Secretaries shall:
 - (a) Submit to the Youth Unit at its Annual Meeting, an Annual Report on the status and activities of the College Chapter, and Youth Council. A copy of all reports by the Secretary,

when adopted by the Youth Unit, shall be forwarded to President and CEO.

(b) Keep the President and CEO informed of all events affecting the interests of the Youth in the vicinity of the Youth Unit.

4. (Treasurer)

The duties of the Treasurer shall be:

- a. To receive all monies of the NAACP Unit and promptly deposit the same in the name of the NAACP Unit in a separate account or accounts in a responsible bank or trust company. No money shall be withdrawn from any account except by check signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President.
- b. To act as chief financial officer of the NAACP Unit and chair of the Finance Committee.
- c. To make authorized disbursements upon requisition signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President. Each requisition shall recite the amount and purpose of the payment requested. Any requisition exceeding one hundred dollars or more in the case of Branches, or twenty-five dollars or more in the case of College Chapters and Youth Councils, must be approved by the Executive Committee before a check therefore is issued. The NAACP Unit bylaws may require that requisitions in smaller amounts be approved by the Executive Committee.
- d. To remit through the Secretary to the Association the proportion of membership fees to which the Association is entitled, as hereinafter provided, within fifteen calendar days after their receipt.
- e. To submit reports to the NAACP Unit and the Executive Committee at all regular meetings, or whenever required by either body, covering the financial condition of the NAACP Unit showing receipts and disbursements and outstanding accounts unpaid since the last report; to submit an Annual Report to the business of his/her office at the Annual Meeting of the NAACP Unit, to which shall be appended a statement signed by the President and Secretary that all funds by the NAACP Unit have

been listed in the Treasurer's report. A copy of all reports by the Treasurer, when adopted by the NAACP Unit, shall be forwarded to the National Office.

- f. All NAACP Units shall require the Treasurer to be bonded at the expense of said Unit.
- g. Submit year-end financial reports to the National Office on or before March 1st.

5. (Assistant Secretary)

The duties of the Assistant Secretary shall be: To perform the duties of the Secretary in his/her absence, unavailability or disability. The Assistant Secretary may perform specific duties of the Secretary under the supervision of the Secretary.

6. (Assistant Treasurer)

The duties of the Assistant Treasurer shall be to perform the duties of the Treasurer in his/her absence, unavailability or disability. The Assistant Treasurer may perform specific duties of the Treasurer under the supervision of the Treasurer.

7. (Executive Director)

The duties of the Executive Director shall be:

- a. To give due notice of all meetings of the Branch as provided in Section 3 of this Article.
- b. To keep a record of all Branch members and their dues as provided in Section 3 of this Article.
- c. To send promptly to the National Office lists of all memberships received and to secure from the Treasurer and forward to the National Office that portion of the membership fees belonging to the National Office as provided in Article IV.
- d. To aid, coordinate and integrate the work of the several committees and divisions of the Branch as provided in Section 3 of this Article. All the aforesaid duties listed in herein are to be preformed in cooperation with the Secretary.

- e. To manage the Branch office and paid staff; and to supervise the annual membership campaign.
- f. To interview complaints; to act in the name of the Branch on behalf of complainants with valid grievances; to investigate in the name of the Branch any reported, alleged or suspected discrimination practices in any place of community life; to represent the Branch at meetings of other organizations approved by the Executive Committee; to lend Branch support in active cooperation with such other organizations as may be approved by the Executive Committee; to discharge such other duties as may arise in the execution of the office, or as may be assigned by the Executive Committee.
- g. To submit reports of the activities of the General Membership and the Executive Committee at all regular meetings or whenever required by either body; to submit to the Branch at its annual meeting an annual report covering activities. A copy of all reports where adopted by the Branch shall be forwarded to the National Office.
- h. To keep the President and CEO of the Association informed of all events affecting the interests of African-Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities in the vicinity of the Branch.
- i. The Executive Director shall be responsible to the General Membership, to the Executive Committee; and between meetings of the General Membership and the Executive Committee to the President.

ARTICLE VIII COMMITTEES OF UNITS

1. (Executive Committee)

- a. The Executive Committee of each State/State-Area Conference shall consist of all Officers of the State/State-Area Conference, all Standing Committee Chairpersons, State/State-Area Conference Youth President, State/State-Area Conference Youth Advisor, and such other persons as the approved State Conference Bylaws provide.
- b. The Executive Committee of each Branch shall consist of the President, Vice Presidents (not to exceed three Vice Presidents) Secretary, Assistant

Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Branch, President of the Youth Units in the same community, the Branch Advisors in the High School Chapters, Youth and Junior Youth Councils and such other members at large not to exceed twenty-four to be elected at the regular election of the Branch, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed 45 except by written authorization of the Board of Directors. If there is no local youth group recognized by the National Office, the Branch must, upon receipt of 25 youth memberships, apply to the National Office for a Youth Charter and organize the appropriate youth group.

- c. The Executive Committee of the Prison Branch shall consist of the Prison Branch Coordinator/Program Director, Vice Presidents (not to exceed three Vice Presidents), Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Prison Branch, and such other members at large not to exceed twenty-four to be elected at the regular election of the Prison Branch, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed forty-five (45) except by written authorization of the Board of Directors.
- d. The Executive Committee of each College Chapter shall consist of the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the College Chapter, and such other members to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the College Chapter as the College Chapter bylaws may decide, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed eighteen (18) except by written authorization of the Board of Directors. The Faculty Advisor shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the College Chapter.
- e. The Executive Committee of each Youth Council shall consist of the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Youth Council, and such other members to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Youth Council as the Youth Council bylaws may decide, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed eighteen (18) except by written authorization of the Board of Directors. The Youth Council Advisor shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Youth Council.
- f. The Executive Committee of each High School Chapter shall consist of the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the High

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School Chapter, and such other members to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the High School Chapter as the High School Chapter bylaws may decide, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed eighteen (18) except by written authorization of the Board of Directors. The High School Council Advisor shall serve as an *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee of the High School Chapter.

- g. The Executive Committee of each Junior Youth Council shall consist of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Junior Youth Council, and such other members to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Junior Youth Council as the Junior Youth Council bylaws may decide, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed eighteen (18) except by written authorization of the Board of Directors. The Junior Youth Council Advisor shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Junior Youth Council.
- h. The Executive Committee of each Authorized Committee shall consist of the President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Authorized Committee, and such other members to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Authorized Committee as the Authorized Committee bylaws may decide, provided that the total membership of the Executive Committee shall not exceed five (5) except by written authorization of the Board of Directors.

2. (Duties of the Executive Committee)

- a. The Executive Committee shall have general control of the affairs and program of the Unit, subject to the authority of the Unit and the provisions of the Constitution and approved bylaws.
- b. The Executive Committee shall render a report, containing the reports of all standing and special committees, at the regular meetings of the Unit and whenever otherwise required.
- c. At its first meeting following the election, and at any time during the term of office, the Executive Committee shall approve the Unit President's appointments of Chairpersons of the various Standing Committees as presented by the President.

- d. To create special committees as needs arise.
- e. To fill all vacancies in Unit offices and on the Executive Committee.
- f. To decide matters of Unit policy subject to endorsement by the Unit and in accordance with national policy.
- g. In the case of Branches, Executive Committees shall appoint, employ and enter into employment arrangements with employees of the Unit subject only to employment procedures and qualifications approved by the National Office.
- h. In the case of State/State-Area Conferences, an Executive Director and/or staff person may be employed by the State/State-Area Conference where its budget warrants such employment, upon terms and conditions approved by the Board of Directors. Such persons shall be selected by the Executive Committee of the Conference, subject to approval by the National Office.

3. (Quorum)

The quorum of the Executive Committee shall be determined by approved Unit bylaws, but shall not be less than one-third of the committee's total membership.

4. (Standing Committees and Special Committees of Units)

- a. Standing Committees of State/State-Area Conferences. The Standing Committees of the State/State Area Conference shall be: ACT-SO, Armed Services & Veteran Affair's; Communications, Press & Publicity; Community Coordination; Criminal Justice; Economic Development; Education; Environmental and Climate Justice; Finance; Freedom Fund; Health; Housing; Labor & Industry; Legal Redress; Membership and Life Membership; Political Action; Prison Branch; Religious Affairs; Young Adult; Youth Works; and WIN
- b. State/State-Area Conference Standing Committee Reporting Requirements:
 - 1. State/State-Area Conference Standing Committees shall gather facts of their respective subject, disseminate the same to the Units through the State Conference office and make written reports at the following Annual Conference.

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- 2. State/State-Area Conference Standing Committees shall be appointed within thirty (30) days following the last session of each Conference, by the President. The President shall designate the Chairperson of each of the Standing Committees, and make a report at the next regular meeting of the State/State-Area Conference.
- c. Standing Committees of Branches. The Standing Committees of the Branch shall be: ACT-SO, Armed Services & Veteran Affair's; Communications, Press & Publicity; Community Coordination; Criminal Justice; Economic Development; Education; Environmental and Climate Justice; Finance; Freedom Fund; Health; Housing; Labor & Industry; Legal Redress; Membership and Life Membership; Political Action; Prison Branch; Religious Affairs; Young Adult; Youth Works; and WIN
- d. Standing Committees of Prison Branches. The Standing Committees of the Prison Branch shall be: ACT-SO, Armed Services & Veteran Affair's; Communications, Press & Publicity; Community Coordination; Criminal Justice; Economic Development; Education; Environmental and Climate Justice; Finance; Freedom Fund; Health; Housing; Labor & Industry; Legal Redress; Membership and Life Membership; Political Action; Prison Branch; Religious Affairs; Young Adult; Youth Works; and WIN
- e. Standing Committees of College Chapters. The Standing Committees of the College Chapters shall be: Membership; Finance; Press and Publicity; Programs and Research; Education; Environmental and Climate Justice; Employment; Political Action; Juvenile Justice; and Health.
- f. Standing Committees of Youth Councils. The Standing Committees of the Youth Councils shall be: Membership; Finance; Press and Publicity; Political Action; Youth Employment; Education; Environmental and Climate Justice; Programs and Research; Entertainment; Juvenile Justice; and Community Coordination.
- g. Standing Committees of High School Chapters. The Standing Committees of High School Chapters shall be: Membership; Finance; Press and Publicity; Political Action; Youth Employment; Education; Environmental and Climate Justice; Programs and Research; Entertainment; Juvenile Justice; and Community Coordination
- h. Standing Committees of Junior Youth Councils. The Standing Committees of the Junior Youth Councils shall be: Membership; Finance; Press and Publicity; Political Action; Youth Employment; Education; Environmental

and Climate Justice; Programs and Research; Entertainment; Juvenile Justice; and Community Coordination.

i. The President, in consultation with the Committee Chair, shall appoint the members of the Standing and Special Committees, except the Nominating Committee. All committees shall consist of not less than three members.

5. (Duties of the Standing Committees)

The duties of the Standing Committees shall be:

- Afro-Academic, Cultural, Technological and Scientific Olympics (ACTа. SO): The Committee on ACT-SO shall follow these rules: (1) must be properly registered annually with the National Office and follow all directives outlined by the National ACT-SO Program; (2) understand that it is a major project of the NAACP. With ACT-SO, the NAACP is providing an instrument through which African-American youth are encouraged and inspired toward excellence in academic and cultural pursuits while benefiting from the maximum support of their communities; (3) uphold its goal of ACT-SO that affords the same respect for African-American Scholastic and cultural achievement that is given to heroes; and (4) recognizing that ACT-SO conducts annual academic competitions for students in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) in NAACP Branches throughout the country in accordance with the published guidelines of the National Office and oversight of the National Director of ACT-SO Program.
- The Committee on Armed Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs. *b*. Services and Veterans' Affairs shall: (1) seek to establish a working relationship with those agencies in government, national, state and local, having the responsibility in the affairs of members of the various Armed Services and Veterans and to see that the programs to which they are responsible are administered fairly and justly to members of the minority community; (2) study conditions pertaining to veterans and members of the Military Service and their dependents and/or survivors in the community; (3) serve as a center of information on matters affecting the members of the Active Military, Reserves, State National Guard and Veterans: (4) maintain a repository of materials, information and forms to be used in assisting veterans and/or dependents of veterans and military personnel with their problems; (5) receive and act on all complaints relative to acts of discrimination on account of race, color, creed, or denial of benefits to which they are entitled because of discrimination; (6)

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prepare a quarterly report on committee activities to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Unit and the National Director of Armed Services and Veterans Affairs.

- Communications, Press and Publicity. The Committee C. on Communications, Press and Publicity shall: (1) seek to promote media content consistent with fundamental NAACP goals which include the elimination of racial isolation and fear and the furtherance of multiracial and cultural understanding; (2) work to eliminate employment segregation and discrimination in those industries, [comprising the communications arts and sciences] (radio, telephone, television, motion pictures, newspapers, books, related computer communications, business, cable television); (3) seek to ensure Black minority ownership and control of print and electronic media --- both hardware and software; (4) monitor local and national media, especially advertising performance; (5) provide the National Office with research and data on those local businesses engaged in communications arts and sciences; (6) seek to ensure that all people have a meaningful right to choose from and have access to a variety of high quality telecommunications goods and services at reasonable cost; (7) endeavor to secure publicity for the work of the Unit and the Association in the local press and on radio, television and other media; (8) attempt to interest persons in charge of local news media on conditions affecting minority groups; (9) seek to counteract derogatory and erroneous statements in local news media about Blacks and other minority groups; (10) be responsible for forwarding to THE CRISIS items covering Unit activities and important local affairs; and (11) act as far as possible as an agency for the promotion and sale of THE CRISIS. No publicity shall be released without first being approved by the President of the Unit.
- d. **Community Coordination.** The Committee on Community Coordination shall enlist the support of other community organizations on issues affecting the interests of African Americans and other communities of color.
- Criminal Justice. The Committee on Criminal Justice shall: (1) seek to eliminate harsh and unfair sentencing practices that are responsible for mass incarceration and racial disparities in the prison system, (2) support and seek to increase trust and public safety by advancing effective law enforcement practices, (3) fight for the restoration of the voting rights of formerly incarcerated people and the removal of barriers to employment, (4) elevate the voices of crime victim survivors in order to identify and advance systemic breakdowns existing in the criminal justice system that

perpetuate crime, (5) resolve to end the war on drugs for its disproportionate collateral consequences harm communities of color, (6) seek the institution and availability of alternatives to incarceration including education, employment, and mental health services, (7) eliminate zero tolerance policies implemented in our schools which are keeping kids out of the classroom and putting them on a path from the schoolhouse to the jailhouse, (8) investigate programs implemented in our local law enforcement agencies which derail from their main purpose of safety and order to conduct the work of federal agencies for which they do not have the capacity, and (9) seek budget modifications in states where incarceration receives more funding than education.

- f. **Economic Development.** The Committee on Economic Development shall implement local efforts and support national programs to preserve and expand economic empowerment among African-Americans and other communities of color by: (1) researching and establishing relationships with private and public entities; (2) supporting the work of the National Office in monitoring the progress and activity of private and public entities designated by national programs; and (3) implementing local efforts to promote the growth of business ownership; (4) increasing employment and job creation; and (5) encouraging business development and home ownership.
- g. Education. The Committee on Education shall: (1) seek to eliminate segregation and other discriminatory practices in public education; (2) study local educational conditions affecting minority groups; (3) investigate the public school system and school zoning; (4) familiarize itself with textbook material there from which is racially derogatory; (5) seek to stimulate school attendance; (6) keep informed of school conditions and strive to correct abuses where found; (7) investigate the effects of standardized and high stakes testing practices; (8) teacher certification; (9) promote parental involvement in education; and (10) aim to be a center of popular education on the race question and on the work of the Association.
- *h.* **Environmental and Climate Justice.** The Environmental and Climate Justice Committee shall: (1) seek to address environmental inequities at the local level and advocate for civil rights issues (2) develop a comprehensive and holistic agenda to reduce pollution (3) advance energy efficiency and clean energy (4) build disaster resilient infrastructure policies and practices.

- *i. Finance.* The Finance Committee shall consist of the President, Treasurer, and at least one other member. It shall study the financial needs of the Unit and shall be responsible for drafting an adequate annual budget.
- *i. Freedom Fund.* The Freedom Fund Committee shall plan and conduct fund-raising activities, entertainment and other projects, for local and national purposes within the scope of the Association's program. It shall work closely with the Finance Committee.
- *Health.* The Health Committee shall: (1) work to promote, protect and maintain the health of African Americans; (2) assess the health needs of the community; (3) advocate for equal access to health education, care, treatment and research for all Americans; (4) sponsor health-related activities such as health forums, fairs and workshops highlighting issues of importance to people of color; and (5) support health initiatives of the Association.
- k. **Housing.** The Committee on Housing shall: (1) study housing conditions in the local community; (2) receive and seek to address complaints of discrimination; (3) oppose all restrictive practices whether public or private; and (4) disseminate information and render such other assistance which may eliminate discrimination in housing.
- Labor and Industry. The Labor and Industry Committee shall seek ways to improve the economic status of minority groups by: (1) working to eliminate discriminatory employment practices in industry and government, wage differentials based on race, unequal opportunities for training, promotion and unfair dismissals; (2) encouraging greater participation in the trade union movement; (3) working to end discriminatory practices in labor unions; (4) securing the enactment of state and federal fair employment practices legislation; and (5) working for improved opportunities in vocational and apprenticeship training.
- *m.* Legal Redress. The Legal Redress Committee shall: (1) investigate all cases reported to it; (2) supervise all litigation in which the Unit is interested; and (3) keep the National Office and the Branch informed on the progress of every case. It shall not give general legal advice.
- *Membership and Life Membership.* The Membership Committee shall:
 (1) work throughout the year to maintain and increase the membership of the Association;
 (2) be responsible for planning and organizing the annual membership campaign;
 (3) be responsible on a continuous basis

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for soliciting new members and for securing renewals; and (4) initiate all possible means to obtain Life Members and sponsor a continuing program towards this end.

- o. **Political Action.** The Political Action Committee shall: (1) seek to increase registration and voting; (2) work for the enactment of municipal, state and federal legislation designed to improve the educational, political and economic status of minority groups; (3) seek the repeal of racially discriminatory legislation; (4) work to improve the administration of justice; (5) work to secure equal enforcement of the law; and (6) keep the National Office and the Unit informed of all proposed legislation which affects minority groups. The Committee shall be nonpartisan and shall not endorse candidates for public office.
- p. Prison Branch. The Prison Branch Support Committee shall support the work of the Prison Branch in accordance with Article VIII, Section 6 (1-11) by (1) working closely and directly with the members of their respective Prison Branch and the Regional Prison Coordinator; (2) maintain contacts with, and report regularly to the Regional Coordinators; (3) build, cultivate and maintain positive relationships between prison officials, Prison Branch members and members within the local Branch; and (4) solicit community organizations and business to establish a volunteer bank (teachers, writers, poets, businessmen, ministers, lawyers, policemen, judges, government officials, politicians and media personnel) to assist the Prison Branch in carrying out its programs.
- q. **Religious Affairs.** The Religious Affairs Committee shall include ministerial and lay religious leaders who are members of the Unit. It shall: (1) promote an educational program designed to give moral and ethical interpretation to the civil rights struggle; (2) interpret the work of the Association to organized religious groups of all faiths; (3) enlist the support of such organized religious groups for membership, fundraising, and the struggle for equality and full civil rights; and (4) provide resource assistance for religious education and social action activities, associated with the improvement of race relations.
- r. Young Adult. The Committee on Young Adult shall consist of Branch members twenty-one (21) forty (40) years of age. It shall be the function of the Committee to: (1) support all branch activities; (2) stimulate interest through advocacy training and solicit membership of twenty-one (21) forty (40) years of age; (3) create a mentorship program (Branch to Young Adults and Young Adults to Youth Units) to serve as a support bridge from Youth and College to Branch

participation; (4) provide networking and social opportunities for young adults in the local community; and (5) encourage the participation of young adults in all activities and leadership within the Branch.

S. Youth Works. The Committee on Youth Work for State/State-Area Conferences shall consist of all Youth Unit Advisors and Youth Unit Presidents in the state, and five (5) persons appointed by the State/State-Area Conference President. The Committee on Youth Work for Branches shall consist of the Youth Unit Advisor(s), and Youth Unit President(s) in the same community, and five (5) persons appointed by the Branch President. The Youth Unit Advisors and the Youth Unit Presidents shall choose the chair of the Committee. The Youth Work Committee shall develop and coordinate the programs of the Branch(es) and Youth Units.

The Branch Committee on Youth Work shall turn the names, addresses and membership dues of youth solicited by the Branch over to the appropriate National Office recognized youth group, if any, in their community. The Youth Work Committee shall monitor the youth membership in the Branch. If there is no local youth unit recognized by the National Office, the Committee shall recommend the Branch apply to the National Office for a Youth Charter and organize the appropriate youth group.

- t. Women in the NAACP (WIN). State/State-Area Conferences, Branches, Prison Branches of the Association may organize Women in NAACP (WIN) committees subject to the control of the Executive Committee and to such rules and regulations as the Board of Directors may enact. WIN committees shall consist of a Chairperson and/or Co-Chairperson and at least three (3) other members. WIN shall address within the framework of the NAACP, civil rights issues affecting women and children and shall carry out other civil and cultural activities to enhance membership and provide financial support to the Branch. The purpose WIN is (1) to enhance the leadership role of women; (2) to serve as an advocacy vehicle to address the social, economic, political, educational, health and welfare issues affecting women; (3) to advocate for the emotional, mental, physical and spiritual development of children and (4) to support the policies as well as the on-going mission and vision of the NAACP.
- u All Standing Committees must have at least three (3) appointed members. They shall report in writing each month to the Executive Committee at its regular meetings.

6. (Distinctive Duties of Prison Branch Support Committees)

Prison Branch Support Committee. The Prison Branch Support Committee shall:

- a. Work closely and directly with the members of their respective Prison Branch and the Regional Prison Coordinator.
- b. Maintain contacts with, and report regularly to the Regional Coordinators.
- c. Build, cultivate and maintain positive relationships between prison officials, Prison Branch members and members within the local Branch.
- d. Solicit community organizations and businesses to establish a volunteer bank (teachers, writers, poets, businessmen, ministers, lawyers, policemen, judges, government officials, politicians, media personnel) to assist the Prison Branch in carrying out its programs.
- e. Aid the Prison Branch in organizing and planning parliamentary procedure workshops, leadership training sessions and other seminars.
- f. Aid the Prison Branch in establishing and securing instructors for ongoing certification and remedial classes and General Equivalency Diploma (GED) preparatory work.
- g. Aid the Prison Branch in planning and scheduling its annual awards banquet by contacting prospective guest speakers and making sure items needed for the ceremony are made available in a timely fashion.
- h. Meet with local businessmen, companies and corporations to discuss Targeted Job Tax Credit Programs and to persuade prospective employers to consider the advantages of hiring ex-offenders. Employers will be encouraged to interview the inmate while still incarcerated; if they agree, efforts will be made to gain clearance into the facility where there is an obvious reluctance to entering the prison. The Prison Branch Support Committee would provide the employer with pertinent information on the inmate under consideration.
- i. Interview all Prison Branch members when they are within 90-180 days of their parole hearings to assess what types of offender re-entry programs may be most beneficial to them upon their release.
- j. Maintain for two years a careful and accurate "follow up" file on those exoffenders placed in jobs secured through the assistance of the NAACP. The purpose of these records will be to compare the NAACP recidivism rate to

the national average (70%) and thus compute the yearly savings in public tax dollars.

k. Perform any and all duties consistent with the Prison Project.

7. (Distinctive Duties of College Chapter Standing Committees)

- a. College Chapter Armed Services Committee. The Committee on Armed Services shall:
 - 1. Study conditions pertaining to students of color serving in the branches of the armed services on both the campus and in the community.
 - 2. Receive and act on all these students' complaints relative to discrimination because of race, color or creed or denials of benefits in local areas because of discrimination.
- b. College Chapter Education Committee. The College Chapter Committee on Education shall study educational conditions affecting Black people and other minority groups. It shall be the policy of the College Chapter Education Committee to:
 - 1. Concern itself with the educational practices on its own campus as well as other campuses.
 - 2. Be a center of popular education on the problems of Black Students and the work of the NAACP.
 - 3. To work for the integration of students, faculty and non-teaching personnel and the elimination of quota systems, particularly in medical, dental, and engineering schools, and to give attention to upgrading and granting tenure to professors.
 - 4. Seek to secure unprejudiced presentation in teaching materials pertaining to African-Americans and other ethnic minority groups.
 - 5. Work to establish deadlines by which time student organizations must have removed racial or religious discriminatory clauses from their Constitutions or face non-recognition by the university.
 - 6. Conduct joint programs with students from other colleges in the community, particularly colleges having few, if any Black students.

С.	College Chapter Employment and Economic Empowerment Committee.
	The Committee on Chapter Employment and Economic Empowerment
	shall seek ways to empower youth economically by:

- 1. Encouraging the development of job readiness training and placement programs for youth and young adults.
- 2. Studying levels of unemployment and underemployment of working age youth and the causes of each.
- 3. Working for improved opportunities in vocation and apprenticeship training.
- 4. Working to eliminate discriminatory employment practices.
- 5. Studying levels of youth and young adult credit and debt creating programs to decrease debt.
- 6. Creating training programs in entrepreneurship, savings, investment and home ownership.
- d. College Chapter Housing and Community Planning Committee. The Committee on Housing and Community Planning shall study the housing patterns and conditions of Blacks and other minority people both on and off campus. Specifically, it shall:

1. Seek to guarantee the rights of students and staff to live in any campus controlled housing without regard to race or color.

- 2. Oppose segregation and discrimination in off-campus housing for both students and staff.
- 3. Demand the enforcement of community housing and sanitation codes.
- 4. Where necessary, with the approval of the Association, sponsor direct action programs as a means of publicizing and correcting intolerable housing conditions.
- 5. Seek to eliminate segregation and discrimination and to improve the general housing conditions for Blacks and other minorities in the community at large.
- e. College Chapter Juvenile Justice Committee. The Committee shall:

- 1. Seek to eliminate discriminatory practices in the Juvenile and Adult Justice systems.
- 2. Research and monitor local and state incarceration, sentencing, arrest and probation rates of African-American and other youth of color.
- 3. Investigate disproportionate incarceration and sentencing of African-Americans and other youth of color.
- 4. Investigate living conditions and treatment within youth detention centers.
- 5. Mobilize Units to correct abuses where found.
- f. College Chapter Press and Publicity Committee. The Committee shall:
 - 1. Secure publicity in the local press for the Chapter.
 - 2. Publicize by means of posters, etc., the meetings and activities of the Chapter.
 - 3. Promote the sale of the CRISIS and other Association literature.
 - 4. College Chapters shall not issue press releases without the consent of the Chapter President.
- g. College Chapter Program and Research Committee. The Committee shall:
 - 1. Study local and national issues affecting Black youth and other minority groups and recommend certain of these issues for discussion and action by the unit.
 - 2. Operate a speakers' bureau for the benefit of the Units and for the benefit of organization on the campus and in the community desiring to make use of it.
 - 3. To have charge of such entertainment as shall be approved by the Executive Committee.
 - 4. Formulate and present to the Executive Committee, at the regular monthly meeting following the annual Meeting of the Unit, a program of activity for the ensuing year.

8. (Distinctive Duties of Youth Council Standing Committees)

- a. Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment Committee. The Committee shall seek to empower youth economically by:
 - 1. Encouraging the development of job readiness training and placement programs for youth and young adults.
 - 2. Studying levels of unemployment and underemployment of working age youth and the causes of each.
 - 3. Working for improved opportunities in vocation and apprenticeship training.
 - 4. Working to eliminate discriminatory employment practices.
 - 5. Studying levels of youth and young adult credit debt and creating programs to decrease debt.
 - 6. Creating training programs in entrepreneurship, savings, investment and home ownership.
- b. **Youth Council Entertainment Committee.** The Committee on Entertainment shall have charge of entertainment of such kind as shall be approved by the Executive Committee of the Youth Council.
- c. Youth Council Juvenile Justice Committee. The Committee shall:
 - 1. Seek to eliminate discriminatory practices in the juvenile and adult justice systems.
 - 2. Investigate living conditions and treatment with in youth detention centers.
 - 3. Mobilize units to correct abuses where found.
- d. **Press and Publicity Committee.** The Press and Publicity Committee shall:
 - 1. Seek to secure favorable publicity in local, state and national media for the Youth Council.
 - 2. No press releases shall be issued without the consent of the President and Youth Council Advisor.

- *e.* Youth Council Program and Research Committee. The Program and Research Committee shall:
 - 1. Study local and national issues affecting Black youth and other minority groups and recommend certain of these issues for discussion and action by the Council.
 - 2. Operate a speakers' bureau for the benefit of the Council and the community.
 - 3. Formulate and present to the Executive Committee at the regular monthly meeting following the Annual Meeting of the Council a program of activity for the ensuing year.

9. (Tenure)

Members of the Executive Committee and of the several standing committees of Branches and Prison Branches shall hold office for two years and until their successors are elected and qualify. Members of the Executive Committee of Youth Units shall hold office for one year.

10. (Removal Procedure)

- a. Non-functioning committees shall be discharged promptly by the Executive Committee.
- b. Any member of the Executive Committee, except officers or of any standing or special committee who shall be absent from three (3) consecutive meetings without notice to the Secretary or President or who shall not perform the required duties for three (3) consecutive months, or who shall be absent from any six (6) meetings with or without notice in a twelve month period shall be removed by the Executive Committee by written notification to the delinquent member and replaced in accordance with Article VIII, Section 2(e). A member of any standing or special committee may be directly removed by the chairperson for dereliction of duty. If the Executive Committee fails to act, the President, Secretary, and one member may sign the removal letter.
- c. For any officers who shall be absent from three (3) consecutive meetings without notice or explanation to the Secretary or President, or who shall not perform the required duties for three (3) consecutive months, or who shall be absent from any six (6) meetings with or without notice in a twelve month period except in cases when the General Meeting and the Executive Committee meeting are held on the same day those occurrences

shall be counted as one missed meeting, the National Office is to be notified by the Secretary by way of a petition signed by the Secretary, the President and one (1) other member of the Executive Committee. If the President or Secretary is in violation, then any three members of the Executive Committee shall sign the petition. The National Office shall recommend the removal of said officer by the Board of Directors at the next meeting of the Board of Directors following receipt of the petition.

ARTICLE IX ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND DELEGATES

1. (Procedure for State/State-Area Conference Elections)

- a. Election of Delegates
 - 1. All delegates elected to the Annual Convention of a State/State-Area Conference must be members in good standing of Units in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference. All such delegates must be elected at a regular meeting of their general membership. Elected delegates must present official credential forms as provided by the State/State-Area Conference at the time of registering to the Credentials Committee of the Convention.
 - 2. The election shall be by secret ballot of delegates both youth and adults at the Annual Convention of the State/State-Area Conference held in odd numbered years and those elected shall hold office for two (2) year terms and/or until their successors are elected and qualify.
 - 3. *Representation*. Representation of Units at the Annual Convention of the State/State-Area Conference shall be on the following basis:

25 - 49	(Youth) 2 delegates
50 - 100	4 delegates
101 - 500	6 delegates
501 - 1,000	8 delegates
1,001 - 2,500	10 delegates
2,501 - 5,000	12 delegates
5,001 - 10,000	14 delegates
10,001 - 20,000	16 delegates
20,001 - 25,000	18 delegates

Over 25,000 - 1 additional vote for every 2,500 members.

- (a) Representation shall be on the basis of membership as recorded in the National Office, sixty (60) days prior to the opening date of each Annual Convention.
- (b) Each Unit is entitled to the number of alternate delegates equal to the number of voting delegates. Alternate delegates shall be permitted to vote in place of absent delegates.
- 4. Organization of State/State-Area Conference. At the first session of the Annual Convention, the delegates shall elect delegates to serve on the Committee on Time and Place, Committee on Resolutions and Committee on Credentials.
 - (a) Committee on Time and Place. Shall be charged with the responsibility of investigating possible cities for future Annual Conventions, and recommending same to the Convention.
 - (b) Committee on Resolutions. Shall be responsible for determining for each proposed resolution whether it meets the criteria of newness or material modification of existing resolutions.
 - (c) *Committee on Credentials.* Shall examine and report upon the credentials of all delegates to the Convention as the first order of business of each Business Session. The Committee on Credentials shall be the arbitrator of all disputes and will report the resolution of same to the Convention.
- 5. Quorum of State/State-Area Conference Meetings. The number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings shall be decided upon by a resolution adopted by the State/State-Area Conference which shall be incorporated in the approved State/State-Area Conference Bylaws.
- b. Election Procedure
 - 1. All State/State-Area Conferences shall hold an election for officers in odd numbered years in accordance with the Constitution, these Bylaws and the Manual on State/State-Area Conference Election

Procedure. All State/State Area Conferences shall utilize the following election procedure.

- (a) In each even numbered year, the delegates at the Annual Convention of each State/State-Area Conference shall elect seven delegates to the Election Procedures Committee which shall be responsible for the election process leading up to the State/State-Area Conference election in the odd numbered years. No more than two (2) State/State-Area Conference officers or Executive Committee members shall be elected to the Election Procedures Committee. The Committee shall conduct an organizing meeting during the Convention at which time they shall elect a chairperson and secretary. Members of the Election Procedures Committee are not prohibited from filing a nominating petition.
- (b) Written notice of the date, time, location and procedure for the conduct of the biennial State/State-Area Conference election shall be sent by the State/State-Area Conference Secretary by certified mail to all Units in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference by no later than February 1 of the odd numbered year. The notice shall include the positions to be filled by election and the official nominating petition.
- (c) Persons wishing to run for elective office must be members in good standing and return the petition bearing their signature by certified mail signed by three (3) or more members in good standing of Units in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference by no later than June 15 of the election year. The nominating petitions must be mailed to the official mailing address of the State/State-Area Conference to the attention of the Election Procedures Committee which shall follow the procedures set forth in the Manual on State/State-Area Conference Election Procedure. An individual may seek only one elective office at a time.
- (d) For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of a Unit in good standing within the State/State Area Conference no later than December 15 of the even numbered year prior to the State/State-Area Conference election. For the purpose

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of signing a nominating petition, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of a Unit in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference at least thirty (30) days prior to the date the nominating petition is filed.

- (e) The Election Procedures Committee shall review all nominating petitions, validate the eligibility of candidates and file its report with the State-State/Area Conference Secretary by no later than June 30 of the election year.
- (f) Upon receipt of the Committee's report, the State/State-Area Conference Secretary shall mail the listing of all eligible candidates for each office to all Units in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference by no later than July 15 of the election year.
- (g) Thirty (30) days prior to the election the Election Procedures Committee shall file a report with the State/State-Area Conference Secretary verifying that all eligible candidates for office will be members in good standing as of the date of the election.
- (h) An eligible candidate may withdraw from contention by forwarding a letter requesting that his/her name be removed from the ballot. The letter must be sent to the Chairperson of the Election Procedures Committee thirty (30) days prior to the election.

All voting at the Annual Convention must be by delegates present who were duly elected by their respective Unit in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference. Proxy voting, absentee voting and write-in voting are prohibited in NAACP elections. State/State-Area Conference Officers and Executive Committee members only have voting privileges if they have been duly elected by their respective Unit in good standing within the State/State-Area Conference.

 Prison Units in good-standing, only, shall be allowed to participate in State/State Area Conference Elections. Prison Units that meet all prerequisites as defined in Article III, Section 3(c) and Article IV, Section 3(a) will receive a

ballot. The State/State Area Conference on June 30th when sending out report of the Election Procedures Committee to all units, will also forward the prerequisite ballots to Prison Units that are in good-standing. Ballots will be prepared in accordance with guidelines established by the Association. The Prison Unit will elect delegates at its General Membership meeting, after which the delegates will vote. When returning the ballots to the address of the State/State Area Conference mailing address, a copy of the minutes of the meeting when delegates were elected must be included. Ballots must be received by the State/State Area Conference 10 business days prior to the first day the Annual State/State Area Convention convening. The State Conference Secretary shall provide the Chair of the Election Procedures a report as to when ballots were received. The State/State Area Conference Secretary shall, upon the election of the Election Supervisory Committee immediately turn over the sealed ballots to the Election Supervisory Committee. Ballots are to remain sealed and not be counted until the polls close.

- At the first session of the Annual Convention, the delegates (j) shall elect five (5) delegates to the Election Supervisory Committee which will conduct the election in accordance with the Constitution, these Bylaws and the Manual on State/State-Area Conference Election Procedure. In addition, if there is more than one presidential candidate, each presidential candidate is entitled to appoint a representative to the Election Supervisory Committee. In the event the total number of presidential candidates exceeds four (4), the delegates must elect additional members to the Election Supervisory Committee so that the total number of elected members is one more than the appointed members of the Committee. No candidate for office shall serve on the Election Supervisory Committee.
- (k) On Saturday during the Convention at 8:00 a.m. on Election Day, the Election Supervisory Committee shall convene a special session of the Convention for the sole purpose of hearing from the candidates seeking office. Candidates shall be heard in the following order:

Assistant Secretary

Secretary Assistant Treasurer Treasurer Vice Presidents President

Immediately following the special session, but no later than 11:00 a.m., the polls shall open, remaining open until 3:00 p.m. Following tabulation, the results of the election shall be announced by the Election Supervisory Committee by posting on the tabulation room door and by announcement on Saturday evening.

- 2. State/State-Area Conference Election Controversy
 - (a) In the event of election controversy, all parties thereto shall submit complaints to the National Office. Said complaints must be postmarked not later than ten (10) days following the date of the election in question. The complaints must be signed by at least twenty-five (25) voting delegates who were in attendance at the Convention. Said delegates must represent at least five (5) units registered at the Convention.
 - (b) The National Office will institute an investigation into the matter, and should a determination be made that the complaint is frivolous or completely devoid of merit, or that the election result could not have been otherwise even if the allegations alleged are assumed to be true, then the National Office shall within thirty (30) days, or as soon thereafter as possible, dismiss the complaint and inform all parties forthwith that the installation of officers might be held.
 - (c) Should the National Office be unable to dismiss the complaint because the charges appear to have merit and as such, the results of the election might have been otherwise had the alleged violations not occurred, then the matter will be referred to the Chairperson of the Committee on Membership and Units of the Board of Directors, who will designate a Hearing Panel.
 - (d) Pending resolution of the dispute, the officers whose terms were to have expired with the new election, will continue to function.

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(e) Authority of the National Office. The National Office shall have authority to intervene at any time during the period leading up to the State Conference election. Such authority includes suspending the process and instituting corrective action to assure that the rights of all members are protected.

2. (Election of Officers and Executive Committees for Branches)

a. Organizing Meeting (New Branch)

- 1. The officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at the organizing meeting of the Branch shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualify.
- 2. Following the chartering of a new Branch by the Board of Directors, the National Office shall cause an election to be held of the members of the new Branch. Should the election take place during an even numbered year, the officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at this time shall not be required to stand for election again until the next Branch election year.
- b. Eligible Voters at Organizing Meeting. All persons who endorse the aims and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who have paid the prescribed fees shall be entitled to vote at the organizing meeting and to be elected to office.
- c. Biennial Elections. Thereafter, all officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot at a Branch election held in even numbered years as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office for two (2) years and until their successors are elected and qualify.
- d. Nominating Committee Election.
 - 1. In even numbered years there shall be elected at a **September** membership meeting of the Branch a Nominating Committee composed of not less than five (5) nor more than fifteen (15) members of the Branch in good standing, provided that not more than two (2) shall be officers of the Branch or members of the Executive Committee.
 - 2. Duties of the Nominating Committee. The Branch Secretary shall call the organizing meeting of the Nominating Committee. The first meeting of the Nominating Committee shall be held no later

than ten (10) days after its election. The Nominating Committee shall:

- (a) Elect its Chairperson and Secretary as its first order of business.
- (b) Nominate any member of the Branch who is in good standing. For purposes of running for office, the term "member in Good Standing" shall mean that the person must be a bona fide member of the Branch by April 1 of the election year and must live and/or work within the branch's jurisdiction.
- (c) The Nominating Committee may nominate a member thereof as a candidate for office or as an at large member of the Executive Committee.
- (d) The Nominating Committee shall have itself available to interview members interested in being considered for office or as at-large members of the executive Committee.
- (e) The Nominating Committee shall nominate only those persons who have given written consent to be nominated. The secretary shall verify that each nominee has given written consent after the Nominating Committee has given its report at the October meeting and before the Branch accepts this report.
- (f) The Committee shall nominate a member for only one (1) position during the election.
- 3. Reporting of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall submit a report in writing at the October General Membership Meeting of the Branch. This report shall consist of the names of those persons qualified to fill existing Branch offices (one name for each office) and to be members of the Executive Committee (at least ten (10) names and up to twenty-four (24) names).
- 4. Nominations by Petition. At said **October** Membership Meeting of the Branch, additional nominations may be made for all officers and elected members of the Executive Committee by written petition signed by three or more members of the Branch in good

standing as of the time of the meeting. No one shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee or by petition without having first obtained his/her written consent. The Branch Secretary shall certify that at least three (3) of the members who signed the petition are members in good standing and that the member being nominated is a member in good standing and that a consent form has been signed by the nominee.

- 5. Withdrawal of Nominations. A member properly nominated for a position may withdraw from contention by forwarding a letter requesting that his/her name be removed from the ballot. The letter must be sent to the Chairperson of the Election Supervisory Committee in sufficient time prior to the election.
- 6. *Eligibility Determinations*. All questions regarding the eligibility of candidates must be resolved prior to the conclusion of the October meeting.
- e. After all nominations have been made, the Branch at said October meeting shall elect an Election Supervisory Committee consisting of five (5) members of the Branch in good standing. In addition, each candidate for the presidency is entitled to appoint a representative to the Election Supervisory Committee. However, in the event the total number of candidates for the presidency is more than four (4), the Branch must elect additional members to the Election Supervisory Committee so that the total number of elected members is one more than the appointed members of the Committee. No candidate may serve on the Election Supervisory Committee.
- f. It shall be the duty of the Election Supervisory Committee to:
 - 1. Supervise the Branch election.
 - 2. Supervise the establishment of appropriate machinery, provisions, and procedures for conducting the election in accordance with this Constitution and the Manual for Branch Election Procedure, whether at an election meeting or at polling booths, in order to protect the right of each member of the Branch to cast his ballot properly and have it counted.
 - 3. Have printed ballots containing in alphabetical order by last name, the names of all persons nominated for office and executive

committee that were properly received at the October General Membership meeting for each office to be elected.

- 4. Prepare the ballot in sufficient numbers for use at the election, and this ballot shall be the only ballot used at the election. Unless the Branch decides to use voting machines in addition to, or in place of, the ballot.
- g. Notice of September, October Meeting and November Election. Each Branch shall send notice to each member in good standing at least ten (10) days prior to the September meeting, listing the time, place, date and purpose of the September and October meetings and time, place and date of the November election. Notices shall be sent via regular and electronic mail to members. The Secretary shall maintain a list of those members to whom a notice was sent and shall secure and maintain all electronic delivery receipts for the notice. In addition to this notice, each Branch shall place the announcements of such meetings and election in one or more local newspapers of general circulation at least ten (10) days before the date of the November election. Should a run-off election be necessary, that election shall occur on the following date at time certain (at least 1 hour) at this location run-off elections shall be conducted not less than ten (10) days after the original election.
- h. Term of Office.
 - 1. All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot for a two year term ending December 31. The term of each elected officer shall begin on January 1, of each odd numbered year.
 - 2. Election Meeting. No officer of the Branch or any candidate for office shall occupy their chair at election meetings. The names of the various candidates for the office shall be clearly announced or posted in a place visible to all present at the election meeting. Tellers to count the ballot shall be appointed in equal numbers by the candidates for office of the President. No officer of the Branch or candidate for office shall serve as teller.
- *i.* Eligible Voters. The number of eligible voting members of the Branch shall be established before the voting begins. Upon proof of qualification, all eligible voters shall receive and sign for one ballot each and thereupon immediately proceed to vote secretly. The right to vote is personal and shall not be exercised by proxy. No absentee ballots may be cast.

- j. Polling Booths of Branches of 1,000 or More Members. Polling booths must be used and must be setup as prescribed by the Branch Election Manual in a centralized place staffed by the Election Supervisory Committee, and with an equal number of watchers and observers for each of the candidates for President. The Branch's bylaws will determine the number of hours the booths shall be open. The minimum number of hours for polling shall be four (4) hours unless otherwise determined by the Branch's bylaws. Provisions for determining eligibility and challenging the right of persons to vote shall be established in accordance with the Branch Election Manual, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors and is appended hereto.
- Members in Good Standing. Members in good standing shall be eligible k. to run for office or vote in a Branch election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of the Branch as a bona fide member of the Branch by April 1 of the election year and who lives and/or works within the Branch jurisdiction. For the purpose of being elected to the Nominating Committee or the Election Supervisory Committee, signing a nominating petition or voting in Branch elections, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the Branch for at least (30) thirty days prior to the date the election is held or the nominating petition is filed. For all other purposes, a member in good standing is one who has paid the requisite minimum membership fee to the Branch at least (30) thirty days prior to the date the election is held or the nominating petition is filed. For all other purposes, a member in good standing is one who has paid the requisite minimum membership fee to the Branch.
- 1. Youth Voting in Branch Elections. The minimum voting age for any member in good standing in Branch elections shall be seventeen (17) years of age. Should a member of the Branch be seventeen (17) years of age, but under twenty-one (21) years of age, that member may vote in the Branch election if he/she has paid the minimum adult membership fee to the Branch.
- *m.* Life Members, Subscribing Life Members and Members-At-Large. In order to run for Branch office unaffiliated Life Members and Members-At-Large must be actively affiliated with the Branch by April 1 of the election year. In order to run for State/State-Area Conference office unaffiliated Life Members and Members-At-Large must be actively affiliated with a Unit in good standing within the Conference by December 15 of the year prior to the election year. In order to vote in a Branch or Conference election, unaffiliated Life Members and Members-

At-Large must be actively affiliated with a Unit in good standing within the Conference at least thirty (30) days prior to any meeting at which they are nominated for office or seek to vote. The term "affiliated" means that the individual must have requested, in writing, that his membership be transferred to the Branch. The request may be made through the Branch or directly to the National Office. The National Office must notify the Branch in writing within thirty (30) days of receiving notification.

- *n. Tellers.* Presidential candidates shall have the right to appoint an equal number of tellers. The tellers thus appointed, shall elect a chief teller, who shall organize the tabulating of the ballots.
- o. Election Controversy. In the event of election controversy, all parties thereto shall submit any written complaint(s) to the National Office through the President and CEO. Said complaint(s) must be postmarked no later than five (5) calendar days following the date of the election in question. In Branches with memberships up to 1000, such complaints must be signed by at least twenty-five (25) members of the Branch in good standing. In Branches with memberships exceeding 1000, such complaints must be signed by at least fifty (50) members of the Branch in good standing.
 - (a) The National Office will institute an investigation into the matter, and should a determination be made that the complaint is frivolous or completely devoid of merit, or that the election result could not have been otherwise even if the allegations alleged are assumed to be true, then the National Office shall within thirty (30) days, or as soon thereafter as possible, dismiss the complaint and inform all parties forthwith that the installation of officers might be held.
 - (b) Should the National Office be unable to dismiss the Complaint because the charges appear to have merit and as such, the results of the election might have been otherwise had the alleged violations not occurred, then the matter will be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Membership and Units of the Board of Directors, who will designate a Hearing Panel.
 - (c) Pending resolution of the dispute, the officers whose terms were to have expired with the new election, will continue to function.

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[Adopted Effective March 2019]
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p. Authority of the National Office. The National Office shall have authority to intervene at any time during the three-month period leading up to the Branch election. Such authority includes suspending the process and instituting corrective action to ensure that the rights of all members are protected.

3. (Procedure for Prison Branch Elections)

- a. Organizing Meeting (New Prison Branch)
 - 1. The officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at the organizing meeting of the Prison Branch shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualify.
 - 2. Following the chartering of a new Prison Branch by the Board of Directors, the National Office shall cause an election to be held of the members of the new Prison Branch. Should the election take place during an even numbered year, the officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at this time shall not be required to stand for election again until the next Prison Branch election year.
- b. Eligible Voters at Organizing Meeting. All persons who endorse the aims and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who have paid the prescribed fees shall be entitled to vote at the organizing meeting and to be elected to office.
- c. Biennial Elections. Thereafter, all officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot at a Prison Branch election held in even numbered years as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office for two (2) years and until their successors are elected and qualify.
- d. Nominating Committee Election.
 - 1. In even numbered years there shall be elected at a **September** membership meeting of the Prison Branch a Nominating Committee composed of not less than five (5) nor more than fifteen (15) members of the Prison Branch in good standing, provided that not more than two (2) shall be officers of the Prison Branch or members of the Executive Committee.
 - 2. Duties of the Nominating Committee. The Prison Branch Secretary shall call the organizing meeting of the Nominating Committee. The first meeting of the Nominating Committee shall be held no

later than ten (10) days after its election. The Nominating Committee shall:

- (a) Elect its Chairperson and Secretary as its first order of business.
- (b) Nominate any member of the Prison Branch who is in good standing. For purposes of running for office, the term "member in good standing" shall mean that the person must be a bona fide member of the Prison Branch at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the date nominations are made and must live and/or work within the Prison Branch's jurisdiction.
- (c) The Nominating Committee may nominate member thereof as a candidate for office or as an at large member of the Executive Committee.
- (d) The Nominating Committee shall have itself available to interview members interested in being considered for office or as at-large members of the Executive Committee.
- (e) The Nominating Committee shall nominate only those persons who have given written consent to be nominated. The Secretary shall verify that each nominee has given written consent after the Nominating committee has given its report at the October meeting and before the Prison Branch accepts this report.
- (f) The Committee shall nominate a member for only one (1) position during the election.
- 3. Reporting of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall submit a report in writing at the October General Membership Meeting of the Prison Branch. This report shall consist of the names of those persons qualified to fill existing Branch offices (one name for each office) and to be members of the Executive Committee (at least ten (10) names and up to twenty-four (24) names).
- 4. Nominations by Petition. At said October Membership Meeting of the Prison Branch, additional nominations may be made for all officers and elected members of the Executive Committee by

written petition signed by three or more members of the Branch in good standing as of the time of the meeting. No one shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee or by petition without having first obtained his/her written consent. The Unit Secretary shall certify that at least three (3) of the members who signed the petition are members in good standing and that the member being nominated is a member in good standing and that a consent form has been signed by the nominee.

- 5. *Withdrawal of Nominations.* A member properly nominated for a position may withdraw from contention by forwarding a letter requesting that his/her name be removed from the ballot. The letter must be sent to the Chairperson of the Election Supervisory Committee in sufficient time prior to the election.
- 6. *Eligibility Determinations.* All questions regarding the eligibility of candidates must be resolved prior to the conclusion of the October meeting.
- e. After all nominations have been made, the Prison Branch at said October meeting shall elect an Election Supervisory Committee consisting of five (5) members of the Prison Branch in good standing. In addition, each candidate for the presidency is entitled to appoint a representative to the Election Supervisory Committee. However, in the event the total number of candidates for the presidency is more than four (4), the Prison Branch must elect additional members to the Election Supervisory Committee so that the total number of elected members is one more than the appointed members of the Committee. No candidate may serve on the Election Supervisory Committee.
- f. It shall be the duty of the Election Supervisory Committee to:
 - 1. Supervise the Prison Branch election.
 - 2. Supervise the establishment of appropriate machinery, provisions, and procedures for conducting the election in accordance with the Constitution and the Manual for Branch Election Procedure, whether at an election meeting or at polling booths, in order to protect the right of each member of the Prison Branch to cast his ballot properly and have it counted.

- 3. Have printed, copied, or typewritten, one complete ballot containing in alphabetical order, for each office and Executive Committee, the names of all persons nominated for office.
- 4. Prepare the ballot in sufficient numbers for use at the election, and this ballot shall be the only ballot used at the election. Unless the Branch decides to use voting machines in addition to, or in place of, the ballot.
- g. Notice of September, October Meeting and November Election. Each Prison Branch shall notify each member in good standing, at least ten (10) days prior to the September meeting, listing the time, place, date and purpose of the September and October meetings and time, place and date of the November election. In addition, to this notice, each Branch shall place the announcements of such meetings and election in one or more newspapers or newsletters of general circulation at the prison or correctional facility least ten (10) days before the date of the November election. Should a run-off election be necessary that election shall occur on the following date at time certain (at least 1 hour) at this location, runoff elections shall be conducted not less than ten (10) after the original election.
- h. Term of Office.
 - All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot for a two year term ending December 31. The term of each elected officer shall begin on January 1, of each odd numbered year.
 - 2. Election Meeting No officer of the Prison Branch or any candidate for office shall occupy their chair at election meetings. The names of the various candidates for the office shall be clearly announced or posted in a place visible to all present at the election meeting. Tellers to count the ballot shall be appointed in equal numbers by the candidates for office of the President. No officer of the Prison Branch or candidate for office shall serve as teller.
- *i.* Eligible Voters. The number of eligible voting members of the Prison Branch shall be established before the voting begins. Upon proof of qualification, all eligible voters shall receive and sign for one ballot each and thereupon immediately proceed to vote secretly. The right to vote is personal and shall not be exercised by proxy. No absentee ballots may be cast.

- Members in Good Standing. Members in good standing shall be eligible j. to run for office or vote in a Prison Branch election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one whose name appears on the roll of the Prison Branch as a bona fide member of the Prison Branch at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the date nominations are made and who lives and/or works within the Prison Branch jurisdiction. For the purpose of being elected to the Nominating Committee or the Election Supervisory Committee, signing a nominating petition or voting in Prison Branch elections, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the Prison Branch for at least (30) thirty days prior to the date the election is held or the nominating petition is filed. For all other purposes, a member in good standing is one who has paid the requisite minimum membership fee to the Prison Branch at least (30) thirty days prior to the date the election is held or the nominating petition is filed. For all other purposes, a member in good standing is one who has paid the requisite minimum membership fee to the Prison Branch.
- k. Youth Voting in Prison Branch Elections. The minimum voting age for any member in good standing in Prison Branch elections shall be seventeen (17) years of age. Should a member of the Prison Branch be seventeen (17) years of age, but under twenty-one (21) years of age, that member may vote in the Prison Branch election if he/she has paid the minimum adult membership fee to the Prison Branch.
- Life Members, Subscribing Life Members and Members-At-Large. In order to run for Prison Branch office or vote in Prison Branch or State Conference election, unaffiliated Life Members and Members-At-Large must be actively affiliated with the Prison Branch at least thirty (30) days prior to any meeting at which they are nominated for office or seek to vote. The term "actively affiliated" means that the individual must have requested, in writing, that his membership be transferred to the Prison Branch. The request may be made through the Prison Branch or directly to the National Office. The National Office must notify the Prison Branch in writing within thirty (30) days of receiving notification.
- *m. Tellers.* Presidential candidates shall have the right to appoint an equal number of tellers. The tellers thus appointed, shall elect a chief teller, who shall organize the tabulating of the ballots.
- *n.* Election Controversy. In the event of election controversy, all parties thereto shall submit any written complaint(s) to the National Office through the President and CEO. Said complaint(s) must be postmarked

no later than five (5) calendar days following the date of the election in question. In Prison Branches with memberships up to 1000, such complaints must be signed by at least twenty-five (25) members of the Branch in good standing. In Prison Branches with memberships exceeding 1000, such complaints must be signed by at least twenty-five (25) members of the Prison Branch in good standing.

- (a) The National Office will institute an investigation into the matter, and should a determination be made that the Complaint is frivolous or completely devoid of merit, or that the election result could not have been otherwise even if the allegations alleged are assumed to be true, then the National Office shall within thirty (30) days, or as soon thereafter as possible, dismiss the Complaint and inform all parties forthwith that the installation of officers might be held.
- (b) Should the National Office be unable to dismiss the Complaint because the charges appear to have merit and as such, the results of the election might have been otherwise had the alleged violations not occurred, then the matter will be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Membership and Units of the Board of Directors, who will designate a Hearing Panel.
- (c) Pending resolution of the dispute, the officers whose terms were to have expired with the new election, will continue to function.
- o. Authority of the National Office. The National Office shall have authority to intervene at any time during the three-month period leading up to the Prison Branch election. Such authority includes suspending the process and instituting corrective action to assure that the rights of all members are protected.

4. (Procedure for College Chapter Elections)

- a. The officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at the organizing meeting shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualify, unless removed.
- b. Annual Meeting. Thereafter, all officers and members, not otherwise appointed, shall be elected by ballot at each Annual Meeting of the

College Chapter and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualify.

c. Elections. All persons qualified as provided by Article IV, Section 7, who signify their intention of becoming charter members of the College Chapter and their endorsement of the aims and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and who have paid the prescribed fees, shall be entitled to vote at the organizing meeting and to be elected to office. Thereafter, all members who are in good standing by noon of the day of my meeting of the College Chapter shall be entitled to vote at the meeting.

d. Nominating Committee.

- 1. At the regular meeting of the College Chapter next preceding the Annual Meeting, the College Chapter shall elect a Nominating Committee, composed of not less than five (5) and no more than nine (9) members of the College Chapter in good standing, provided not more than two shall be officers of the College Chapter or members of the Executive Committee, to present nominations at the Annual Meeting for all officers and the Executive Committee, provided, that additional nomination may he made at the Annual Meeting by written petition signed by three or more members of the College Chapter.
- 2. Duties of Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall meet promptly to elect a Chairman and interview persons qualified as candidates for office.
- 3 Report of Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall submit a report in writing to the College Chapter during the Annual Meeting. In case the Nominating Committee is not elected and neglects or refuses to render a report, nominations shall be made at the Annual Meeting by written petition signed by three or more members of the College Chapter.
- e. Notice of Annual Meeting and the Meeting That Precedes the Annual Meeting. At least seven days prior to the Annual Meeting and the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting, written notice shall be sent to each member of the College Chapter in good standing of the date, place, and purpose of said meetings and election. Notices may sent via electronic mail to members for whom the College Chapter has a valid address. The Secretary shall maintain a list of those members to whom a

notice was sent and shall secure and maintain all electronic delivery receipts for the notice. Should a run-off election be necessary email that election shall occur on the following date at a time certain (at least 1 hour) at this location run-off elections shall be conducted not less than ten (10) days after the original election.

- f. *Tenure in Office.* All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.
- g. Election Meeting. The College Chapter election of officers meetings and the College Chapter Annual Meeting shall be the same. No candidate for office shall occupy the chair at the election meeting. The names of the various candidates for office shall be clearly announced or posted in a place visible to all present at the election meeting. Tellers to count the ballots shall be appointed in equal number by the candidates for office of President. Should a run-off election be necessary that election shall occur on the following date at time certain (at least 1 hour) at this location, runoff elections shall be conducted not less than ten (10) days after the original election.
- *h.* Eligible Voters. The number of the eligible voting members of the College Chapter shall be established before the voting begins. Upon proof of qualification eligible voters shall receive and sign for one ballot each and thereupon immediately proceed to vote secretly. The right to vote is personal and shall not be exercised by proxy.
- *i.* Site of Election. The site of the College Chapter election shall be that place where the College Chapter held the majority of its regular meetings, unless otherwise voted by a majority of the College Chapter members present at the meeting preceding the Annual Meeting.
- *j.* Member in Good Standing. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office or to vote in a College Chapter election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one who has paid the prescribed membership fee no later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of elections. For the purpose of being nominated by the Nominating Committee, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the College Chapter and one who has paid the prescribed membership fee by twelve noon the day of the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting.

- k. Life Members and Members-At-Large. In order to run for College Chapter office or vote in a College Chapter election, Life Members and Members-at-Large must be affiliated with the College Chapter at least thirty (30) days prior to any meeting at which they me nominated for office or seek to vote.
- 1. Election Controversy. In the event of an election controversy, all parties thereto shall submit complaints to the National Office through the President and CEO for resolution. Said complaints must be postmarked no later than five (5) days following the date of the election in question. The complaint must be signed by at least seven (7) members of the College Chapter in good standing, and each signer must list his or her address. A copy of the complaint shall be forwarded by mail to the officer or member against whom the complaint has been filed at the officer's or member's address on record by the National Office.
 - (a) The National Office will institute an investigation into the matter, and should a determination be made that the Complaint is frivolous or completely devoid of merit, or that the election result could not have been otherwise even if the allegations alleged are assumed to be true, then the National Office shall within thirty (30) days, or as soon thereafter as possible, dismiss the Complaint and inform all parties forthwith that the installation of officers might be held.
 - (b) Should the National Office be unable to dismiss the Complaint because the charges appear to have merit and as such, the results of the election might have been otherwise had the alleged violations not occurred, then the matter will be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Membership and Units of the Board of Directors, who will designate a Hearing Panel.
 - (c) Pending resolution of the dispute, the officers whose terms were to have expired with the new election, will continue to function.
- *m.* Authority of the National Office. The National Office shall have authority to intervene at any time during the three-month period leading up to the College Chapter election. Such authority includes suspending the process and instituting corrective action to assure that the rights of all members are protected.

5. (Procedure for Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council Elections)

- a. Organization Meeting. The officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at the organizing meeting of the Youth Council shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.
- b. Annual Meeting. Thereafter, all officers and Executive Committee members shall be elected by ballot at each Annual Meeting of the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.
- c. Elections. All persons qualified as provided by Article IV, who signify their intention of becoming charter members of the High School Chapter, Youth Council, Junior Youth Council and their endorsement of the aims and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and who have paid the prescribed fees, shall be entitled to vote at the organizing meeting and to be elected to office. Thereafter, all members who are in good standing by noon of the day of any meeting of the Youth Council shall be entitled to vote at the meeting.
- *d. Nominating Committee.*
 - At the regular meeting next preceding the Annual Meeting, the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council shall elect a Nominating Committee composed of not less than five (5) and no more than nine (9) members of the Unit in good standing, provided not more than two shall be officers of the Unit or members of the Unit's Executive Committee, to present nominations at the Annual Meeting for all officers and the Executive Committee, provided that additional nomination may be made at the Annual Meeting by written petition signed by three or more members of the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council.
 - 2 Duties of Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall meet promptly to elect a Chairman and interview persons qualified as candidates for office.
 - 3 Report of Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall submit a report in writing to the Youth Council, High School Chapter or Junior Youth Council during the Annual Meeting. In case the Nominating Committee is not elected and neglects or

refuses to render a report, nominations shall be made at the Annual Meeting by written petition signed by three or more members of the Youth Council, High School Chapter or Junior Youth Council.

- e. Notice of Annual Meeting and the Meeting that Precedes the Annual Meeting. At least seven days prior to the Annual Meeting and the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting, written notice shall be sent to each member of the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council, in good standing, of the date, place and purpose of said meetings of the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council. Notices may be sent via electronic mail to members for whom the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council, address. The Secretary shall maintain a list of those members to whom a notice was sent and shall secure and maintain all electronic delivery receipts for the notice.
- *f. Tenure in Office.* All officers and elected members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by secret ballot and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.
- g. Election Meeting. The Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council election of officers meetings and the Unit's Annual Meeting shall be the same. No candidate for office shall occupy the chair at the election meeting. The names of the various candidates for office shall be clearly announced or posted in a place visible to all present at the election meeting. Tellers to count the ballots shall be appointed in equal number by the candidates for office of President. Should a run-off election be necessary that election shall occur on the following date at time certain (at least 1 hour) at this location, run-off elections shall be conducted not less than ten (10) days after the original election.
- *h.* Eligible Voters. The number of the eligible voting members of the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council shall be established before the voting begins. Upon proof of qualification, eligible voters shall receive and sign for one ballot each and thereupon immediately proceed to vote secretly. The right to vote is personal and shall not be exercised by proxy.
- *i.* Site of Election. The site of the Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council election shall be that place where the Unit Council held the majority of its regular meetings, unless otherwise voted by a majority of the Unit's members present at the meeting preceding the Annual Meeting.

- *j.* Member in Good Standing. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to run for office or to vote in a Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council election. For the purpose of running for office, a member in good standing is one who has paid the prescribed membership fee no later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of elections. For the purpose of being nominated by the Nominating Committee, a member in good standing is one who has been a bona fide member of the Youth Council and one who has paid the prescribed membership fee by twelve noon on the day of the meeting that precedes the Annual Meeting.
- k. Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council. In order to run for Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council or vote in a Youth Council, High School Chapter and Junior Youth Council election, Junior Life Members, Life Members, and Members-at-Large must be affiliated with the Youth Council at least thirty (30) days prior to any meeting at which they are nominated for office or seek to vote.
- 1. Election Controversy. In the event of election controversy, all parties thereto shall submit complaints to the National Office through the President and CEO. Said complaints must be postmarked no later than five (5) days following the date of the election in question. The complaint must be signed by at least seven (7) members of the Unit in good standing, and each signer must list his or her address. A copy of the complaint shall be forwarded by mail to the officer or member against whom the complaint has been filed at the officer's or member's address on record by the National Office.
 - (a) The National Office will institute an investigation into the matter, and should a determination be made that the complaint is frivolous or completely devoid of merit, or that the election result could not have been otherwise even if the allegations alleged are assumed to be true, then the National Office shall within thirty (30) days, or as soon thereafter as possible, dismiss the complaint and inform all parties forthwith that the installation of officers might be held.
 - (b) Should the National Office be unable to dismiss the complaint because the charges appear to have merit and as such, the results of the election might have been otherwise had the alleged violations not occurred, then the matter will be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on

[[]Adopted Effective March 2019]

Membership and Units of the Board of Directors, who will designate a Hearing Panel.

- (c) Pending resolution of the dispute, the officers whose terms were to have expired with the new election, will continue to function.
- *m.* Authority of the National Office. The National Office shall have authority to intervene at any time during the three-month period leading up to the Youth Council, High School Chapter or Junior Youth Council election. Such authority includes suspending the process and instituting corrective action to assure that the rights of all members are protected.

6. (Voting for Members of the Board of Directors at Large)

The list of candidates for the Board of Directors is mailed out to the Units of the Association by not later than November 1st of each year in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Directors in the NAACP Annual Elections Procedure Manual. The names of the Board of Directors Candidates shall be placed on an election ballot to be voted upon by members of the Unit at the Annual Meeting of the Unit.

ARTICLE X EXPULSION, SUSPENSION OR REMOVAL OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

1. (Units Failing to Report)

If a Unit fails to inform the Association in writing of its activities or shall fail to maintain a minimum of fifty (50) adult members; twenty-five (25) Prison Branch members; or twenty-five (25) Youth Unit members; for a period of four (4) consecutive months, the Board of Directors shall declare any or all of the offices of the Unit vacant and order a new election. Notice of removal shall be sent to the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Unit and the State/State-Area Conference by registered mail at their last addresses on file in the Association and shall be published in the official communication organ of the National Association. Immediately upon the service of notice by the Association, the Officers shall perform no official acts and shall hold all records and monies of the Branch, subject to the disposition of the Association.

2. (Grounds for Suspension or Other Disciplinary Action)

When an individual becomes a member of the NAACP, that individual pledges to abide by the rules and policies of the Association and the decisions of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors, upon satisfactory evidence that an officer or member of the Association, or of a subsidiary Unit of the Association is guilty of conduct not in accord with the principles, aims and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as set forth in its Constitution, and as defined by the Board or Convention, or guilty of conduct inimical to the best interests of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, may order suspension, expulsion or other disciplinary action against such officer or member, after a full hearing if requested by the respondent in accord with the provisions of this Constitution. Any member of the Association who files litigation against the National NAACP or against any of its units without having pursued the remedies within the framework of the Association, shall be deemed as exhibiting behavior not in accord with the principles, aims and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meriting suspension, expulsion, or other disciplinary actions.

3. (Complaints)

A complaint against an officer or member of a Branch of the NAACP may be initiated by any 20 members of the affected Branch and must be signed by such members and forwarded to the National Office and to the attention of the President and CEO as well as State/State-Area Conference. The National Office may seek input from said State/State-Area Conference on the complaint. The complaint must include the officer or member's mailing address.

4. (Authority of National President and CEO)

Where the President and CEO of the National Office is satisfied that there is danger of irreparable harm to the Association or Unit involved and that immediate action is necessary, he may order an officer or member suspended pending a full hearing if requested by the respondent.

5. (Notice of Complaint and Right to Answer)

Upon receipt of the complaint by certified or regular mail, the National Office shall forward a copy of the complaint by mail to the officer or member against whom it has been filed at the officer or member's correct address of record within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the complaint. The respondent officer or member shall have fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the receipt of the complaint to file a written response by certified and regular mail, sent to the attention of the Vice President of Field Operations and Membership Department. The 15-day period shall commence to run from the time service of the complaint is complete. Service of the complaint upon the officer or member shall be deemed complete five (5) days after the complaint was mailed by the Vice President of Field Operations and Membership Department.

6. (National Office Review and Investigation)

The National Staff, upon receipt of the complaint, and the respondent's written response, shall conduct an investigation, render determinations and make recommendations and findings regarding the complaint, when no hearing is requested by the respondent, to the Committee on Membership and Units within ninety (90) calendar days of the respondent's written response. The National Staff shall prepare a record which includes all documentary matters submitted to it. Where a hearing is requested by the respondent, the National Office through the President and CEO or his designee, shall cause a hearing to be held by a panel of three members of the Board of Directors. The panel shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board's Committee on Membership and Units. The hearing panel shall convene within sixty (60) calendar days, of the receipt of the complaint or a soon as possible thereafter, and conduct a hearing according to the hearing procedure.

After receipt of the National Staff or hearing panel's decision, the complainant and respondent shall have fifteen (15) calendar days within which to appeal. Notice of Appeal shall be filed with the National Office, by certified and regular mail, to the attention of the Vice President of Field Operations and Membership Department, 4805 Mt. Hope Drive, Baltimore, MD 21215. If an appeal is filed, the National Office shall notify the Committee on Membership and Units within fifteen (15) days. The Committee on Membership and Units will review the findings and conclusions of the National Staff or hearing panel. Upon failure to appeal within a fifteen (15) day period, the complainant/respondent's opportunity to appeal is waived.

Should either party file an appeal to the National Office, the President and CEO or his designee shall cause an appellate hearing to be held by the Board of Directors. The panel shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board's Committee on Membership and Units. The hearing panel shall convene within sixty (60) calendar days, of the receipt of the appeal, or a soon as possible thereafter, and conduct an appellate hearing according to procedures.

7. (Hearing Procedure)

The hearing panel shall review the written record and may allow oral argument by the parties or their spokesperson. Based on its review of the record, and oral argument, if any, the panel shall render findings and recommendations in the matter to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall affirm, reverse, modify the panel's recommendation, or deny a rehearing. The decision of the Board of Directors shall be final.

Appeals shall be based only on the written record. Appeal hearings will be conducted by a hearing panel which shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board's Committee on Membership and Units. The General Counsel or his/her designee shall serve as counsel for the panel. The appellants may be represented by oral argument by counsel or another person of their choosing. The parties may not present documentary evidence or testimony, but rather they may speak only from the written record before the panel.

8. (Notice of Findings and Action of the Board)

Notice of the findings and action of the Board shall be sent to the officer or member by registered mail at his/her address on file in the National Office and, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, published in the official organ of the National Association. Decisions affecting membership shall be forwarded to the National Membership Director.

ARTICLE XI SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF CHARTER

The Charter of Authority received by a Unit upon its admission to the Association may be suspended or revoked by the Board of Directors of the Association, whenever the Board of Directors shall deem it in the best interest of the Association; provided, however, that a hearing consistent with Article X, Section 7 on such changes be held. Such charter suspension or revocation shall not invalidate the membership of any member of the Unit in the Association. Notice of the findings and action of the Board of Directors shall be sent by the President and CEO, by registered mail, to the President and

Secretary of the Unit, and shall be published in the official organ of the National Association and in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction where the Unit is located. Upon receipt of the notice by the President or Secretary by mail, publication or otherwise of charter suspension or revocation, the Unit shall cease to function and the officers shall forthwith forward all records, property and monies of the Unit to the Association where the same may be applied in its discretion for the benefit of the community wherein the Unit was located.

Notice of intent to revoke or suspend a charter shall be mailed to officers of the Unit on such terms and conditions as determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII INDEMNIFICATION

1. (Persons Covered)

The Association shall furnish all duly elected directors or officers or staff of the Association or its subsidiaries and duly elected or Executive Committee members, of Units a legal defense and indemnification against judgments incurred as a result of specifically authorized actions on behalf of the NAACP and its programs.

2. (Limitation; Notice)

This Article shall have no force or effect unless the person(s) affected forwards legal process to the General Counsel or his/her designee within a reasonable time to allow a defense to be made.

ARTICLE XIII AMENDMENTS TO LOCAL BYLAWS

The Bylaws for Units of the Association, except for State/State-Area Conferences, may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of any Annual Convention of the Association provided the proposed amendment be submitted to the Resolutions Committee by the May 1st deadline. The President and CEO shall provide copies of the proposed amendment(s) to all Units at least 30 days prior to the Annual Convention.

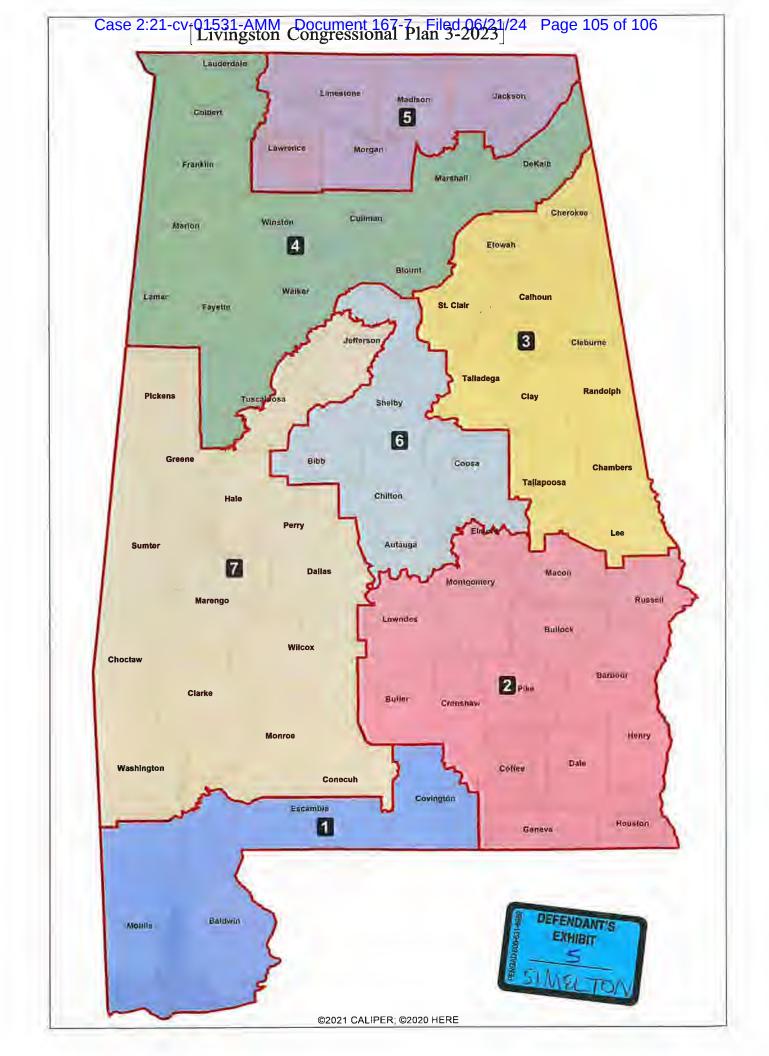
ARTICLE XIV RATIFICATION OF BYLAWS

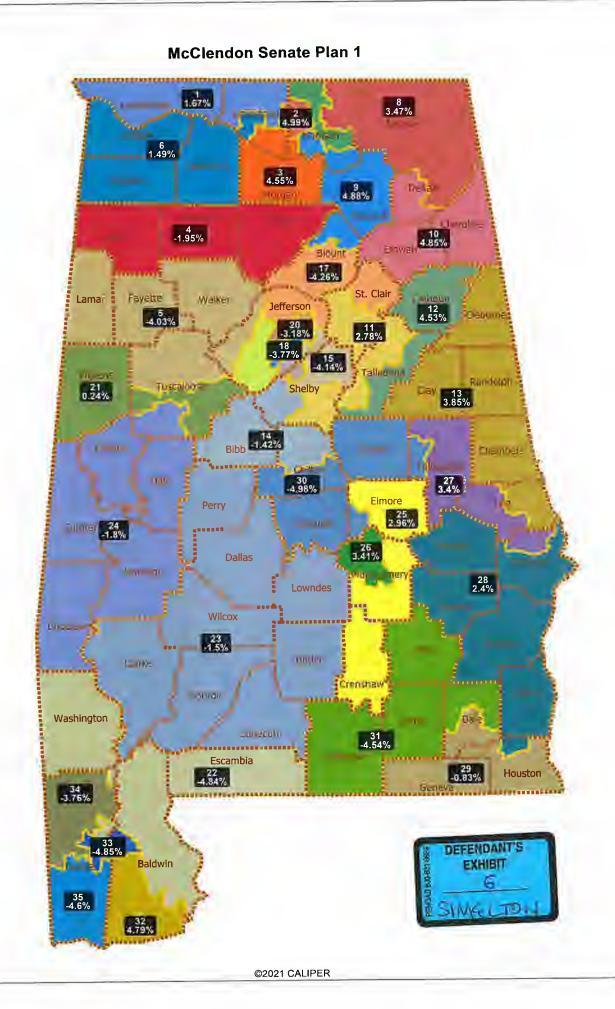
The Bylaws for Units of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People becomes effective at Noon, on January 1, 2005, Eastern Standard Time. It supersedes any previous document outlining the policy and procedures of the

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Bylaws for Units of the NAACP

Association and its subordinate Units and the Bylaws, manuals and other documents duly adopted by the Board of Directors and subordinate to these Bylaws.





UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

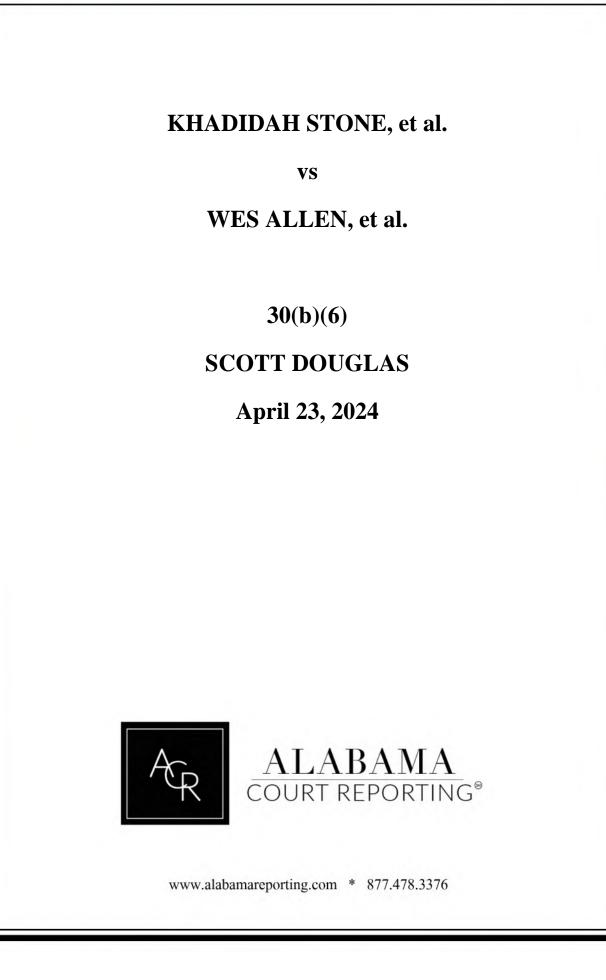
VS.

CHRIS REP. PRINGLE, et al.,

Case No.: 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

Defendants.

EXHIBIT 30



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Page 1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA 2 SOUTHERN DIVISION 3 CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:21-cv-1531-AMM 4 5 KHADIDAH STONE, et al., 6 Plaintiffs, 7 v. 8 WES ALLEN, et al., 9 Defendants. 10 11 30(b)(6) DEPOSITION 12 OF 13 SCOTT DOUGLAS 14 April 23, 2024 15 1:15 p.m. 16 17 18 The deposition of SCOTT DOUGLAS was 19 taken before Sabrina Lewis, CCR, on April 23, 20 2024, commencing at 1:15 p.m., at Wiggins, Childs, 21 Pantazis, Fisher & Goldfarb, 301 19th Street 22 North, Birmingham, Alabama, pursuant to the 23 stipulations set forth herein.	Page 3 1 the parties may make objections and assign grounds 2 at the time of trial, or at the time said 3 deposition is offered in evidence, or prior 4 thereto. 5 6 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that 7 notice of filing of the deposition by the 8 Commissioner is waived. 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
Page 2 1 STIPULATIONS 3 IT IS STIPULATED AND AGREED by and 4 between the parties through their respective 5 counsel that the deposition of SCOTT DOUGLAS may 6 be taken before Sabrina Lewis, Certified Court 7 Reporter, Notary Public, State of Alabama at 8 Large, at Wiggins, Childs, Pantazis, Fisher & 9 Goldfarb, 301 19th Street North, Birmingham, 10 Alabama, on April 23, 2024, commencing at 11 1:15 p.m. 12 13 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that 14 the signature to and reading of the deposition by 15 the witness is not waived, the deposition to have 16 the same force and effect as if full compliance 17 had been had with all laws and rules of court 18 relating to the taking of depositions. 19 20 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that 21 it shall not be necessary for any objections to be 22 made by counsel to any questions, except as to 23 form or leading questions, and that counsel for	Page 4 1 A P P E A R A N C E S 2 3 APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFFS, LAQUISHA 4 CHANDLER, KHADIDAH STONE, EVAN MILLIGAN, GREATER 5 BIRMINGHAM MINISTRIES, AND ALABAMA STATE 6 CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP: 7 Davin M. Rosborough, Esq. 8 Dayton Campbell-Harris, Esq. 9 American Civil Liberties Union Foundation 10 125 Broad Street, 18th Floor 11 New York, New York 10004 12 212-549-2500 13 drosborough@aclu.org 14 dcampbell-harris@aclu.org 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23



Case 2:21-cv-01531-AMM Document 167-8 Filed 06/21/24 Page 4 of 131 Scott Douglas

Page 5	Page 7 1 A P P E A R A N C E S (continued)
 2 3 APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF, MARCUS 4 CASTER: (via videoconference) 5 Jyoti Jasrasaria, Esq. 6 Makeba Rutahindurwa, Esq. 7 Elias Law Group 8 250 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 400 9 Washington, DC 20001 10 202-968-4490 11 jjasrasaria@elias.law 12 mrutahindurwa@elias.law 13 14 APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFFS, BOBBY 15 SINGLETON, RODGER SMITHERMAN, EDDIE BILLINGSLEY, 16 LEONETTE W. SLAY, DARRYL ANDREWS, AND ANDREW 17 WALKER: (via videoconference) 18 Eli J. Hare, Esq. 19 DiCello Levitt Gutzler, LLC 20 420 20th Street North, Suite 2525 21 Birmingham, Alabama 35203 22 205-855-5700 23 ehare@dicellolevitt.com 	 APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT, WES ALLEN: (via videoconference) Misty S. Fairbanks Messick, Esq. Richard Dwayde Mink, Esq. James W. Davis, Esq. Assistant Attorneys General Office of the Attorney General State of Alabama 501 Washington Avenue P.O. Box 300152 Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0152 334-242-7300 misty.messick@alabamaag.gov richard.mink@alabamaag.gov jim.davis@alabamaag.gov
Page 6 1 A P P E A R A N C E S (continued) 2 3 APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS, STEVE 4 LIVINGSTON AND CHRIS PRINGLE: 5 Michael P. Taunton, Esq. 6 Riley Kate Lancaster, Esq. 7 Balch & Bingham LLP 8 P.O. Box 306 9 Birmingham, Alabama 35201 10 205-251-8100 11 mtaunton@balch.com 12 rlancaster@balch.com 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 8 1 IN D E X 2 EXAMINATION INDEX 4 5 WITNESS: SCOTT DOUGLAS PAGE 6 BY MR. TAUNTON 10 BY MR. ROSBOROUGH 155 7 BY MR. TAUNTON 157 BY MS. MESSICK 159 8 9 EXHIBIT INDEX 10 1 Notice of Rule 30(b)6) Deposition 24 of Greater Birmingham Ministries 11 in Case 2:21-cv-01531 12 2 Notice of Rule 30(b)6) Deposition 30 of Greater Birmingham Ministries 13 in Case 2:21-cv-01531 14 3 Notice of Rule 30(b)6) Deposition 30 of Greater Birmingham Ministries 15 in Case 2:21-cv-01536 16 4 By-Laws of Greater Birmingham 40 7 Ministries, Inc. 18 5 GBM Individual Member By-Laws 54 Amendment 9 6 Plaintiffs' Responses to 63 20 Defendant Allen's Discovery Requests 21 7 McClendon Senate Plan 1 map 132 22 23



	Page 9		Page 11
1	I, Sabrina Lewis, a Certified Court	1	A. Evan Milligan. I can't remember the
2	Reporter and a Notary Public for the State of	2	other two.
3	Alabama at Large, acting as Commissioner, certify	3	Q. You understand that you are here today
4	that, pursuant to the Alabama Rules of Civil	4	testifying on behalf of Greater Birmingham
5	Procedure and the foregoing stipulation of	5	Ministries?
6	counsel, there came before me at Wiggins, Childs,	6	A. I do.
7	Pantazis, Fisher & Goldfarb, 301 19th Street	7	Q. Do you understand that this deposition is
8	North, Birmingham, Alabama, on April 23, 2024,	8	for the Stone v. Allen case?
9	commencing at 1:15 p.m., SCOTT DOUGLAS, witness in	9	A. Yes, I do.
10	the above cause, for oral examination, whereupon	10	Q. You understand that this is also for the
11	the following proceedings were had:	11	Milligan v. Allen case?
12	THE COURT REPORTER: Are there any	12	A. Yes, I do now.
13	stipulations for the record?	13	Q. Other than the Milligan case you just
14	MR. TAUNTON: Usual stipulations except	14	referenced and the McClure case that we just
15	for we'd ask that he read and sign.	15	referenced, are there any other cases you've given
16	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Agreed.	16	depositions in?
17	And do we also want to Misty, for your	17	A. There may be one, but I can't remember
18	benefit, we can agree that an objection for one	18	recall.
19	defendant is an objection for all to the extent	1 9	Q. Do you remember when it might have been?
20	that I ask any questions of Mr. Douglas later?	20	A. I can't recall. Pre-pandemic for sure.
20	MS. MESSICK: Thank you so much.	20 21	Q. Was it on behalf of Greater Birmingham
21	MR. ROSBOROUGH: You're welcome.	21	Ministries?
22	(Witness sworn.)	23	A. Yes.
25	(writiess sworn.)	23	A. 105.
	Bara 10		Dogo 12
1	Page 10	1	Page 12 O. Do you remember what issues may have been
1	SCOTT DOUGLAS,	1 2	Q. Do you remember what issues may have been
2	SCOTT DOUGLAS, duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:	2	Q. Do you remember what issues may have been involved?
2 3	SCOTT DOUGLAS, duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION	2 3	Q. Do you remember what issues may have been involved?A. I can't recall that.
2 3 4	SCOTT DOUGLAS, duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. TAUNTON:	2 3 4	 Q. Do you remember what issues may have been involved? A. I can't recall that. Q. Okay. Have you ever given a you think
2 3 4 5	SCOTT DOUGLAS, duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. TAUNTON: Q. Mr. Douglas, it hasn't been that long.	2 3 4 5	 Q. Do you remember what issues may have been involved? A. I can't recall that. Q. Okay. Have you ever given a you think it might have been the Thompson case?
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2 3 4 5 6 7	SCOTT DOUGLAS, duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. TAUNTON: Q. Mr. Douglas, it hasn't been that long. Good to see you again. A. Good to be back in this room.	2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. Do you remember what issues may have been involved? A. I can't recall that. Q. Okay. Have you ever given a you think it might have been the Thompson case? A. Give me the content. Q. Might have been a felon voting case?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	SCOTT DOUGLAS, duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. TAUNTON: Q. Mr. Douglas, it hasn't been that long. Good to see you again. A. Good to be back in this room. Q. Now, you're under oath, now. We both	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 Q. Do you remember what issues may have been involved? A. I can't recall that. Q. Okay. Have you ever given a you think it might have been the Thompson case? A. Give me the content. Q. Might have been a felon voting case? A. Yes.
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Page 13	Page 15
1 truthfully here today?	1 A. The home the house I was renting was
2 A. No.	2 invaded by Nashville Police Department.
3 Q. Any medical reason or any other reason?	3 Q. By the Nashville Police Department?
4 A. No.	4 A. Police Department, yeah.
5 Q. And, again, I just like to remind	5 Q. How did that happen?
6 witnesses you know the game. You've been through	6 A. The police said it was neighbors had
7 this. But I may ask some obvious questions,	7 complained of noise and there were a lot of cars
8 questions that you know the answers to, questions	8 on the street in front of it. But when they came
9 that I know the answers to, but I may ask them	9 in, they overturned beds, bookcases, just took
10 just to put them on the record. You understand?	10 books, took down posters. This was the Vietnam
11 A. Yes.	11 War period.
12 Q. I may also ask seemingly obscure	12 Q. What was the resolution of that case?
13 questions, questions that you don't understand	12 Q. What was the resolution of that case: 13 A. The resolution of the case was that we
	14 sued in federal court and we lost the case. We
-	
15 of the discovery process, and I get to ask 16 questions that I think are relevant to the tonics	15 were the plaintiffs. I was one of the plaintiffs.
16 questions that I think are relevant to the topics	16 Q. What were your claims in the case?
17 at issue today. You understand that?	17 A. That the Nashville Metropolitan Police
18 A. Yes.	18 Department, without cause I forgot what the law
19 Q. If you need a break for any reason, just	19 was, but broke into our no, not yeah.
20 let me know. The only thing I would ask is that	20 Pushed the door open. Opened the lock. And took
21 you answer any question that is pending before we	21 away items that belonged to us and didn't return
22 take a break. Is that okay?	22 them.
23 A. That's okay.	23 Q. And that's Nashville, Tennessee?
Page 14	Page 16
1 Q. And, again, I suspect you know this, but	1 A. Nashville, Tennessee.
2 during the deposition, you'll probably hear your	2 Q. So you were living in Tennessee at the
3 lawyer raise an objection to the form of my	3 time?
4 question. That's a technical legal objection. It	4 A. Yes.
5 is not an instruction for you to not answer a	5 Q. Just some real general background here.
6 question. If at any point your lawyer feels that	6 What's your date of birth?
7 you should not answer a question, he will tell you	7 A. December the 4th, 1946.
8 not to answer the question. Do you understand	8 Q. And where were you born?
9 that?	9 A. Nashville, Tennessee.
10 A. Yes.	10 Q. How long did you live in Nashville?
11 Q. Have you ever given a deposition in a	11 A. I lived in Nashville all my life except
12 case in your personal capacity?	12 for the years I went to UT Knoxville from '64 to
13 A. No, not in my personal capacity.	13 '69 and then back to Nashville. And I came to
14 Q. Have you ever been involved in a lawsuit	14 Alabama in 1976.
15 in your personal capacity?	15 Q. Have you been in Alabama since then?
16 A. Once.	16 A. Yes.
17 Q. Once? When was that?	17 Q. Where in Alabama have you lived?
18 A. 1972.	18 A. I've lived in Birmingham the entire time.
19 Q. Good while ago. Do you remember what the	19 Q. Since moving to Birmingham, how have you
20 issue was?	20 been employed?
20 issue was: 21 A. Yes.	20 been employed: 21 A. Say that again.
21 A. 165. 22 Q. What? Just real generally, what was the	
22 V. What, Sustival generally, what was the	2.2 O When you first moved to Rirmingham what
23 issue?	22 Q. When you first moved to Birmingham, what 23 was your job? How were you employed?



Page 17 Page 19 A. When I first moved to Birmingham, I was **Q.** How long were you there? 1 1 A. I was there four and a half years. 2 unemployed. 2 3 Q. Okay. When did you become employed? 3 Q. What were you studying while you were A. I became employed '74 or '75. '74. 4 4 there? Q. And what were you doing --5 5 A. Engineering physics, economics -- as a A. Not '74. '76. Two years after I got major. Engineering physics as a major. Then 6 6 7 7 urban studies as a major. here. Q. Where did you graduate high school from? Q. And what were you doing at the time? 8 8 A. I was working for a group called the 9 A. Nashville, Tennessee. 9 Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Q. Do you have any other post-high school 10 10 Social Justice. study? 11 11 Q. How long did you work there? 12 A. Other than University of Tennessee? I 12 13 A. I worked there from '76 until '89, 1989. 13 took additional courses at the UT Extension, **Q.** When did you first begin working for university extension in Nashville, at night. 14 14 **Greater Birmingham Ministries? Q.** When was that? 15 15 A. I first began being employed by Greater A. Back in '69... Between '71 and '73. 16 16 Birmingham Ministries in February 1993. Q. Is that the same time you were at the 17 17 18 Q. Did you volunteer for Greater Birmingham **University of Tennessee?** 18 Ministries prior to being employed by Greater A. Following. 19 19 **Birmingham Ministries?** 20 Q. Oh, following? 20 A. Yes, I did. A. Yeah. It's just a Nashville Extension. 21 21 22 Q. When did you begin volunteering for Q. Did you receive a degree from there? 22 **Greater Birmingham Ministries?** 23 23 A. No, I did not. Page 18 Page 20 Q. What were you studying there? A. I began volunteering in 1982. 1 1 A. Actually, courses I remember were world 2 Q. What did you do as a volunteer? 2 3 geography, history, and economics. Three, yeah. 3 A. As a volunteer, I served on what they 4 call a -- a work group, which is like a policy 4 Q. Just backing up real quick, do you think you may have also given testimony in the People 5 committee. Yeah. 5 First case? Q. And what did that work group or policy 6 6 7 7 committee do? A. Remind me of that case. Q. People First v. -- was it Merrill? Is 8 A. Not immediately but over the years, 8 between '82 and '85, we -- GBM was the core of the that right? It's a voter ID case. 9 9 10 coalition that created the Firehouse Shelter for 10 A. Oh, voter ID. Yes. the first time, which is a homeless shelter for 11 **Q.** Do you remember when that was? 11 A. 2014 or so, if I recall. 12 men. 12 Q. Did you give a deposition in that case or 13 Q. And was that the primary thing that your 13 work group or committee was working on? just trial testimony? 14 14 A. It worked -- no. It worked on several 15 A. I can't recall. 15 Q. When you first became employed by Greater 16 different issues. 16 Birmingham Ministries in 1993, what was your 17 Q. Real quick, let's back up. 17 So you said you spent time at University position? 18 18 of Tennessee? 19 A. My position was executive director. 19 Q. Is that the position you hold now? 20 20A. Yes. Q. Did you graduate from the University of 21 A. That is correct. 21 **Q.** Have you held that position continuously 22 **Tennessee?** 22 23 since 1993? 23 A. No.



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	li Dougias	
	Page 21	Page 23
1	A. Correct.	1 A. Yes.
2	Q. Have you held any other employment since	2 Q. Without telling me anything your counsel
3	1993?	3 said at those meetings, when did you first meet
4	A. No other employment, no.	4 with counsel to prepare for today's deposition?
5	Q. And that's a paid position; right?	5 A. Recently.
6	A. That is a paid position.	6 Q. Do you recall when? Okay. Let me ask
7	Q. What did you do to prepare for today's	7 this question.
8	deposition?	8 How many times did you meet with counsel
9	A. To prepare for today's deposition	9 to prepare for today's deposition?
10	Q. Yes, sir.	10 A. At least three.
11	A. I read over reread the complaint and	10 A. At least time. 11 Q. Could it have been more than three?
12	also read over the interrogatories.	-
12 13	Q. Do you remember which complaint you read?	5
13 14		e v
14	A. I can't recall if it was original or amended.	14 prepare for today's deposition?
15 16		15 A. What month is this? April. Okay.
10	Q. Was it the complaint in Stone v. Allen? A. Yes.	16 Early March.
		17 Q. Did you look at a deposition notice in
18	Q. Did you look at all of the complaint in Milligen y. Allen to prenew for today's	18 early March?
19 20	Milligan v. Allen to prepare for today's	19 A. No. Later than early March.
20	deposition?	20 Q. Maybe mid-March?
21 22	A. Milligan v. Allen? Yes.	21 A. Mid-March would be a good estimate, yes.
22 23	Q. Did you read the first amended complaint in Stone v. Allen?	22 Q. And did you look at a deposition notice
23	In Stone v. Anen?	23 at that time?
	Baga 22	Page 24
1	Page 22 A. I can't recall, but I think I did.	Page 24
1 2	A. I can't recall, but I think I did.	1 A. Yes.
2	A. I can't recall, but I think I did.Q. That's fair.	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as
	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the
2 3 4	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's
2 3 4 5	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email.
2 3 4	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked
2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.)
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. A. Okay. Okay. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting? A. Which meeting?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. A. Okay. Okay. Q. That's right. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting? A. Which meeting? Q. The one in mid-March.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. A. Okay. Okay. Q. That's right. A. I can't recall any others. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting? A. Which meeting? Q. The one in mid-March. A. Oh. I know I was. And our counsel.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. A. Okay. Okay. Q. That's right. A. I can't recall any others. Okay. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting? A. Which meeting? Q. The one in mid-March. A. Oh. I know I was. And our counsel.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents or look at any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. A. Okay. Okay. Q. That's right. A. I can't recall any others. Okay. Did you have any meetings to prepare for 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting? A. Which meeting? Q. The one in mid-March. A. Oh. I know I was. And our counsel. Yeah. Q. What counsel was that?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents or look at any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. A. Okay. Okay. Q. That's right. A. I can't recall any others. Q. You can't recall any others. Okay. Did you have any meetings to prepare for today's deposition? 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting? A. Which meeting? A. Oh. I know I was. And our counsel. Yeah. Q. What counsel was that?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 A. I can't recall, but I think I did. Q. That's fair. A. Amended. Q. Did you review any other documents in preparation for today's deposition? A. I mentioned the interrogatories and other documents. Q. Yes, sir. Besides the complaint and the interrogatory responses, did you read any other documents or look at any other documents? A. I can't recall the others. I'm assuming the interrogatories are the ones where counsel says "object." Q. There are objections in the interrogatory responses. A. Okay. Okay. Q. That's right. A. I can't recall any others. Q. You can't recall any others. Okay. Did you have any meetings to prepare for today's deposition? A. Yes. 	 A. Yes. MR. TAUNTON: I'm going to mark this as Defendants' Exhibit 1. Counsel, this is the Deposition Notice that was attached to Jim's March 13th email. (Defendants' Exhibit 1 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I show that to you. Have you seen that document before? A. Yes. Q. And do you think that's the document you may have reviewed in mid-March? A. Yes. Q. Who was present at that meeting? A. Which meeting? Q. The one in mid-March. A. Oh. I know I was. And our counsel. Yeah. Q. What counsel was that?



Page 25 Page 27 1 **Q.** Were there others? 1 A. Yes. 2 A. Yes. 2 **Q.** What documents did you review? 3 **Q.** You believe they were all lawyers? 3 A. This is one of them, this Notice of A. I do believe they were all lawyers. 4 4 Rule 360. 5 O. Were there any nonlawyers other than Q. Were there any others? 5 yourself at that meeting? A. I don't recall. 6 6 7 A. Not that I can recall. 7 Q. When was your third meeting with counsel to prepare for this deposition? 8 Q. Did you look at any documents other than 8 that deposition notice at that meeting? 9 A. Late March or early April. To my 9 A. At that meeting, I don't recall if this recollection. 10 10 was the document we looked at. Q. Was that by Zoom? 11 11 Q. When was your next meeting in preparation A. Yes. 12 12 for this deposition with counsel? 13 13 Q. And who was on the call for that meeting? A. I don't recall. A. At that meeting, it was -- I can't 14 14 Q. Could it have been last week? remember last names. Davin, and I also believe 15 15 A. The next meeting after this one? 16 16 Jake. Q. After your meeting to prepare for this 17 Q. Is Jake a lawyer as well? 17 18 deposition in mid-March, when was the next time 18 A. To my knowledge, he is. you met with counsel to prepare for this 19 Q. Was anybody else on the call? 19 A. There may have been one other attorney on 20 deposition? 20 A. I don't recall, but it was further than the call, but I can't recall the name. 21 21 last week, further back than last week, yeah. 22 Q. Were there any other non-attorneys on the 22 call other than yourself? 23 Q. Okay. Do you recall who was present at 23 Page 26 Page 28 that meeting? 1 A. No. 1 2 A. Excuse me. It was Davin. There were 2 Q. How long did that meeting last? 3 others on there on Zoom who I have not met 3 A. About an hour. 4 personally. Yeah. And individually. 4 Q. Did you review any documents at that Q. Do you know who they were? 5 5 meeting? A. I believe that was the meeting -- I said A. I don't recall. 6 6 Q. Do you believe that they were attorneys? 7 7 late March, early April. I believe that was the A. I do believe they were attorneys. 8 8 meeting with the interrogatories, documents. 9 Q. Were there any non-attorneys other than 9 **Q.** Any others other than looking at yourself present at that meeting? 10 10 interrogatories? A. To my knowledge, no one -- no A. Not that I recall. 11 11 non-attorneys other than myself was present. 12 12 Q. All right. When did you have your fourth Q. How long did that meeting last, do you meeting with counsel to prepare for this 13 13 14 recall? deposition? 14 A. I recall it lasted about an hour and a 15 A. Yesterday. 15 16 couple minutes. It was supposed to last an hour. 16 Q. Did you meet with counsel last week at **Q.** For billing purposes, right? 17 17 all? MR. ROSBOROUGH: The tremendous billing 18 18 A. Oh, yes. rates of the pro bono counsel. Q. When did you meet last week, do you 19 19 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did you look at any recall? 20 20 documents at that meeting? A. Either Thursday or Friday. 21 21 A. At the second meeting? Q. And was that also by Zoom? Or was 22 22 Q. At the second meeting, yes. 23 23 that --



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Page 29	Page 31
1 A. Yes. Zoom.	1 Q. Are you aware of any significant
2 Q. And who was present for that meeting?	2 differences between the deposition notice you were
3 A. I believe Davin and Dayton.	3 shown the draft deposition notice you were
4 Q. Anybody else?	4 shown in mid-March and those deposition notices?
5 A. Not that I recall.	5 A. I still can't tell the difference between
6 Q. Do you know if Ms. Williams was present	6 those. The cover is different.
7 for that meeting?	7 Q. Do you understand that one of those
8 A. Yes, she was.	8 deposition notices might be in the Milligan case
9 Q. Had Ms. Williams been present for any	9 and the other one might be in the Stone case?
10 other meetings?	10 A. Oh. Okay.
11 A. Yes.	11 Yes.
12 Q. Do you recall reviewing any documents at	12 Q. Did you meet with counsel last night?
13 that meeting last week?	13 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection to form.
14 A. Yes.	14 You can answer.
15 Q. What did you review?	15 A. I didn't hear the question.
16 A. The title of the documents were I	16 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did you meet with
17 believe it was the the interrogatories. Yes.	17 counsel yesterday evening?
18 Q. Anything else?	18 A. Yes. Afternoon.
19 A. I believe, as you said, it was attached	19 Q. Who was present at that meeting?
20 to the complaints.	20 A. I was present. Ms. Tari Williams was
21 Q. Yes, sir.	21 present. No yeah, Ms. Tari Williams was
22 (Defendants' Exhibits 2 and 3 were	22 present. Dayton was present and Davin was
23 marked for identification and	23 present.
Page 30	Page 32
1 copies of same attached hereto.)	1 Q. Was anybody else present?
2 Q. I'm going to show you what I am marking	2 A. Jake was present.
3 here as Defendants' Exhibit 2 and 3.	3 Q. Was anybody else present?
4 MR. TAUNTON: I've got a copy for you,	4 A. No one that I recall.
5 Davin.	5 Q. Did you review any documents?
6 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Thank you.	6 A. Yes. One of these. Particularly the
7 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) At any point did you	7 Stone.
8 review those documents?	8 Q. And you're referring to the Stone
9 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, can I just	9 deposition notice?
10 clarify? Is Exhibit 2 the same as Exhibit 1?	10 A. Yeah, Stone deposition notice.
11 MR. TAUNTON: They're not identical.	11 Q. Just so it's clear on the record it
12 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Okay.	12 may not have been you have seen each all
13 MR. TAUNTON: The only difference, I	13 three of those deposition notices; correct?
14 believe, is that the signature and the the	14 A. Yes, in some form or another.
15 location and such is missing.	15 Q. Did you see any significant difference
16 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Thank you.	16 between them?
17 MR. TAUNTON: But you're anticipating my	17 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
18 question.	18 You can answer.
19 Q. Have you seen these documents?	19 A. I have not noticed any significant
20 A. Yes.	20 differences between them.
21 Q. Are those your deposition notices for	21 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Other than maybe the
22 today's deposition?	22 date and the signature, have you noticed really
23 A. Yes.	
23 A. Yes.	23 any differences between them?



Page 33 1 You don't have to answer that. We 2 can 3 Did you do anything different to prepare 4 for your deposition today in Stone than you did to	Page 35 1 A. I believe they have been denied full 2 participation by minimizing their access to the 3 Alabama Senate by packing them into as few as 4 possible senate districts.
5 prepare for your deposition in Milligan?	5 Q. Why does Greater Birmingham Ministries
6 A. No.	6 believe another opportunity district should be
7 Q. Did you review any other documents last	7 drawn in the Montgomery area?
8 night other than the deposition notice?	8 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
9 A. Last night? I reviewed I forget the	9 A. GBM believes another black opportunity
10 official title of it. The original complaint in 11 Stone.	 10 district should be drawn in the Montgomery area 11 because of the there are two senate districts
11 Stone.12 Q. Did you look at any other documents?	12 in which, in one district, blacks were packed into
12 Q. Did you look at any other documents: 13 A. No.	13 it. In another district, whites were vacuumed
14 Q. Just generally, what do you understand	14 out.
15 the claims in the Stone complaint to be?	15 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Your current position
16 A. Generally, I understand the claims in	16 with Greater Birmingham Ministries is executive
17 Stone to be the result being, if successful, two	17 director?
18 more majority black opportunity districts in the	18 A. That's correct.
19 Alabama Senate.	19 Q. What are your responsibilities as
20 Q. Where would those be?	20 executive director?
A. One would be north central Alabama in the	21 A. My responsibilities as executive director
22 Huntsville area. The other would be in central	22 is to administer GBM under the directions of our
23 Alabama, Montgomery area.	23 board of directors. That means the business of
Page 34	Page 36
1 Q. Why does Greater Birmingham Ministries	1 GBM, the programs of GBM, and supervising staff of
2 believe that there should be another opportunity	2 GBM.
3 district drawn in the Huntsville area?	3 Q. What are some of the programs of GBM?
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Page 37	Page 39
1 Q. How many paid staff does Greater	1 Q. How are board members selected?
2 Birmingham Ministries have?	2 A. Board members are selected by on our
3 A. Currently, GBM has seven paid staff.	3 structure. Board members are selected by our
4 Q. Does Greater Birmingham Ministries rely	4 participating denominations and congregations.
5 on volunteers at all?	5 Q. What is the term of a board member? How
6 A. Yes, we do.	6 long is their term?
7 Q. Can you estimate how many volunteers you	7 A. The term of individual board members does
8 had involved in Greater Birmingham Ministries	8 not have a term limit. It's determined by their
9 programs in 2023?	9 sponsoring denominations.
10 A. Okay. Just a second. This is volunteers	10 Q. Does each sponsoring denomination get to
11 from all of our programs. So easily 200.	11 choose a board member?
12 Q. How did you come to occupy your position	12 A. Yes.
13 as executive director? How were you selected?	13 Q. How many board members do they get to
14 A. I was in '92, the executive director	14 choose?
15 at that time resigned, and GBM launched a search	15 A. According to our bylaws, denominations,
16 committee. I did not apply for the job. Some of	16 think of faith communities, have, say, a bishop
17 my friends on the board in January asked me to	17 or get to choose up to six. Individual
	-
18 apply. And I was working at the Sierra Club at	18 congregations like 16th Street Baptist Church,
19 the time, and I applied on the last day eligible	19 like Unitarian Universalist Church, get to choose
20 to be for your application to be accepted. And	20 two. 21 2 1 2
21 I was hired on February 15th.	21 Q. And is the difference because some
22 Q. Who hired you?	22 churches might not belong to a denomination?
A. I was hired by GBM hires through a	A. Yes, also a reason.
Page 38	Page 40
 Page 38 1 search committee of the executive committee. 2 Q. Is your position in any way elected? 3 Does that election have to be renewed? Is there 4 anything like that? 5 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form of 6 the question. 7 A. It's a straight up and down hiring 8 process. 9 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yeah. 10 A. And you can be fired for cause. 	 Page 40 1 Q. If a denomination also had individual 2 churches who were sponsors, would they get to 3 choose more than six? 4 A. No denomination gets to choose more than 5 six. That's the cap. 6 Q. So if a denomination has five 7 participating churches, let's say, they still only 8 get to choose collectively six? 9 A. We have never had that experience. 10 Q. It's just my lawyer brain thinking of
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	5		
	Page 41		Page 43
1	Exhibit 4. Have you seen this document before?	1	a member of Greater Birmingham Ministries?
2	A. Yes, I have.	2	A. Organizational members are voted on to
$\frac{2}{3}$	Q. What is this?	3	GBM's sponsoring organizations by vote of the
4	A. These are the bylaws of Greater	4	board of directors.
5	Birmingham Ministries, Incorporated.	5	Q. Is there an application process or
	Q. Are these bylaws currently in place?	6	anything like that that would trigger a vote of
6 7	- · · -	7	the board of directors?
7	A. Yes, they are.	-	
8	Q. When were these bylaws adopted?	8	A. The to my knowledge, there is no
9	A. They were originally adopted in 1979 and	9	application process. GBM does not recruit faith
10	last amended in 2015.	10	communities or congregations. They ask to start
11	Q. How many times have they been amended	11	discussions with GBM about membership. And to my
12	since 1979, do you know?	12	experience, nobody's ever turned down.
13	A. Before 1993, I don't recall any prior in	13	There's no formal application. There
14	our these are our original bylaws. '91 may	14	are discussions involving understanding what the
15	have been the first time they were amended to my	15	bylaws are, what you're getting into, those kind
16	knowledge. But that was before I was the	16	of things, orientation pieces. And, you know, you
17	executive director.	17	don't have to go all the way through it, but so
18	Q. So you think there was an amendment in	18	far, yes.
19	1991 and another amendment in 2015?	19	Q. So a church would just reach out and ask,
20	A. Correct.	20	"Can we be a member?"
21	Q. Are you aware of any other amendments?	21	A. Yes. We have had individual churches'
22	A. No, I'm not.	22	congregations ask. And if they're a member of an
23	Q. Do you think these might this might be	23	existing denomination, then we say, "Your
	Page 42		Page 44
1	the amendment for 1991?	1	denomination is already, you know, represented."
2	A. Well oh, yes. The '91 amendment	2	With some exceptions, yeah, yeah.
3	was I haven't looked at that one in a long	3	Q. And you don't know of anybody that's ever
4	time. It was an amendment to GBM was started		
_		4	
רו		4 5	been turned down?
5	as a Christian organization. And we used	5	been turned down? A. No.
6	as a Christian organization. And we used "Christian," "Christian," all the way through the		been turned down?A. No.Q. Now, you mentioned a discussion with them
6 7	as a Christian organization. And we used "Christian," "Christian," all the way through the bylaws. This amendment was to allow the	5 6 7	 been turned down? A. No. Q. Now, you mentioned a discussion with them about what they're getting into. What would that
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6 7 8 9	as a Christian organization. And we used "Christian," "Christian," all the way through the bylaws. This amendment was to allow the membership of Jews and Muslims in the Greater Birmingham Ministries because you can't ask Jews	5 6 7 8 9	 been turned down? A. No. Q. Now, you mentioned a discussion with them about what they're getting into. What would that discussion entail? A. What are the values of the discussion
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 as a Christian organization. And we used "Christian," "Christian," all the way through the bylaws. This amendment was to allow the membership of Jews and Muslims in the Greater Birmingham Ministries because you can't ask Jews and Muslims to join a Christian organization. Q. You may have just answered my question, but what is the highlighting in this? Why is the Section 1.2 in this document highlighted? Do you know? A. Because other than going to the "denominations, congregations, synagogues, temples, and mosques," it also describes organizational members and individual members. Q. What is the difference between an organizational member and an individual member? A. An organizational member is the term we referred to as a congregation or denomination. 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 been turned down? A. No. Q. Now, you mentioned a discussion with them about what they're getting into. What would that discussion entail? A. What are the values of the discussion in terms of understanding all of what GBM is. Many groups see GBM only through one program, Direct Services, for instance, or Faith in Community in terms of interfaith dialogue, or Systems Change and our work on public policies. And so we want to let them know all these three programs are core to GBM being GBM. Q. Is there anything else that would be discussed as part of that process? A. The ask of GBM for new organizational members is for volunteers and financial support. Both and, not either/or. Q. Are either of those required to remain a



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	D		D
1	Page 45 A. On the financial assistance, the	1	Page 47 remain a member of Greater Birmingham Ministries?
$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	denominations, for instance, they will change	2	A. No.
$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	their own policies on how they affiliate with	3	Q. Does a denomination have to provide a
4	other groups. And so we'll be in different	4	certain level of financial support to Greater
5	discussions. For instance, on the pandemic,	5	Birmingham Ministries to remain a member?
6	contributions were down. After the pandemic, most	6	A. There is no bottom line for financial
	of them came back up. But yes.	7	support. But if but no one has stopped
8	Q. You say that denominations would change	8	financial support.
9	their own policies about how to affiliate with	9	Q. Does a denomination have to provide some
10	-	10	financial support to Greater Birmingham Ministries
11		11	to remain a member?
11	A. Organizations.	12	
			A. Yes, but it's not immediate. As I say,
13		13	there's always discussions. At one time that's
14	1	14	too much. But anyway, they sent the check to the
15		15	wrong place.
16	•	16	Q. That's got to be frustrating.
17		17	Has Greater Birmingham Ministries ever
18		18	terminated the membership of an organization?
19	•	19	A. No.
20		20	Q. I think this was clear and implied, but
	internally and they don't want to be associated	21	let me just ask it so there's no question.
		22	Has Greater Birmingham Ministries ever
23	are you saying something else?	23	terminated the membership of a denomination or
1	Page 46	1	Page 48
	A. No, I'm saying something else.		other organization? A. No.
	Q. Okay. A. Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah.	2 3	
3	Q. Well, help me help me there	4	Q. Now, you mentioned, I believe, individual members?
5	A. We have, for instance, not been asked	5	A. Correct. I did.
	to people have people leaving but ask us		Q. Who are individual members of Greater
6	questions like why GBM took a certain policy.	6 7	Birmingham Ministries?
			0
	Right. Even though the board members voted for	8	A. Individual members are people who wish to
9	it, the higher-ups back	9	support the mission of GBM and our program work as
10		1 1 / 1	wall as males a financial contribution
1 1 1	•	10	well as make a financial contribution.
11	higher	11	Q. Is there an application process for
12	higher A. I'm sorry. The denomination's leaders,	11 12	Q. Is there an application process for individual members?
12 13	higher A. I'm sorry. The denomination's leaders, the higher-ups, would ask us to have a	11 12 13	Q. Is there an application process for individual members?A. There is no application process, no.
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	Page 49		Page 51
1	to become a member?	1	A. Leave the state, yeah, yeah, yeah.
2	A. We don't have a hard number. We use \$5	2	Mostly leave the state, yeah. Sometimes
3	when people ask. The minimum, yeah.	3	Q. So when a person wants to become an
4	Q. Are members expected to contribute on any	4	individual member, is there some way that Greater
5	kind of a regular timeline?	5	Birmingham Ministries requires them to assent to
6	A. At least annually.	6	Greater Birmingham Ministries's mission?
7	Q. If a person did not contribute annually,	7	A. Yeah. On our media pieces, they'll agree
8	would their membership with Greater Birmingham	8	with the mission, always say.
9	Ministries be terminated?	9	Q. And that's a checkbox?
10	A. Not immediately. They get an email or	10	A. Yeah.
11	text.	11	Q. And if they don't check the box, they
12	Q. If the person did not respond to that	12	can't be a member?
13	email, would their membership be terminated?	13	A. I have I don't have any knowledge of
14	A. Yeah.	14	people not checking and just sending money.
15	Q. How long would it take for that to	15	Q. Is Greater Birmingham Ministries
16	happen?	16	organized, if you know, as a membership
17	A. Several months.	17	organization?
18	Q. How frequently does Greater Birmingham	18	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
19	Ministries check to see whether its members have	19	A. I don't understand the question.
20	contributed financially in the last year?	20	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) If you don't
21	A. At least quarterly is routinely. And	21	understand my question, I'll probably just move on
22	sometimes more often for other reasons than	22	because I'm not sure how else to ask it.
23	financial. For instance, we may hear someone's	23	Do the individual members of Greater
	Page 50		Page 52
1	Page 50 died who's been a long-time contributor but we	1	Page 52 Birmingham Ministries have the power to override a
1 2		1 2	•
2	died who's been a long-time contributor but we		Birmingham Ministries have the power to override a
2	died who's been a long-time contributor but we didn't notice the obituary. Somebody tells us and we'll check.	2	Birmingham Ministries have the power to override a vote of the board of directors?
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	Page 53		Page 55
1	members primarily reside?	1 made in November the 15th of November of	•
2	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	2 but discussions began in draft discussions	
3	You can answer.	3 began in the summer of 2015.	
4	A. It's think of a concentric circle with	4 Q. What was the purpose of this amendm	ent?
5	Birmingham in the middle. It's most densely in	5 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form	n.
6	the Birmingham I want to say Birmingham city	6 A. The purpose of this amendment was two	
7	proper. In the Birmingham metropolitan area the	7 sources. One is that every not every. A large	
8	densest. All the way in Alabama to the Tennessee	8 number of volunteers at GBM who came from	
9	border and to the Gulf of Mexico and Mobile.	9 congregations before GBM in sum just came fro	om the
10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does Greater	10 neighborhood, considered themselves members	of
11	Birmingham Ministries count any individual members	11 GBM, defined themselves, "I'm a member of G	BM."
12	in the Huntsville area?	12 And we had no individual membership.	
13	A. Yes.	13 Yeah. And it I don't know what was	
14	Q. Does it count any individual members in	14 significant about 2015, but after 2014, we got a	
15	the Montgomery area?	15 lot more active with low-income communities	and
16	A. Yes, it does.	16 neighborhoods on everything from immigration	I
17	Q. Do you know where they reside?	17 policies in Alabama to worker rights issues and	
18	A. In the Huntsville area or Montgomery	18 stuff. But for a long time culturally and we	
19	area.	19 got tired of telling people, "We don't have	
20	Q. Would you have a way of figuring out	20 individual memberships." But they did the wor	·k,
21		21 volunteer work.	_
22	A. I could have figure out a way from	22 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Was this ame	ndment
23	their not application. From their contact	23 adopted in 2015?	
	Page 54		Dago 56
1	Page 54	1 A. Yes.	Page 56
1 2	data.	 A. Yes. MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, whenever 	-
1 2 3		2 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, wheneve	-
2	data. Q. Well, we'll move on here.	2 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, wheneve	er you
2 3	data. Q. Well, we'll move on here. We talked a little bit about Exhibit 4.	2 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, whenever 3 hit a point to take a break, let me know.	er you
2 3 4	data. Q. Well, we'll move on here. We talked a little bit about Exhibit 4. Let me ask you a few additional questions about	 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, whenever hit a point to take a break, let me know. MR. TAUNTON: We're probably right n 	er you
2 3 4 5	data. Q. Well, we'll move on here. We talked a little bit about Exhibit 4. Let me ask you a few additional questions about these bylaws.	 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, whenever hit a point to take a break, let me know. MR. TAUNTON: We're probably right n about ready to take a break. Yeah, now is an ob- 	er you
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	data. Q. Well, we'll move on here. We talked a little bit about Exhibit 4. Let me ask you a few additional questions about these bylaws. Do you know when these bylaws were adopted? A. The last amendment was in November 2015.	 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, whenever hit a point to take a break, let me know. MR. TAUNTON: We're probably right n about ready to take a break. Yeah, now is an old time. Let's go ahead and take a quick break. (Recess.) Q. All right, Mr. Douglas. Just a few 	er you ow ay
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 111 12 13 14 15 16 177 18 19 20	 data. Q. Well, we'll move on here. We talked a little bit about Exhibit 4. Let me ask you a few additional questions about these bylaws. Do you know when these bylaws were adopted? A. The last amendment was in November 2015. It was originally adopted in either 1974 or '79. Q. Let me ask you about these together. (Defendants' Exhibit 5 was marked for identification and copy of same is attached hereto.) Q. I'm showing you what I'm marking as Defendants' Exhibit 5. Can you tell me what this document is? A. This is the this document is the individual membership amendment to our bylaws. Q. And as I understand it, what's in red is what is being added? 	 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, whenever hit a point to take a break, let me know. MR. TAUNTON: We're probably right n about ready to take a break. Yeah, now is an old time. Let's go ahead and take a quick break. (Recess.) Q. All right, Mr. Douglas. Just a few follow-up questions here. Can you distinguish for me what is the difference between a donor to Greater Birmin Ministries? MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the for You can answer. A. We one of the things that you brought to my attention is we didn't make that distinction in the in the amendment, the difference from donor to a member. We went from a donor to 	er you Dw aay ingham gham m. m. a a a



 Page 57 1 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Got you. So 2 A. That's for individuals, I mean. Yeah. 3 We do have other donors other than individuals, 4 yeah. 5 Q. Right. Right. So if you were an 6 individual donor to Greater Birmingham Ministries, 7 Greater Birmingham Ministries would also consider 8 you a member? 9 A. Correct. 10 Q. Okay. Going back real quick to 11 Exhibits 4 and 5, do you see in the bottom 12 let's look at Exhibit 4 first. Do you see in the 13 bottom right-hand corner where it says 14 August 27th, 1991? 15 A. Correct. 16 Q. Is it your understanding that that is 17 when these bylaws were originally adopted? 18 A. No. 19 Q. Okay. Or were last amended maybe? 20 A. Last amended until November. 21 Q. Until November 5th of 2015? 22 A. Correct. 23 Q. And forgive me. You, I believe, answered 	 Page 59 1 minutes from all of its executive board meetings? 2 A. Yeah, just as a general board 3 executive committee, smaller group. The board. 4 The question is in November 27th, 2023, GBM's 5 water pipes burst on both floors. Servpro came in 6 and didn't finish until late February. 7 Q. What year was that? I'm sorry. 8 A. Last year, 2023. 9 Q. Okay. 10 A. So for one, two, three, four almost 11 four months, the building was in disarray. They 12 took pictures of where they put filing cabinets, 13 so they put them right back where they supposed to 14 be, but the laborers emptied the filing cabinets 15 before they moved them and before they put them 16 back. So the drawers don't contain the same 17 information. But I'm quite sure we minutes 18 were definitely taken for that board meeting. 19 Q. How hard do you think it would be to 20 locate those minutes? 21 A. This is 2015. In addition to paper, it 22 would probably take a dedicated, doing nothing 23 else, couple days. I mean, there's only so many
Page 58 1 this question. I just can't remember your answer 2 at this moment. 3 The yellow highlighted text in 4 Section 1.2, was that the amendment added on	Page 60 1 choices. 2 But the minute-taker who was our 3 electronic we weren't doing Zoom at that time 4 but electronic depository had a stroke and an
 5 November 5th, 2015? 6 A. Yes, that's correct. 7 Q. Okay. And that's why it says 8 November 5th, 2015, down at the bottom right-hand 9 corner of Exhibit 4? 	 5 amputation, and she's been replaced and stuff. 6 But she won't be much help helping us find it on 7 her drives where we were kept 8 Q. Understood. 9 So Defendants' Exhibit 4, these bylaws,
 10 A. Say that again? I'm sorry. The 11 question? 12 Q. Is that why it says November 5th, 2015, 13 in the bottom right-hand corner of Defendants' 	 10 are these the current bylaws of Greater Birmingham 11 Ministries? 12 A. Yes, these are current bylaws in the 13 sense that it hasn't been amended since. Yeah.
 14 Exhibit 4? 15 A. That's correct. 16 Q. Now, I don't see if you flip to the 17 last page, I don't see a signature or execution by 18 anybody on the final page. You notice that? 	 14 Q. So let me now ask you about Defendants' 15 Exhibit 5, a few follow-up questions here. 16 I'm having a hard time correlating 17 Defendants' Exhibit 5 with Defendants' Exhibit 4. 18 So can you explain to me what Defendants'
 19 Would there be minutes from this meeting 20 on November 5th, 2015, where these bylaws, the 21 amendment to these bylaws was adopted? 22 A. Yes, that should be in the minutes. 23 Q. Does Greater Birmingham Ministries keep 	 18 So can you explain to me what Defendants 19 Exhibit 5 is? 20 A. Exhibit 5 is the highlight is in red 21 so it stands out. But Exhibit 5 is the draft 22 amendments for the meeting that happened in 23 November.



	Page 61	Page 63
1	Q. Of 2015?	1 but what was the last one you said, remind me?
2	A. 2015. We voted on one amendment.	2 A. Building and Grounds.
3	Oh. If you look over	3 Q. No, I'm sorry. Of the work groups?
4	Q. Is the language of Defendants' Exhibit 5	4 A. Oh, work groups? Systems Change Work
5	reflected anywhere in Defendants' Exhibit 4? I'll	5 Group, Faith in Community Work Group, Direct
6	tell you I couldn't find it, but I want to make	6 Services Work Group.
7	sure I didn't miss something.	7 Q. Direct Services.
8	A. Yes. It looks like the amendment as	8 A. Not in the same order.
9	passed, as voted on, was added to the I'm	9 Q. All right. Before I completely move on
10	sorry.	10 here, let me see. Hang on.
11	In Exhibit 5, the amendment that was	11 (Defendants' Exhibit 6 was marked
12	proposed for the meeting is incorporated, one, in	12 for identification and copy of
13	the wrong section.	13 same is attached hereto.)
14	Q. Okay. So you think the amendment as	14 Q. I'm going to hand you what I have marked
15	passed is the highlighted portion of Defendants' Exhibit 4?	15 as Defendants' Exhibit 6. This is the same
16 17	A. Yes.	16 document, but it's printed double sided.
17 18	Q. Have there been any amendments to Greater	 Have you seen this document before? A. Yes.
10	Birmingham Ministries's bylaws since November 5th,	10 A. 105. 19 Q. And for those on Zoom, what is that
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	2015?	20 document?
20	A. No.	21 A. This document is titled Plaintiffs'
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	Q. How many committees does Greater	22 Responses to Defendant Allen's Discovery Requests.
23	Birmingham Ministries have?	23 Q. Is that one of the documents you reviewed
		25 Q. Is that one of the documents you reviewed
	Page 62	Page 64
1	Page 62 A. How many committees?	Page 64 1 in preparation for your deposition?
1 2	A. How many committees?Q. Yes, sir.	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes.
	A. How many committees?Q. Yes, sir.A. Oh. Administrative committees	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to
2	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to 4 page 4 and taking a look at well, let's
2 3	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, there are three. And there's a separate committee 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to page 4 and taking a look at well, let's actually start on page 3, I'm sorry. Let's take a
2 3 4 5 6	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, there are three. And there's a separate committee for each program area for another three. So 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to page 4 and taking a look at well, let's actually start on page 3, I'm sorry. Let's take a look at Interrogatory Number 2.
2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, there are three. And there's a separate committee for each program area for another three. So that's six. 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to page 4 and taking a look at well, let's actually start on page 3, I'm sorry. Let's take a look at Interrogatory Number 2. Interrogatory Number 2 is Greater
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, there are three. And there's a separate committee for each program area for another three. So that's six. Q. What are the administrative committees? 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to page 4 and taking a look at well, let's actually start on page 3, I'm sorry. Let's take a look at Interrogatory Number 2. Interrogatory Number 2 is Greater Birmingham Ministries and the Alabama Conference
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, there are three. And there's a separate committee for each program area for another three. So that's six. Q. What are the administrative committees? A. Finance committee the administrative 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to page 4 and taking a look at well, let's actually start on page 3, I'm sorry. Let's take a look at Interrogatory Number 2. Interrogatory Number 2 is Greater Birmingham Ministries and the Alabama Conference of the NAACP only; is that right?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, there are three. And there's a separate committee for each program area for another three. So that's six. Q. What are the administrative committees? A. Finance committee the administrative committees are Finance Committee, Personnel Committee, I'm sorry. Finance Committee, Personnel Committee, Building and Grounds Committee. Q. And what are the task force? Is that what you call it? A. Task forces or work groups. Q. What are those committees? A. The work groups are mimic our program 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to page 4 and taking a look at well, let's actually start on page 3, I'm sorry. Let's take a look at Interrogatory Number 2. Interrogatory Number 2 is Greater Birmingham Ministries and the Alabama Conference of the NAACP only; is that right? A. Correct. Q. And that interrogatory asks Greater Birmingham Ministries to ''State with specificity the facts supporting your assertion of standing to bring the claims you press in the fourth amended complaint.'' Do you see that? A. Yes. Q. If we flip over to page 4, under response to Interrogatory Number 2, there's a section
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 A. How many committees? Q. Yes, sir. A. Oh. Administrative committees administrative committee administratively, there are three. And there's a separate committee for each program area for another three. So that's six. Q. What are the administrative committees? A. Finance committee the administrative committees are Finance Committee, Personnel Committee, I'm sorry. Finance Committee, Personnel Committee, Building and Grounds Committee. Q. And what are the task force? Is that what you call it? A. Task forces or work groups. Q. What are those committees? A. The work groups are mimic our program areas: Faith in Community Work Group, Systems Change Work Group, Direct Services Work Group. 	 in preparation for your deposition? A. Yes. Q. Do you mind flipping with me over to page 4 and taking a look at well, let's actually start on page 3, I'm sorry. Let's take a look at Interrogatory Number 2. Interrogatory Number 2 is Greater Birmingham Ministries and the Alabama Conference of the NAACP only; is that right? A. Correct. Q. And that interrogatory asks Greater Birmingham Ministries to ''State with specificity the facts supporting your assertion of standing to bring the claims you press in the fourth amended complaint.'' Do you see that? A. Yes. Q. If we flip over to page 4, under response to Interrogatory Number 2, there's a section
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Page 65	Page 67
1 interrogatory?	1 A. Yes.
2 A. Yes.	2 Q. What does the Faith in Community Task
3 Q. And beginning of that says "Greater	3 Force do?
4 Birmingham Ministries has individual members who	
	5
	5 responsible for nourishing and maintaining GBM's
6 County who identify as black and are registered to	6 relationships with its constituent faith
7 vote." Do you see that?	7 communities, congregations, and denominations.
8 A. Correct.	8 Q. How do they do that?
9 Q. Does it list any of those individuals in	9 A. They do that through working on shared
10 this response? Are any individuals listed in this	10 programs offered by the partner groups, the
11 response by Greater Birmingham Ministries?	11 sponsoring groups, or initiated by GBM.
12 A. It does not list any individual members.	12 Q. What would be an example of a program
13 Q. The last sentence says "Greater	
-	13 that they might do?
14 Birmingham Ministries reserves the right to amend	14 A. A program? The name escapes me. It was
15 their response to provide additional information	15 very popular before the pandemic and revived
16 about members who consent to having their identity	
17 disclosed." Do you see that?	17 is an exercise, kind of like Monopoly, except you
18 A. Correct.	18 are dealt with bail money and or education
19 Q. Are you prepared to provide additional	19 tuition, those things. And it's a game in which
20 information about individual members here today?	20 people really learn how difficult navigating
21 A. I can send them we could talk to	21 poverty is. Yeah. And it's kind of what can I
22 people.	22 say? It de it de-idolizes views about poverty
23 Q. But sitting here today, do you have any	5 1 5
25 Q. Dut sitting here today, do you have any	23 in a participatory way. Yeah.
Page 66	Dage 68
Page 66	
1 additional do you have any names or information	1 Q. What are some other examples of events
 additional do you have any names or information to provide about that? 	1 Q. What are some other examples of events 2 that might be hosted?
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1	families as well as free clothing as well as	1 so complicated it's not really a drive. But also	
2	utility assistance or financial assistance. It's	2 in terms of attending public hearings, if we know	
3	a constant resource raising not just money but	3 about them in advance, and preparing people to	
4	in-kind goods. For instance, summer food drives,	4 address answer questions about how to address	
5	Christmas food drives, Mother's Day food drives,	5 public hearings with the right information, right	
6	lots of food drives. And most of our in-kind	6 questions to get the right answers that you the	
7	comes from congregations and schools.	7 accurate answers that you want.	
8	Q. And what about the Systems Change Task	8 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What are some exampl	les
9	Force? What does it do?	9 of public hearings that Greater Birmingham	
10	A. The Systems Change Task Force of GBM is	10 Ministries has either participated in or prepared	
11	the public policy arm of GBM in addressing public	11 somebody else to participate in?	
12	policies that intentionally or unintentionally	12 A. In our past, we have participated at	
13	cause harm to low-income people and people of	13 public hearings around the Jefferson County it	
14	color.	14 was called nickname was Super Sewer Project,	
15	Q. What would some examples of the	15 which we worked with in alliance with the	
16	programming for the Systems Change Task Force be?	16 environmental community. They were going to build	
17	A. It's wide ranging. It ranges from	17 a super sewer to cross under the Cahaba River some	
18	establishing Birmingham's first homeless shelter	18 14 times without doing adequate research about the	
19	for men and Birmingham's first homeless shelter	19 safety of that vast construction.	
20	for women; the first Birmingham affordable housing	20 Q. I remember all the controversy about that	
20	center that was became part of the city	21 project.	
22	government; the support for Cooper Green Hospital;	22 A. There was a bit of controversy. As a	
23	maintaining adequate funding well, more than	23 matter of fact, the tunneling drill is still	
25	mannanning adoquate randing won, more than		
		Daga	70
1	Page 70	Page	72
1	less than adequate funding for Birmingham's public	1 underground. It was too expensive to pull it out.	72
2	less than adequate funding for Birmingham's public transportation system; to work with voter	 underground. It was too expensive to pull it out. And it was stopped. And GBM not just for 	72
2 3	less than adequate funding for Birmingham's public transportation system; to work with voter restoration; even for people who are, you know,	 underground. It was too expensive to pull it out. And it was stopped. And GBM not just for environmental reasons opposed it because it would 	72
2 3 4	less than adequate funding for Birmingham's public transportation system; to work with voter restoration; even for people who are, you know, like doing voter restoration in Jefferson County	 underground. It was too expensive to pull it out. And it was stopped. And GBM not just for environmental reasons opposed it because it would build the sewer mechanisms to the north in 	72
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2 3 4	less than adequate funding for Birmingham's public transportation system; to work with voter restoration; even for people who are, you know, like doing voter restoration in Jefferson County Jail and Birmingham city courts and Bessemer city courts; even providing online instruction to	 underground. It was too expensive to pull it out. And it was stopped. And GBM not just for environmental reasons opposed it because it would build the sewer mechanisms to the north in particular, north well, east, I guess, so that new subdivisions can be built. And the people who 	72
2 3 4 5 6 7	less than adequate funding for Birmingham's public transportation system; to work with voter restoration; even for people who are, you know, like doing voter restoration in Jefferson County Jail and Birmingham city courts and Bessemer city courts; even providing online instruction to people serving misdemeanors on how to register to	 underground. It was too expensive to pull it out. And it was stopped. And GBM not just for environmental reasons opposed it because it would build the sewer mechanisms to the north in particular, north well, east, I guess, so that new subdivisions can be built. And the people who pay for that, the rate payers, are the people on 	72
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	Page 73		Page 75
-	additional public hearings.	1	A. One of the things that was stated about
2	Q. So the census. And that's as part of the	2	redistricting was its importance in particular to
3	2020 census?	3	low-income people, black Alabamians in getting the
4	A. Yeah, in preparation for the 2020 census.	4	maximum population that exist counted in those
5	Q. And tell me a little bit about that.	5	districts. And how it applied through
6	What was Greater Birmingham's role in	6	redistricting was in hopes that the economy of
	participating in those public hearings?	7	redistricting efforts would better reflect where
8	A. We were approached by the Census Bureau	8	people actually live and who they are.
	and asked to because we helped participate in	9	Q. And what was the hope regarding the 2020
10	2010 to try to think of some creative ways to	10	redistricting process following the census?
11	reach the what they call hard to count: people	11	A. The hope our hope for the 2020
12	who don't go to the door when there are strangers	12	redistricting process would be that it would
13	at the door. So we had developed some tools and	13	amplify strengthen the diluted voices of
14	techniques to identify what's called informal	14	African Americans in Alabama across Alabama
15	leaders in neighborhoods that knew GBM and trusted	15	where and also figure out where African
16	us and to have them have small house parties and	16	Americans had been unfairly packed or unfairly
17	we provide the food and refreshments and stuff.	17	cracked in terms of diluting their electoral
18	Then neighbors would come, and we would make a	18	voices.
19	presentation about the sensus. And the name of	19	Q. And what did Greater Birmingham
20	our program was Come to Your Census.	20	Ministries say about the dilution or the packing
21	Q. That's clever.	21	of African American voices in Alabama when it was
22	A. We were talking about the hardships of	22	talking about the census?
23	not being counted: funds for daycares, funds for	23	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
1	Page 74	1	Page 76 You can answer.
1	schools, funds for transportation, those kind of	1	
2 3	things. And Don't Count Yourself Out.	2 3	A. When we were talking about the census, we talked about it in terms of on the basis of those
	And so we were prepping up and	4	census numbers. On an accurate basis of those
4 5	practicing in January of 2020. In March, the COVID hit. So all of our in-house activities for	5	census numbers, it is possible to increase the
5	these small apartments in public housing got	6	amplitude of black voices inside the Alabama state
7	trashed.	7	legislature in particular.
8	Q. So was the goal of Greater Birmingham	8	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And did Greater
	Ministries in those events to promote greater	9	Birmingham Ministries identify any specific places
1 0	participation in the census?	10	where it thought that the census data would
11	A. Yes.	11	reflect that?
11	Q. Did Greater Birmingham Ministries have	12	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
12	any other goals in those events regarding the	12	A. Two in particular. And some others I
14	census?	14	can't recall were well, the other ones had
15	A. Oh, yes. One of the outcomes of the	15	different two in particular. One was a
16	census was that it's the what? decennial?	16	district in Madison County, mostly Huntsville.
17	What do you call that? Effort to prepare for	17	And another was a couple of senate districts in
18	redistricting.	18	Montgomery.
19	Q. And	19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Why did Greater
20	A. And we mentioned that as one of the	20	Birmingham Ministries believe that the census data
21	things to make you Come to Your Census, yeah.	21	would create opportunities to draw additional
$\frac{1}{22}$	Q. And what was stated about redistricting	22	minority districts in those areas?
${23}$	as part of the events regarding the census?	23	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.



	Page 77		Page 79
1	You can answer.	1	A. Accurate census data, especially the most
2	A. The most obvious reason we believed it is	2	current census data, is very important if you're
3	that's the latest data. And old data is not good.	3	going to retain experts or rely on experts to draw
4	Don't make good maps.	4	lines that better reflect the population of the
5	The second one is it's the most	5	state of Alabama and their distribution according
6	proximate time to draw new lines based on new	6	to the constitution.
7	realties as to where people actually live over a	7	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) When did Greater
8	period of 10 years but also to more accurately	8	Birmingham Ministries first retain experts to look
9	identify where African Americans have been	9	at the district lines related to the 2020 census?
10	overpopulating some districts and underpopulating	10	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
11	others to achieve minimum impact on the Alabama	11	A. I can't recall. It was after the 2020
12	legislature.	12	census. And it was on several different efforts.
13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What led Greater	13	I mean yeah, several different initiatives.
14	Birmingham Ministries to believe that there had	14	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Where does Greater
15	been population shifts in those areas in	15	Birmingham Ministries have offices?
16	particular that would lead to those outcomes?	16	A. Our office is in Birmingham, Alabama.
17	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	17	Q. Does Greater Birmingham Ministries have
18	A. Repeat the question.	18	any other offices?
19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What led Greater	19	A. We have no other offices.
20	Birmingham Ministries to believe that there had	20	Q. We talked about the work of the Faith in
21	been population shifts in the Huntsville and	21	Community Task Force, the Systems Change Task
22	Montgomery areas in particular that would be	22	Force, and the Direct Services Task Force. And I
23	reflected in new census data such that new	23	guess we could we could go by each, but I'll
	Page 78		Page 80
1	districts could be drawn	1	ask you broadly and see if we need to break it
2	districts could be drawn MR. ROSBOROUGH: Same objection.	2	ask you broadly and see if we need to break it down.
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	Page 81		Page 83
1	A. I have a I have a general sense that	1	people to encourage them to actually come to the
2	it's majority white, second African American,	2	census or participate in the census. And, too,
3	third is Latino.	3	and make sure they clarify the difference between
4	Q. Do you have a general sense for the	4	the census and the annual survey that the Census
5	average income of Greater Birmingham Ministries's	5	Bureau does as well, which is a big problem here
6	donors?	6	in Alabama, in Birmingham in particular. People
7	A. I have no knowledge. Unless they leave	7	tell us, "I already did that," and they're talking
8	us in their will.	8	about the survey, not the census.
9	Q. How does Greater Birmingham Ministries	9	Q. Did anybody from Greater Birmingham
10	choose to participate in a lawsuit? What's the	10	Ministries make any statements regarding whether
11	•	11	or not citizenship should be counted as part of
12	A. It depends on what the lawsuit is about.	12	the census? Do you recall?
13		13	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
14		14	A. Citizenship should be part of what?
15	the people we care about. And it's been	15	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) As part of the census?
16	6	16	A. Yes, I did. Yes, we I didn't, you
17		17	know, but some of our allies did.
	educate. And we can educate legislators.	18	Q. Did anybody from Greater Birmingham
19		19	Ministries?
20	Q. So, well, I want to actually jump around a little bit here. But that reminds me.	20	A. I don't recall anyone from Greater
21 22		21 22	Birmingham Ministries. I was present. Because the question was the goal of the census is to
22 23	So you mentioned that Greater Birmingham Ministries participated in public hearings related	22	count every head. In the country.
23	Ministries participated in public nearings related	23	count every nead. In the country.
	Page 82		Page 84
1	Page 82 to the 2020 census.	1	Page 84 Q. But Greater Birmingham Ministries didn't
1 2		1 2	
-	to the 2020 census.	-	Q. But Greater Birmingham Ministries didn't
2 3	to the 2020 census. A. Yes.	2	Q. But Greater Birmingham Ministries didn't have a position on that?
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 85 MR. TAUNTON: I was about to go there. Q. Don't tell me about any conversations you had with any of your attorneys. But without doing that, how did Greater Birmingham Ministries choose to become a plaintiff in the Stone lawsuit? A. We decided to become a plaintiff in the Stone lawsuit when it was being initiated by and some of our allies had talked to us about it. Q. Other than attorneys, what allies are you speaking of? A. Alabama Arise, NAACP, Alabama NAACP. League of Women Voters. Q. When were those conversations taking place? A. On the Stone lawsuit? As part of a post-census conversation about upcoming redistricting. A. Of the legislature as well as congress. Q. And what was sorry. You didn't finish. A. Of the legislature as well as congress. Q. And what was the substance of those conversations regarding what became the Stone lawsuit?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	underlying privilege and so would still require an attorney to be present. But if attorneys were present, then I think the assertion is valid. If attorneys were not present, I think my question stands.
1	Page 86 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	1	Page 88 the direction of attorneys.
2	A. Discussions? Early discussions was who's	2	So if you can
3	doing research. What research organizations can	3	MR. TAUNTON: I accept that.
4	we look to to help give us accurate information,	4	MR. ROSBOROUGH: If you can answer
5	at the earliest.	5	subject to those caveats, go ahead.
6	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What kind of	6	A. That's a maze of a caveat.
7	information were you looking for?	7	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let me see if I can
8	A. One was the fastest census data we could	8	narrow the question. Why don't we try that?
9	get ahold of statewide by current Alabama	9 10	Without revealing your conversation with counsel or things your counsel told you to do,
10	legislative districts. The second was the	10 11	what was Greater Birmingham Ministries interested
11 12	earliest was, was who's who does pro bono mapmaking. Yeah. Or could support us in	11	in seeing what analysis was it doing or
12	mapmaking. Tean: Of could support us in mapmaking.	13	interested in regarding the census data?
14		14	A. Our interest in the census data was to
15	was the goal? What was the analysis? Do you	15	achieve a more responsive state legislature when
16	recall?	16	it came to legislative redistricting; that it
17	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	17	would help increase it had the possibility of
18	A. Let me understand you. None of this GBM	18	helping increase and amplify the voices of African
19	was doing by itself. We don't have the research	19	Americans in the Alabama state legislature in both
20	capacity.	20	houses.
21	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) I understand.	21	Q. So when you say more responsive
22	A. But we were working with others to	22	legislature, what do you mean?
23	I've forgot the question now.	23	A. When I say more responsive legislature, I



	Page 89		Page 91
1	mean a legislature hmm.	1	help guide the strategies, help conduct
2	My analysis is that the Alabama	2	discussions among our board members on how we're
3	legislature for decades has been broad in power	3	going to receive to address allow the tools
4	and narrow in its responsibilities in a sense that	4	we have to address any issue we're trying to
5	policies had been put in place in a state with	5	address.
6	27 percent African American population to reduce	6	Q. I guess part of what I'm asking is this.
7	their influence in the legislature to less than	7	Do you have responsibility okay. So you talked
8	half of that 27 percent population.	8	about providing resources and strategy. Are you
9	Q. What policies are you referring to?	9	involved in events or programming related to
10	A. Past redistricting efforts I'm	10	voter IDs in Alabama that Ms. Tari Williams would
11	referring to past redistricting efforts in the	11	not be involved with?
12	state of Alabama for decades that are ongoing.	12	Wait. Let me back up and ask. If I
13	Q. So you're referring specifically to	13	· · ·
14	redistricting efforts. Are there any other	14	I need to be asking you anything about this too?
15	policies that you're referencing?	15	A. No.
16	A. Oh, yeah. We mentioned a few of the	16	Q. Okay. Would she be the one to ask about
17	other policies I mentioned like voter ID, the	17	Greater Birmingham Ministries's programming
18	Secretary of State refusing to release the names	18	related to voter identification in Alabama?
19	of people recently released from prison so that	19	A. Actually, I'm not sure she was there
20	they could be informed about their status in	20	then. Started with the census team about 2014,
21	getting their voting rights restored. He said its	21	voter ID yeah, she was around with voter ID
22	not his job to tell them. We said why don't you	22	
23	give us the list. We had to fight for that.	23	Q. And is she also very involved with voting
	Page 90	4	Page 92
1	Methods of both policy and practice of		restoration?
2	Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the	2	restoration?A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter
2 3	Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the policy is decent, the practice ignores the poor,	2 3	restoration? A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter restoration than I am, yeah. Because it requires
2 3 4	Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the policy is decent, the practice ignores the poor, the incarcerated, the soon to be freed.	2 3 4	restoration? A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter restoration than I am, yeah. Because it requires special training.
2 3 4 5	Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the policy is decent, the practice ignores the poor, the incarcerated, the soon to be freed. Q. Let me just ask a couple things here.	2 3 4 5	 restoration? A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter restoration than I am, yeah. Because it requires special training. Q. Was part of the discussion related to the
2 3 4	Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the policy is decent, the practice ignores the poor, the incarcerated, the soon to be freed. Q. Let me just ask a couple things here. Greater Birmingham Ministries's efforts	2 3 4 5 6	 restoration? A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter restoration than I am, yeah. Because it requires special training. Q. Was part of the discussion related to the 2020 census whether or not an additional
2 3 4 5 6 7	Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the policy is decent, the practice ignores the poor, the incarcerated, the soon to be freed. Q. Let me just ask a couple things here. Greater Birmingham Ministries's efforts as it relates to voter IDs, would those largely be	2 3 4 5 6 7	 restoration? A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter restoration than I am, yeah. Because it requires special training. Q. Was part of the discussion related to the 2020 census whether or not an additional democratic district could be drawn in Huntsville?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the policy is decent, the practice ignores the poor, the incarcerated, the soon to be freed. Q. Let me just ask a couple things here. Greater Birmingham Ministries's efforts as it relates to voter IDs, would those largely be handled by the Systems Change Task Force?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 restoration? A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter restoration than I am, yeah. Because it requires special training. Q. Was part of the discussion related to the 2020 census whether or not an additional democratic district could be drawn in Huntsville? MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Methods of both policy and practice of agencies of the State of Alabama. Even when the policy is decent, the practice ignores the poor, the incarcerated, the soon to be freed. Q. Let me just ask a couple things here. Greater Birmingham Ministries's efforts as it relates to voter IDs, would those largely be handled by the Systems Change Task Force? A. That's correct. Q. Would that fall under the responsibilities of Ms. Tari Williams? A. Well, her and her work group, the Volunteer Work Group. Q. Would there be anybody else whose responsibilities that included? Other than those underneath her? A. Mine. Q. So what do you do separate from what she does related to voter identification in Alabama? A. I started in Systems Change work when I 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 restoration? A. Yeah. She's much more involved in voter restoration than I am, yeah. Because it requires special training. Q. Was part of the discussion related to the 2020 census whether or not an additional democratic district could be drawn in Huntsville? MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form. A. The question was whether a district could be formed that had a realistic amplified voice of African Americans. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Was party affiliation part of that? A. Party affiliation was a part of the discussions we had. Q. Was party affiliation also part of your discussions for Montgomery? A. No. Q. How was party affiliation part of your discussions in Huntsville but not in Montgomery?



30(b)(6)
9396	6

Page 931Q. It was not?2A. It was not part of Huntsville's.2Page 931lawyers on our board who knew a lot that 22recuse themselves and stuff. So the idea	Page 95 had to
2 A. It was not part of Huntsville's 2 recuse themselves and stuff. So the idea	
	s if it
3 Q. Okay. I heard something different. 3 fits our long-term vision and we think it's	worth
4 A. Well, correct the transcript. I meant to 4 it, then there's not a vote on each one. The	
5 say not. 5 one we voted on I forgot was 2014 o	r
6 Q. Party affiliation was not a part of the 6 something.	
7 discussion? 7 Q. So you since 2014 have been emp	owered to
8 A. I said it was not, yeah. 8 determine what litigation	
9 Q. Okay. 9 A. Yes.	
10 A. Yeah. Put the not before the verb after. 10 Q Greater Birmingham Ministr	ies would
11 Q. I don't I think we've already covered 11 participate in?	
12 a lot of this, but I will just ask from a broad 12 A. Yes. Yes. With informing,	yeah.
13 sense, what is Greater Birmingham Ministries's 13 Q. What was your goal in participa	•
14 organizational purpose? 14 the Stone lawsuit?	0
15 A. GBM's organizational purpose is three 15 A. Our goal in participating in the St	one
16 part: serve people, build community, and pursue 16 lawsuit was began with looking at how	
17 justice. 17 legislature had been redistricted and whe	
18 Q. And that then is carried out through the 18 felt we could find some impact on the matrix	
19 three task forces we've discussed? 19 cases knowing that well, not believing	
20 A. Correct. 20 can do all 35 senators and, you know, 10	
21 Q. Now, specifically I don't want to 21 representatives. We had other goals in n	
22 spend a lot of time on this, but specifically how 22 well, but they weren't reasonable.	
23 did Greater Birmingham Ministries decide it wanted 23 Q. Did you also make the decision	0
Page 94	Page 96
1 to be a plaintiff in the Stone lawsuit? 1 participate in the Milligan lawsuit as a	g
2 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form. 2 plaintiff?	
3 And, again, you can answer to the extent 3 A. Yes.	
4 this doesn't involve conversations with counsel or 4 Q. What was your goal in participating	g in
5 conversations with any co-plaintiffs about 5 the Milligan lawsuit?	
6 discussions with counsel. 6 A. The Milligan lawsuit was particularly	of
7 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Let me do it this way. 7 interest in creating a second black opportunity	у
8 A. Okay. 8 district and a state congressional district in	
9 Q. Is that a decision that you made is 9 the state of Alabama.	
10 the decision to be involved as a plaintiff in the 10 Q. And why did you believe a second	
11 Stone lawsuit, is that a decision you made or is 11 opportunity district could or needed to be	created
12 that a decision that was made by the board of 12 in Alabama?	
13 directors? Who made that decision? 13 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the f	orm.
14 A. It was made in 2014, we had a we 14 You can answer.	
15 call it a board of education on GBM's civic we 15 A. I feel a second opportunity district	
16 call it civic engagement work and that we would 16 needed to be created in order to better ampli	fy
17 not do I'm entrusted to say no or go on GBM's 17 the voices of African Americans in Alabama	and,
18 litigation. I apprise the executive committee if 18 through them, most poor people in Alabama	in the
19 the board's not in session first. 19 halls of congress.	
20 The reason was that we had gotten in 20 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did Ms. W	illiams have
21 the early 2000s and afterwards, when we have our 21 any role in choosing to participate in the	Stone
22 board discussions of all 50 members or 48 to 60 22 or Milligan lawsuits?	
23 we've had about pending litigation, we've had 23 A. No.	



	Page 97	Page 99
1	Q. I meant to ask her that earlier and I	1 Q. But if they did, she would know?
2	forgot.	2 A. Yeah. If we had that, she would know.
3	So real quick, I'll just say this is	3 Q. And would Ms. Williams be in a position
4	another one of those areas where the division	4 to describe who Greater Birmingham Ministries had
5	wasn't necessarily superclean, so I'm going to ask	5 helped register to vote?
	you some questions that I asked this morning and	6 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
6	• • •	c c
7	we'll see what you know.	7 You can answer.
8	A. Is that a caveat?	8 A. To some degree, because she directs
9	Q. Yeah. No.	9 volunteers. And so she would not know what the
10	A. Okay.	10 who each of those individuals she came in
11	Q. More for counsel than for you.	11 contact with.
12	A. Oh, okay.	12 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) She may not know the
13	Q. Are you a registered voter in Alabama?	13 specific names
14	A. Yes.	14 A. That's right.
15	Q. Does Greater Birmingham Ministries	15 Q but she's in charge of the programming
16	encourage its members to register to vote?	e
17	A. Yes.	17 A. Correct.
18	Q. And does it encourage its clients to	18 Q. Does Greater Birmingham Ministries track
19	register to vote?	19 the registration of its donors?
20	A. Yes.	20 A. No.
21	Q. Is Ms. Williams the person largely tasked	21 Q. To the degree they are different, does
22	with implementing that policy?	22 Greater Birmingham Ministries track the
23	A. On staff, yes.	23 registration of its members?
-0		8
	Page 09	Dage 100
1	Page 98 O So if I wanted to ask how Greater	Page 100
1	Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater	1 A. No.
2	Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater Birmingham Ministries encourages members and	 A. No. Q. Do you have a general sense of what
2 3	Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater Birmingham Ministries encourages members and clients to register to vote, would she be the	 A. No. Q. Do you have a general sense of what 3 percentage of Greater Birmingham Ministries donors
2 3 4	Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater Birmingham Ministries encourages members and clients to register to vote, would she be the person I would ask about that?	 A. No. Q. Do you have a general sense of what percentage of Greater Birmingham Ministries donors are registered to vote?
2 3	Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater Birmingham Ministries encourages members and clients to register to vote, would she be the person I would ask about that? A. Correct, yes.	 A. No. Q. Do you have a general sense of what percentage of Greater Birmingham Ministries donors are registered to vote? A. No.
2 3 4	Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater Birmingham Ministries encourages members and clients to register to vote, would she be the person I would ask about that?	 A. No. Q. Do you have a general sense of what percentage of Greater Birmingham Ministries donors are registered to vote?
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2 3 4 5 6	 Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater Birmingham Ministries encourages members and clients to register to vote, would she be the person I would ask about that? A. Correct, yes. Q. To your knowledge, does Greater 	 A. No. Q. Do you have a general sense of what percentage of Greater Birmingham Ministries donors are registered to vote? A. No. Q. Are you aware of any donors to Greater
2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. So if I wanted to ask how Greater Birmingham Ministries encourages members and clients to register to vote, would she be the person I would ask about that? A. Correct, yes. Q. To your knowledge, does Greater Birmingham Ministries keep records of how many people it has helped register to vote? 	 A. No. Q. Do you have a general sense of what percentage of Greater Birmingham Ministries donors are registered to vote? A. No. Q. Are you aware of any donors to Greater Birmingham Ministries who are not registered to
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Case 2:21-cv-01531-AMM Document 167-8 Filed 06/21/24 Page 28 of 131 Scott Douglas

 Page 101 A. Versus 1960? Yeah, have an idea. Q. And what would that idea be? A. From a very low percentage to a medium percentage. Q. What about since 1980? Do you have a general sense of that? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form. Go ahead. A. 1980 would be a little bit I don't recall as much. But 1960 was before the Voting Rights Act, and 1980 was afterwards. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So you don't have a sense for comparison? A. I have a sense that more are registered today than 1980 but not much more percentagewise. Numbers-wise maybe more, but percentagewise not much. Q. You first became involved with Greater Birmingham Ministries as executive director in '93? A. Correct. Q. How about since 1993? Compare 1993 to today. Do you have a general sense for whether 	 Page 103 Q. For the ones you're aware of, do you know why they may not be registered to vote? A. Yes. For the ones I know of, the reason they are not registered to vote, the most commonly used expression is, "My vote doesn't count anyway wouldn't count anyway." Q. Have these individuals told you what they mean by that? A. What some have said they mean by that, no matter what office it is the candidate runs for, the same thing's going to happen. No change. Q. Meaning that they don't see any difference in the candidates who are running? Is that what I understood you to say? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form. Go ahead. A. Meaning that they say there is no difference in candidates that's running to be seen. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So in other words, these individuals are suggesting that one candidate is exactly the same as another? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
Page 102 1 more black Alabamians a higher percentage of	Page 104
2 black Alabamians are registered to vote today than	2 A. It's worse than that. They say it
3 in 1993?	3 doesn't matter.
4 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.	4 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Have you understood
5 A. I believe there is a no, I don't have	5 them to mean anything else by saying their vote
6 any way except to say that there are more African	6 doesn't count?
7 Americans period since 1993 in Alabama. There's a	7 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
8 higher incarceration rate of Alabamians who are	8 Go ahead.
9 African American who can't register to vote easily	9 A. When they say my interpretation is
10 and quickly and soon. So I haven't done that 11 math.	10 when they say it doesn't matter, they have lost
	11 interest in civic participation, period. I've
12 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So your answer would 13 he no you don't have a general same for 1993	12 never seen a person who was a good PTA leader say,
13 be no, you don't have a general sense for 1993	13 "My vote doesn't matter."
14 versus15A. Correct. That's a research project.	14 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How many individuals 15 would you estimate have said something like that
 16 Q. Okay. Are you aware of voting-eligible 	15 would you estimate have said something like that16 to you in the last three years?
10 Q. Okay. Are you aware of voting-engible 17 black Alabamians who are not registered to vote?	17 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
17 black Alabamans who are not registered to vote: 18 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	17 MR. ROSBOROUGH. Object to the form. 18 Go ahead.
19 Go ahead.	19 A. Yeah, three years. That's post-COVID.
20 A. I personally am, yes.	20 When I have been engaged with folks,
20 A. Tpersonary ani, yes. 21 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Are you? Does Greater	20 when thave been engaged with torks, 21 we've come across we've had some campaign
22 Birmingham Ministries do anything to track that?	22 voter registration campaigns when we do food
23 A. We have no no.	23 distributions, and we ask people, "Are you



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Page 105	Page 107
1 registered to vote?" We don't force them but,	1 Q. So she would be in a position to describe
2 "There's a table over there. You can get your	2 that programming to me?
3 groceries and register to vote." Yeah. So I've	3 A. The election guide? Yes.
4 heard that in both groups.	4 Q. Would she be in a position to describe to
5 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How often would you	5 me all the ways in which Greater Birmingham
6 say you	6 Ministries encourages its members to vote?
7 A. It's a minority. A loud minority.	7 A. Yes.
8 Q. To the best of your knowledge, could	8 Q. To your knowledge, do Greater Birmingham
9 those individuals register to vote if they wanted	9 Ministries donors or clients vote in elections?
10 to?	10 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
11 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	11 A. To my knowledge, donors and clients and
12 A. To the best of my knowledge, those	12 members vote, yes.
13 individuals, the conversation didn't get that far.	13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you have any sense
14 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) But you're not aware	14 of what percentage of donors and clients vote in
15 of any reason they couldn't register?	15 elections?
16 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.	16 A. No
17 A. I'm not aware.	17 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
18 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So we've talked about	18 THE WITNESS: You aborted me, right?
19 registration. Now I'll ask you this. Does	19 "Object."
20 Greater Birmingham Ministries encourage its	20 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does Greater
21 members to vote?	21 Birmingham Ministries do anything to track the
22 A. Correct.	22 racial demographics of votes that are cast in
23 Q. And describe briefly what Greater	23 Alabama elections?
Page 106	Page 108
l age 100	l age 100
1 Birmingham Ministries does to encourage its	1 A. The racial demographics of votes that are
 Birmingham Ministries does to encourage its members to vote? 	
 Birmingham Ministries does to encourage its members to vote? A. In emails, text messages, social media, 	1 A. The racial demographics of votes that are
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1	Q. Today.	1	and voter registration rates remain" in Alabama.
2	A. Versus 1960. We had that question	2	What to your knowledge would be the basis for
3	earlier.	3	stating that?
4	Q. That was I was asking about	4	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
5	registration earlier.	5	A. No significant increase in voter turnout?
6	A. Oh. Now we're voting.	6	The objective theme for us to say that was,
7	Q. Now I'm asking about voting.	7	particularly in legislative races, the way the
8	A. I wasn't there in 1960, so I don't know.	8	legislature is currently gerrymandered, it dilutes
9	Q. Do you have a sense of whether more black	9	African American votes to the extent that it's
10	Alabamians vote in elections today by	10	hard to be heard. For instance, if African
11	percentage a higher percentage of black	11	Americans had a significant leveraging voice or
12	Alabamians vote in elections today than did in	12	dominant voice, a major voice in two districts
13	1980?	13	side by side, and they are packed into one of
14	A. Today you have to define today. If	14	those, they have a very loud voice in one district
15	you meant the 1980 presidential election versus	15	and no voice in the other district, which meant
16	2024 we haven't had '24 yet, so.	16	when they could have had voices you had to listen
17	Q. Do you have any sense of averages, you	17	to in two districts.
18	know, across multiple elections?	18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Has GBM done any kind
19	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	19	of a does GBM do anything to track voter
20	You can answer.	20	registration or voter turnout rates?
21	A. And the year is '93 versus	21	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
22	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Well, let's say	22	A. No. We don't need to track them
23	between, you know, on average, between 1978 and	23	independently because other agencies do that.
	Doco 110		Dage 142
1 2 2	Page 110 1982 versus, you know, 2018 and 2022. Do you have any sense of what that would show?	1 2 2	Page 112 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Okay. Are you aware of any GBM donors or clients who are registered to
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Page 113 1 A. Yeah. 2 Q. Did he articulate any reasons other than	Page 115 1 no need to drive. So the state-issued ID was the 2 alternative. Nondriver's license. That was a
3 the reasons we discussed earlier?	3 burden to overcome.
4 A. No.	4 Q. Other than I'll come back to that in a
5 Q. Okay.	5 second.
6 A. No.	6 Other than voter identification, are
7 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Michael, maybe in the	7 there any other legal impediments that you would
8 next like 10 minutes or so, if there's a good	8 point to that hinder people from participating in
9 breaking point.	9 the political process?
10 MR. TAUNTON: Sure. Sure. Yeah, let me	10 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
11 just ask a couple more questions.	11 A. I can't think of any legal ones other
12 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Sure.	12 than identification and the felon/moral turpitude
13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What efforts has	13 conditions.
14 Greater Birmingham Ministries undertaken to assess	14 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did Greater Birmingham
15 who among its clients or donors are hindered from	15 Ministries sue the State of Alabama over its voter
16 participating in the political process?	16 ID law?
17 A. We have not completed a project we meant	17 A. Yes.
18 to do. When we interview our clients, we ask if	18 Q. What was the outcome of that case?
19 they're registered to vote. If not, why.	19 A. My recollection, we lost the case but the
20 Anything that they need to be registered. Like we	20 state agreed to do better. Or talk to the public
21 do food distribution twice a month. We have not	21 about doing better.
22 questioned donors. We are doing a well, it's	22 Q. Does Greater Birmingham Ministries have
23 not been done yet a survey, an email survey of	23 programs aimed at helping people get
Page 114 1 our clients and other members to make sure	Page 116 1 identification for voting?
	2 A. We have had. And it was funded by a
2 that's not about registering to vote though.3 That's about improving our services. Yeah.	3 founder founder a foundation, and the
4 Q. What legal impediments hinder the	4 founder has stopped funding it. It's very
5 political participation let me back up.	5 expensive.
6 Other than for individuals who have been	6 Q. Was Ms. Williams involved in that
7 convicted of a crime of moral turpitude so	7 program?
8 let's set that aside what legal impediments	8 A. Yes. Yes.
9 keep Greater Birmingham Ministries's clients or	9 Q. Would she be in a position to answer
10 donors from fully participating in the political	10 questions about that program?
11 process?	11 A. Yes.
12 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	12 Q. You mentioned the Department of Motor
13 A. One of the problems with the voter ID law	13 Vehicles shutting down. Was that during COVID or
14 was the state-provided IDs, free IDs, weren't	14 are you referring to something else?
15 easily accessible to people even in rural	15 A. Earlier than COVID. It was around the
16 Jefferson County and poor people who lack	16 voter ID period.
17 transportation. Of course, the big epidemic was	17 Q. What year was that, do you recall?
18 when the Department of Motor Vehicles just shut	18 A. I really can't.
19 down issuing it for a while. But that's back up.	19 Q. Is it open today?
20 Oh	20 A. Is it open? Yes, yes.
21 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Are you	21 Q. Can a driver's license be renewed online?
A and driver's licenses. Driver's	A. Ive heard it could be, yeah.
23 licenses. I'm sorry. There are people who have	23 Q. I did it last week.



	Page 117		Page 119
1	A. My wife did. I mean hers. No, she did	1	30-something days, 45 days.
2	hers online. I went down there like a fool.	2	Q. The current mayor at that time was Larry
3	Q. I'm not standing in that line.	3	Langford?
4	A. I don't trust it.	4	A. Yes.
5	MR. TAUNTON: We can take a break here.	5	Q. What was your campaign platform for
6	(Recess.)	6	mayor?
7	Q. All right. Mr. Douglas, I think we're in	7	A. Green jobs. Green schools. Green
8	the home stretch roughly here.	8	communities.
9	So have you ever run for office?	9	Q. And you were able to qualify as a
10	A. Have I ever run for office?	10	candidate?
11	Q. Have you ever run for office?	11	A. Yes.
12	A. Yes.	12	Q. Did you have any issues with that?
13	Q. What office have you run for?	13	A. Did I have issues to qualify? No,
14	A. Two. U.S. Congress and mayor of	14	they're very easy.
15	Birmingham.	15	Q. Are you aware of any GBM donors or
16	Q. When did you run for congress?	16	clients attempting to run for office?
17	A. 1972.	17	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
18	Q. Were you in Tennessee at that time?	18	A. I'm not aware.
19	A. Yes.	19	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Not aware. Are you
20	Q. Did you run as a Democrat?	20	aware of any GBM staffers or board members
21	A. Independent.	21	attempting to run for office?
22	Q. Independent. Who did you run against in	22	A. You mean currently? I mean, attempting
23	the general election, do you recall?	23	to run means like now.
	Page 118		Page 120
1	A. Congressman Richard Fulton.	1	Q. Well, I'm sorry. I said maybe I said
1 2	A. Congressman Richard Fulton.Q. What was the result of that campaign?		
-	-		Q. Well, I'm sorry. I said maybe I said
2	Q. What was the result of that campaign?	2 3	Q. Well, I'm sorry. I said maybe I said attempting. So let me reask both questions.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Q. What was the result of that campaign? A. He won handily. But he congratulated my run. Q. You said you ran for mayor of Birmingham? A. Yes. Q. When did you run for mayor of Birmingham? A. 2009. Q. And did you run in the primary election? A. It's a nonpartisan race. Q. Okay. A. Mayor's race. All the municipal races are nonpartisan in Birmingham. Q. Who else ran in that race? A. William Bell. He won. Me. I can't remember anybody else. I mean, there was no close second. Q. And you said that was a nonpartisan race? A. Nonpartisan race, yes. It was an 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Q. Well, I'm sorry. I said maybe I said attempting. So let me reask both questions. Are you aware of any GBM donors or clients who have run for office? A. No. Q. Are you aware of any GBM other than yourself A. Uh-huh. Q are you aware of any GBM staffers who have run for office? A. A former staffer ran for office years ago. Q. Who was that? A. State Senator Merika Coleman. Q. And did she run for state senate? A. Yes. Q. In what district, do you recall? A. District 57. Q. When was that? A. That's a good question. Around 2006
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. What was the result of that campaign? A. He won handily. But he congratulated my run. Q. You said you ran for mayor of Birmingham? A. Yes. Q. When did you run for mayor of Birmingham? A. 2009. Q. And did you run in the primary election? A. It's a nonpartisan race. Q. Okay. A. Mayor's race. All the municipal races are nonpartisan in Birmingham. Q. Who else ran in that race? A. William Bell. He won. Me. I can't remember anybody else. I mean, there was no close second. Q. And you said that was a nonpartisan race? A. Nonpartisan race, yes. It was an emergency it was a special election. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. Well, I'm sorry. I said maybe I said attempting. So let me reask both questions. Are you aware of any GBM donors or clients who have run for office? A. No. Q. Are you aware of any GBM other than yourself A. Uh-huh. Q are you aware of any GBM staffers who have run for office? A. A former staffer ran for office years ago. Q. Who was that? A. State Senator Merika Coleman. Q. And did she run for state senate? A. Yes. Q. In what district, do you recall? A. District 57. Q. When was that? A. That's a good question. Around 2006 maybe.
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A. Yes.

state senate again?

A. Several jobs since then. But yeah.

A. Yes, until recently. Well, yes. Yeah,

she did run. I forgot -- when was the last state

senate race? 2023, I guess. Yeah, yeah.

Q. So was she successful?

Q. Do you know whether she ran then? For

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Page 121 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form. A. I don't recall because staff and board are not allowed to be engaged. She took time off. Not allowed to be engaged in any kind of way with a campaign. Same way when I ran for mayor. Persona non grata. Q. Was her campaign successful? A. Yes. Q. What party did she run with? A. She ran Democratic party.	Page 123 1 Alabama? 2 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form. 3 A. No. 4 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) I'll repeat the whole 5 question again but going to ask roughly the same 6 thing for the Republican party. 7 Have you had any communication since 8 January 1st, 2016, with any GBM clients who said 9 they wanted to be more politically engaged but 10 couldn't be because they couldn't engage with the
Q. Did she run after 2006, any other time	11 Democratic party in Alabama?
after 2006?	12 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
A. Well, after she won, she quit her job.	13 A. No.
But she got another job.	14 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Have you had any
Q. Yeah.	15 communications with anyone since January 1st of

- 16 2016 with any donors to GBM who said they wanted
 - to be more politically engaged but couldn't be 17
 - 18 because they couldn't engage with the Republican
 - 19 party in Alabama?
 - 20 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
 - 21 A. No.
 - 22 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) How about the same
 - question for staff regarding the Democratic party 23
- Page 122 Page 124 **O.** On several occasions? 1 in Alabama? 1 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Same objection. 2 A. Yes. 2 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Have you had any 3 Q. Do you recall at all what party she ran 3 communications where they said they couldn't be 4 with? 4 involved; that --5 5 A. Still Democratic party. Q. Are you aware of any GBM board members A. No. 6 6 who have run for office? 7 7 Q. How about with staff for the Republican A. No. 8 8 party in Alabama? 9 Q. Are you aware of any other GBM staffers 9 A. No. 10 who have run for office? 10 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Same objection. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know whether it 11 A. No. 11 12 12 is true that in Alabama today, the black preferred Q. Have you had any communications since 13 January 1st, 2016, with any GBM clients who said candidate is usually a Democrat? 13 they wanted to be more politically engaged but 14 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form. 14 15 believed they couldn't be because they couldn't 15 A. Yeah, today -- today. Not always but engage with the Democratic party in Alabama? 16 16 today recently, yes. MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form. 17 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Has that been true for 17 the last 10 years? 18 A. No. 18 19 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Have you had any 19 A. The last 10 years? Yes. Last 20 years, 20 communications since January 1st of 2016 with any 20 no. 21 donors to GBM who have said they wanted to be more 21 Q. Is the black preferred candidate usually a Democrat in the United States nationally today? 22 politically engaged but couldn't be because they 22 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form. 23 couldn't engage with the Democratic party in 23



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Page 125	Page 127
1 A. I wouldn't know.	1 engage in canvassing?
2 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) You don't know. Okay.	2 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
3 Do you have any idea well, you've run	3 You can answer.
4 for office yourself. Do you have any idea what it	4 A. Yes.
5 takes to run a competitive campaign?	5 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Door to door
6 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	6 campaigning? Would that be helpful?
7 A. Yes.	7 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
8 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Does it take a solid	8 A. Yes.
9 candidate?	9 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Speaking engagements,
10 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	10 attending speaking engagements, would that help?
11 A. Define solid.	11 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
12 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Would prior political	12 A. Yes, based on the audience.
13 experience help?	13 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Taking out print ads,
14 A. Yes and no.	14 would that be helpful?
15 Q. How not?	15 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
16 A. If there's great angst with the	16 A. Yes.
17 incumbents, the idea is a fresh candidate who is	17 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Media ads, would that
18 not bought off or is more accountable to the	18 be helpful?
19 voters gets is an appeal.	19 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
C 11	
21 typically help a candidate run a campaign?	
22 A. Yes.	22 would that be helpful?
23 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.	23 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
	Page 128
1 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) But you're saying that	1 A. Yes.
2 from a public perception standpoint, sometimes	2 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) In general, to run
3 incumbents aren't favored?	3 well, let me back up.
4 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	4 If we assume a contested election, in
5 A. That's correct.	5 general, to run a competitive campaign, does a
6 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I'm sorry. Can you	6 person have to do more than announce their
7 clarify are these questions to Mr. Douglas in his	7 candidacy and qualify for an election to be
8 individual capacity or to Greater Birmingham	8 competitive?
9 Ministries? Just so the record is clear.	9 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.
10 THE WITNESS: Okay, yeah.	10 A. Mostly, yes.
11 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) You do have some	11 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Would the failure to
12 personal knowledge on this, so that's an	12 do some of the things we just talked about make a
13 interesting question.	13 candidate less competitive?
14 Does Greater Birmingham Ministries have	14 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object.
15 any knowledge of what it takes to run a	15 A. It would most candidates.
16 competitive campaign?	16 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Have you ever seen
17 A. No.	17 examples in this state of people running paper
18 Q. Speaking personally, does a competitive	18 campaigns: announcing their candidacy, qualifying
19 campaign often require funding?	19 for the election, but then doing very little else?
20 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.	20 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
21 You can answer.	0
	e
22 A Vac	27 (RV MD 'I'AL N'I'ANA) Vowy liftlo odditional
22 A. Yes. 23 O (RV MP TAUNTON) Would it be helpful to	22 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Very little additional
 A. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Would it be helpful to 	22 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Very little additional 23 campaigning?



	Page 129		Page 131
1	A. Not to my knowledge.	1	Q. We've talked a little bit about Greater
2	Q. You've never seen that?	2	Birmingham Ministries's decision to get involved
3	A. No. Because I didn't know they were	3	in the Stone lawsuit. Let me ask you this
4	running if they do that.	4	specifically. Before getting involved in the
5	Q. Speaking personally, have you ever had	5	Stone lawsuit, without revealing communication
6	the experience of seeing somebody's name on a	6	with counsel, what concerned Greater Birmingham
7	ballot that you didn't realize was running?	7	Ministries about the districts in Huntsville area?
8	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.	8	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
9	A. Yes.	9	You can answer.
10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you try to remain	10	A. What concerned Greater Birmingham
11	politically informed?	11	Ministries about the districts in the Huntsville
12	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.	12	area is that it too is represented in the entire
13	A. Yes.	13	state legislature. And the results coming out of
14	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know whether	14	Huntsville accrue to the legislature in some
15	Greater Birmingham Ministries well, Greater	15	proportion. That's what got our interest.
16	Birmingham Ministries produces voting guides for a	16	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Was there anything
17	number of elections; is that right?	17	about the district lines that concerned you?
18	A. That is correct.	18	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
19	Q. Has Greater Birmingham Ministries ever	19	A. What concerned us about the district
20	had the experience in putting those voting guides	20	lines the way they were drawn under the last
20	together of discovering candidates were running	20	redistricting was that it packed African Americans
21	that they had not previously realized were	$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	into one and it could have been two black
$\begin{vmatrix} 22\\23 \end{vmatrix}$	running?	22	preference districts if they had not been packed
23	running.	23	preference districts if they had not been packed
	Page 130		Page 132
1	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.	1	into one. Or there could have been one black
2	A. Yes. We always refer to the Secretary of	2	preference district. Sorry.
3	State's Office.	3	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you understand that
4	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you occasionally	4	new districts were drawn after the 2010 census?
5	find candidates running in elections that you	5	A. I do.
6	previously had no knowledge of?	6	Q. Were you involved in any way in the
	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.	-	Alabama Legislative Black Caucus case following
8	A. Yes, particularly the state legislature,	8	the 2010 census?
9	less so for local, Jefferson County area.	9	A. No.
10	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you find that one	10	Q. Do you know that as a result of that
11	party in this state has more instances of that	11	case, certain districts were redrawn in 2017,
11	than another party?	12	certain senate districts?
13	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. And I'm also	13	A. I do. Yes.
13	just going to say I think this is outside the	13	Q. Do you know how the let me do this.
14	scope of topics on the list here. I'm not	15	(Defendants' Exhibit 7 was marked
10	instructing him not to answer, but I think we're	16	for identification and copy of
10	outside the scope here.	17	same is attached hereto.)
17	MR. TAUNTON: I'm asking about, you know,	17	Q. Have you seen what I have marked as
1		10	Q. Have you seen what I have marked as Defendants' Exhibit 7 before?
19	in putting together those voter guides. So that's	20	
$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$	for us to discuss, but		A. I'm not certain this particular one.
21	A. Yes. Our voting guides list is based on	21	Q. Do you know what this is?
$\begin{vmatrix} 22\\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$	the Secretary of State and once the qualifying	22	A. This is a map I don't understand what
23	deadline's over. The candidates part.	23	the percentages represent of districts. This
1			



	Page 133		Page 135
1	is a county map.	1	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
2	Q. This I'll go ahead I'll go ahead	2	A. No. I don't know if it was Senate
3	and	3	District 2 or something else.
4	A. Oh, it's the districts overlaying the	4	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know which ones
5	counties. Yeah.	5	had the least in Huntsville area, which
6	Q. And this is the state senate districts	6	districts had the least population?
7	overlaying the counties?	7	A. No, I do not.
8	A. Yes.	8	Q. Do you understand that if a district
9	Q. And I'll tell you it's not really going	9	had do you know what the ideal population of a
10	to be hugely relevant to any of my questions, I	10	district is?
11	don't think. But the percentages	11	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
12	A. With my eyesight, it's not even visible.	12	A. I forgot the last number based on the
13	Q. The percentages refer to differences in	13	last census. It changes every census.
14	population.	14	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So without knowing a
15	A. Oh, okay. I guess some kind of mean or	15	specific number, do you know what it means what
16	something? Yeah.	16	the ideal population, what that means, what that
17	Q. Why are districts redrawn after each	17	concept is?
18	decennial census?	18	A. Yes.
19	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.	19	Q. What is that concept generally?
20	A. It's required by the U.S. Constitution.	20	A. It generally means numerically equal
21	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And what specifically	21	representation among all the districts.
22	in the constitution requires it, do you know?	22	Q. So if a district is too far above the
23	A. For the purposes of redistricting.	23	ideal population, does it have to lose people out
1	Page 134 Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after		Page 136
2	Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census?	2	of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.
2 3	Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census?A. Reapportionment after the decennial	2 3	of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes.
2 3 4	Q. What is the goal of reapportionment afterthe decennial census?A. Reapportionment after the decennialcensus is important to account for population	2 3 4	 of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And if it's too far
2 3 4 5	Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census?A. Reapportionment after the decennial census is important to account for population variances since the previous census.	2 3 4 5	 of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And if it's too far below, does it need to gain people into its
2 3 4 5 6	 Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census? A. Reapportionment after the decennial census is important to account for population variances since the previous census. Q. So is one of the goals then to ensure 	2 3 4 5	of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And if it's too far below, does it need to gain people into its district?
2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census? A. Reapportionment after the decennial census is important to account for population variances since the previous census. Q. So is one of the goals then to ensure that all legislative districts are of roughly 	2 3 4 5 6 7	 of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And if it's too far below, does it need to gain people into its district? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census? A. Reapportionment after the decennial census is important to account for population variances since the previous census. Q. So is one of the goals then to ensure that all legislative districts are of roughly equal population? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And if it's too far below, does it need to gain people into its district? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you know how, looking back at
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census? A. Reapportionment after the decennial census is important to account for population variances since the previous census. Q. So is one of the goals then to ensure that all legislative districts are of roughly equal population? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes, that's one of the goals. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And do you know what the census showed about population changes in Huntsville area to the prior legislative districts? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And if it's too far below, does it need to gain people into its district? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you know how, looking back at Defendants' Exhibit 7, do you know how these lines differ from the map in 2017, senate district map in 2017? A. I don't recall with detail. Q. Okay. Before joining this lawsuit and determining to become a plaintiff, what concerned
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. What is the goal of reapportionment after the decennial census? A. Reapportionment after the decennial census is important to account for population variances since the previous census. Q. So is one of the goals then to ensure that all legislative districts are of roughly equal population? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes, that's one of the goals. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And do you know what the census showed about population changes in Huntsville area to the prior legislative districts? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. I do not know in granular detail. I didn't look at that. I looked at the other information. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) So do you know which districts in the Huntsville area had the most 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	of its district? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection. A. Yes. If a yeah. Yes. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And if it's too far below, does it need to gain people into its district? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Do you know how, looking back at Defendants' Exhibit 7, do you know how these lines differ from the map in 2017, senate district map in 2017? A. I don't recall with detail. Q. Okay. Before joining this lawsuit and determining to become a plaintiff, what concerned you about District 25? MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form. A. Before coming to this lawsuit, what concerned me about District 25 is its relationship to District 26. Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) And what specifically
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1	vice versa, and whites were moved to the other	1	of Republican candidate who won primaries 20 years
2	district. To get equal numbers. They did it by	2	ago could have been preferred by black Alabamians?
3	packing African Americans and moving out whites to	3	A. I know in Jefferson County, for instance,
4	the other district.	4	a lot of African Americans voted for John Buchanan
5	Q. Do you know how Defendants' Exhibit 7,	5	for congress. Some considered voting for him as a
6	this plan, differs from the 2017 plan?	6	Whig when he couldn't run as a Republican because
7	A. No, I don't recall specifically.	7	of his stand over the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and
8	Q. Do you know what districts or precincts	8	other civil rights issues that concerned African
9	were moved between the two?	9	Americans.
10	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.	9 10	Q. Can you think of other examples?
10	A. The information that I saw talked more		
		11	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
12	about numbers and racial demographics.	12	You can answer.
13	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) When did you see that?	13	A. Yes. In Jefferson County, there have
14	A. Soon after this not the '17. Soon	14	been some split black support for Republican
15	after this map came out or a variation of this	15	county commissioners in Jefferson County. Maybe
16	map. From the senate.	16	even a sheriff or two. Yeah.
17	Q. Without disclosing to me anything you	17	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Can you think of who
18	discussed with counsel, how did you come to see	18	those commissioners might have been?
19	that?	19	A. It's hard because I don't know when they
20	A. How did I come to see that?	20	switched from Democrat to Republican. I couldn't
21	Q. Yeah.	21	nail that down. But, yeah.
22	A. A the map was released very late in	22	Q. Did the candidates switch?
23	the process. And I became aware of it through	23	A. Yeah.
1 2 3	Page 138 either the media or some of the groups studying the issue. Q. Do you know why it was released late in	1 2 3	Page 140 Q. Okay. Do you know which candidates switched? A. Bettye Fine Collins in particular. Not
4	the process?	4	as much on a county level as on a legislative
5	A. I have no idea.	5	level, whole bunch of switching going on.
6	Q. Do you know when the legislature received	6	Q. Have you ever seen the reapportionment
7	census data?	7	committee's 2021 guidelines for the 2020
8	A. I knew it was later than usual, but	8	redistricting cycle? Have you ever seen that
9	but, yeah. It was very late getting it out.	9	document?
10	Q. You said earlier that you thought the	10	A. I have seen it, but I can't recall it
11	black preferred candidate in Alabama 20 years ago	11	specifically.
12	may not have been a Democrat?	12	Q. Did you examine it in any detail?
13	A. Twenty years ago, yes.	13	A. In some detail. More casually.
14	Q. Why do you think that's changed in the	14	Q. What criteria do you think should be
15	last 20 years?	15	considered when drawing districts?
16	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.	16	0
17	A. I believe that has changed in the last 20	17	A. Other than, of course, the mandated parts
18	to 25 years because the Republican candidates who	18	about close equality between districts.
19	could be preferred by African Americans never win	19	Because of, I believe, the Voting Rights Act,
20	the primaries anymore. And the ones who do win	20	districts cannot be drawn to diminish African
21	the primaries are definitely not preferred	21	Americans' participation in lines as drawn using
22	candidates for African Americans.	22	
22 23			non-approved methods of moving them out of the district or non-approved reasons for moving them



	Page 141	Page 143
1	out of the district. Or into a district.	1 Q. The senate did consider it?
2	Q. Do you think that if an additional	2 A. Yes.
3	minority district can be drawn it needs to be	3 Q. Would your opinion of that and any other
4	drawn?	4 districts change if you discovered that the senate
5	A. I do.	5 had not considered race when drawing the maps?
6	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.	6 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
7	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What was your answer?	7 A. I understand knowing the Alabama Senate
8	I'm sorry.	8 majority, they said they didn't consider race.
9	A. I'm sorry. I do.	9 Doesn't mean they didn't.
10	Q. What other criteria would you consider	10 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you understand
11	when drawing districts?	11 whether well, okay. So explain that to me.
12	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.	12 How do you think that the senate would have
13	A. Other criteria other than numeric	13 considered race?
14	equality and a racial composition that's	14 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection to the form.
15	nondiscriminatory? All I understand too is they	15 A. In Alabama's history, it has been part of
16	prefer to keep counties intact as possible and	16 all the redistricting efforts in Alabama history
17	also to be contiguous as possible.	17 to consider race.
18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) What would you	18 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know whether
19	consider a racial makeup of a district that is	19 the mapmaker looked at race when drawing the map
20	nondiscriminatory? Do you have a general sense	20 sitting in front of you?
21	for that?	21 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
22	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the form.	A. I don't know the mapmaker. I just know
23	A. What I think is the nondiscriminatory	23 the senate.
	Dama 440	Dama 444
1	Page 142 nature of a racial population of a district is	Page 144 1 O. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know the
1 2	nature of a racial population of a district is	1 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know the
1 2 3	nature of a racial population of a district is more dependent on how it was achieved and why it	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know the process, the legislative process that resulted in
3	nature of a racial population of a district is more dependent on how it was achieved and why it was achieved and what purpose is it going to	 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know the process, the legislative process that resulted in this map being drawn?
-	nature of a racial population of a district is more dependent on how it was achieved and why it was achieved and what purpose is it going to serve.	1 Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know the 2 process, the legislative process that resulted in 3 this map being drawn?
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	Page 145	Page 147
1	Huntsville metro area does.	1 rejected in favor of a different amendment?
2	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Do you know what the	A. The intent was Exhibit 5. The red came
3	racial makeup of the senate districts in the 2017	3 in later.
4	map was?	4 Q. Can you think of any reason that the red
5	A. I can't recall.	5 language in Defendants' Exhibit 5 would not be
6	Q. What do you want the court to do in the	6 reflected in Defendants' Exhibit 4?
7	Stone lawsuit?	7 A. The key is I cannot explain in this
8	A. In the Stone lawsuit, I want the state	8 examination. The key is that in the complete copy
9	to the court, rather. I want the court to	9 of the bylaws, there is no previous mention of
10	cause the establishment of a black preferred	10 individual members until this bylaws change.
11	candidate district in the Huntsville area and two	11 There was no such thing as individual members in
12	black preferred districts in the additional	12 our bylaws period before November '15. Before
13	black candidate districts in the Montgomery area.	13 being adopted in November '15.
14	Q. Is there anything else you want the court	14 Q. And again, is it your understanding that
15	to do?	15 the highlighted language in Defendants' Exhibit 4
16	A. Probably. If they do that, it will take	16 is language that was adopted by amendment in 2015?
17	care of most of my concerns.	17 A. Correct.
18	Q. What do you want the court to do in the	18 Q. Okay. Other than that highlighted
19	Milligan lawsuit?	19 language, are you aware of any other amendment
20	A. Under my understanding, the Milligan	20 that was adopted to these bylaws in November of
21	lawsuit is kind of like under an injunction. And	21 2015?
22	I'd like the court to make it permanent.	A. No. I suggest that the highlighting was
23	Q. All right. I want to circle back real	23 added in response to the request for the whole
1 2 3	Page 146 quick on Defendants' Exhibit 4 and 5. I want to be sure that I fully understood your testimony earlier.	Page 148 1 thing, for the whole amendments. Yeah. But no. 2 Q. If you take a look at Defendants' 3 Exhibit 5, up at the top it says relevant GBM
1 2 3 4	quick on Defendants' Exhibit 4 and 5. I want to be sure that I fully understood your testimony earlier.	 thing, for the whole amendments. Yeah. But no. Q. If you take a look at Defendants' Exhibit 5, up at the top it says relevant GBM
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4 5 6 7 8	quick on Defendants' Exhibit 4 and 5. I want to be sure that I fully understood your testimony earlier. If you could take a look again at Defendants' Exhibit 4. Is it your testimony that this exhibit, Defendants' Exhibit 4, is the current version of Greater Birmingham Ministries's bylaws?	 thing, for the whole amendments. Yeah. But no. Q. If you take a look at Defendants' Exhibit 5, up at the top it says relevant GBM bylaws information. Do you see that? A. Yes. Q. Do you know what the word relevant means? A. Relevant to membership. It's really got two titles.
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1	Page 149 Q. So you don't think Defendants' Exhibit 5	1	A. No. Page 151
2	could have been created more recently?	2	Q. Did you attend any hearings related to
3	A. Oh, no. No, no.	_	that process?
4	Q. And I'll just be very honest. I just	4	A. Yes.
5	can't make these two documents talk to each other.	5	Q. Which hearings did you attend?
-	That's what I can't figure out. Maybe your	6	A. I can't name the hearings. They were the
6 7	counsel can make them talk to each other, but I	-	hearings that were held at the federal courthouse
8	can't make them talk to each other.		several days.
9	I'll ask you again. You think minutes	9	Q. Before the hearings held at the federal
	• 5	-	courthouse, did you attend any of the public
10 11	might have been kept from the meeting in November of 2015?		hearings in Montgomery with the legislature?
11		12	
	A. I'm quite sure minutes were kept and they	12 13	A. No. O Did you follow the process in Montgomery
13	were being recorded I'm trying to I don't		Q. Did you follow the process in Montgomery
14	know if they started doing electronically since at that time.	14 15	with the legislature? A. Yes.
15	MR. TAUNTON: Can we take a five-minute	15 16	
16			Q. Did you provide any input to the legislature as part of that process?
17	break? I think I'm wrapping up. I just want to	17 18	A. On congressional districts? Yes.
18 19	make sure.	10	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Object to the form.
	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Okay.	20	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Yes. Yes, sir.
20 21	(Recess.) O (PV MP TAUNTON) Mr Dougles did you	20	
	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Mr. Douglas, did you	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\ 22\end{array}$	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Are you asking him in his personal capacity or as GBM?
22 23	pay any attention to what happened in the Alabama legislature after the Supreme Court upheld the	22	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Did Greater Birmingham
43	registrature after the Supreme Court upned the	23	Q. (DI MR. IAONION.) Did Greater Diriningham
	Page 150		Page 152
1	district court's injunction of the congressional	1	Ministries provide any input to the legislature?
•	map?		Other than through counsel or as part of
2		2	
2	A. Repeat the question. Did I pay any	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	Ŭ I
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3		3	this lawsuit, did Greater Birmingham Ministries
3 4	attention?	3 4	this lawsuit, did Greater Birmingham Ministries provide any input to the legislature as part of
3 4 5	attention? Q. Let me break it down.	3 4 5	this lawsuit, did Greater Birmingham Ministries provide any input to the legislature as part of that process?
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r			
1 2	Page 153 intend to testify about at trial that I've not asked you about?	•	Page 155 ing sitting here today that you feel n unclear, that you feel like you need
3	MR. ROSBOROUGH: I object to the extent		bout the testimony you've given?
4	that it calls for anything dealing with	A. No.	sout the testimony you to givent
5	conversations with counsel.		ere anything you think I should have
6	To the extent you can answer that		hat I didn't?
7	question without revealing conversations, you may	•	en forbid. No.
8	answer.		AUNTON: I don't have any additional
9	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Don't tell me that.	questions.	
10	But your intent, do you intend to testify?	-	ROSBOROUGH: Okay. Misty, do you
11	A. Do I intend to testify when?	l have anythi	
12	Q. I'm sorry. Without revealing	•	IESSICK: I'm sorry. I didn't hear
13	conversations with counsel, do you intend to		t said. Did you ask if I have any
14	testify to anything at a trial in the Stone matter	4 questions?	
15	that I have not asked you about today?	-	ROSBOROUGH: Yeah, I'm sorry. Do you
16	MR. ROSBOROUGH: Objection.	5 have any qu	
17	A. I don't know.	• •	/ESSICK: I do not.
18	Q. (BY MR. TAUNTON:) Sitting here today,		ROSBOROUGH: Okay. Thank you.
19	can you think of anything?		just like a minute worth of
20	A. I can't I can think of several things.) questions p	0
21	I don't know how realistic they are.	• •	TAUNTON: Understood. Okay.
22	Q. What would those things be?	2	EXAMINATION
23	A. Why would we care? As a Birmingham-based		DSBOROUGH:
_	,		
			Da 450
1	Page 154	O. Mr.	Page 156 Douglas, you recall being shown
1	organization with members across the state, why		Page 156 Douglas, you recall being shown
1 2 3	organization with members across the state, why would we care?	Exhibit 5?	
3	organization with members across the state, why would we care? Q. Well, so tell me that. Why does Greater	Exhibit 5? A. Yes.	Douglas, you recall being shown
3 4	organization with members across the state, why would we care? Q. Well, so tell me that. Why does Greater Birmingham Ministries care about districts drawn	Exhibit 5? A. Yes. Q. Can	
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 Page 157 1 A. Yes. 2 Q. And is it? 3 A. It is today. 4 Q. And do you have any awareness of whether 5 it was when she ran? 6 A. Yes. 7 Q. And what's your awareness? 8 A. It was. 9 Q. And same question as to the senate 10 district in which Senator Coleman won election. 11 Do you have any awareness of its demographics? 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. And what is your awareness? 14 A. My awareness is predominantly African 15 American district, senate district. 16 MR. ROSBOROUGH: I have no further 17 questions. 18 MR. TAUNTON: Couple of follow-up. And 19 I'm not exactly sure. I mean, we'll see where we 20 go with this. 21 FURTHER EXAMINATION 22 BY MR. TAUNTON: 23 Q. I have understood your testimony to be 	 Page 159 1 Q. Can you explain to me why Defendants' 2 Exhibit 5 would not be reflected anywhere in 3 Defendants' Exhibit 4? 4 A. No. 5 MR. TAUNTON: I guess that's all I've 6 got. 7 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Okay. Nothing further 8 from me. 9 MS. MESSICK: Wait. I'm sorry. 10 Technology problems. 11 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Oh. We're all done 12 questioning here, Misty. 13 MS. MESSICK: Okay, well, I have a 14 question because I couldn't understand everything 15 that Michael just said. 16 EXAMINATION 17 BY MS. MESSICK: 18 Q. Mr. Douglas, did you say that Exhibit 5 19 was formally adopted by the GBM board of 20 directors? 21 A. Yes. 22 MS. MESSICK: Okay. Thank you. 23 MR. TAUNTON: Nothing further.
 Page 158 so please correct me if I'm wrong that Defendants' Exhibit 4 is Greater Birmingham Ministries's current version of the bylaws. A. That's my understanding, yes. Q. You stated that Defendants' Exhibit 5 reflects Greater Birmingham Ministries's operating understanding of its membership; is that right? A. That's correct. Q. What do you mean by operating understanding? A. I mean by operating understanding that the our basic operating procedure is that, as I mentioned earlier, that individual members are non-governing and that it's open to the public and that it requires an annual amount low amount, really and these and the numbers we gave for our membership reflects this operation being in operation. Q. Is it possible that Defendants' Exhibit 5 has not in fact been formally adopted by Greater Birmingham Ministries? A. It is I remember the vote. It has been formally adopted. 	Page 160 Page 160 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Okay. (The deposition was concluded at 5:22 p.m.) 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23



Page 161 CERTIFICATE 1 2 3 4 5 STATE OF ALABAMA AT LARGE I hereby certify that the above and foregoing deposition of SCOTT DOUGLAS was taken down by me in stenotype and the questions and answers thereto were transcribed by means of 6 7 computer-aided transcription, and that the foregoing represents a true and correct transcript of the testimony given by said witness upon said 8 9 hearing. 10 I further certify that I am neither of counsel, nor of kin to the parties to the action, nor am I in anywise interested in the result of 11 12said cause. 13 I further certify that I am duly licensed by the Alabama Board of Court Reporting as a
14 Certified Court Reporter as evidenced by the ACCR number following my name found below. 15 16 So certified on this date, May 15, 2024. 17 18 19 20 21 Sabrina Lewis, CCR, RDR, CRR CCR #165, Expires 9/30/24 22 Commissioner for the State of Alabama at Large 23 My commission expires 5/8/27



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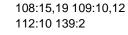
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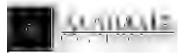
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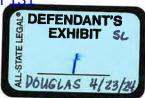
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

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KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,	
Plaintiffs,	
ν.	
WES ALLEN, et al.,	
Defendants.	

Case No. 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

<u>NOTICE OF RULE 30(b)(6) DEPOSITION</u> <u>OF GREATER BIRMINGHAM MINISTRIES</u>

Please take notice that, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(6), the Defendants in the above-captioned case will take the deposition upon oral examination of such individual as Greater Birmingham Ministries (referred to herein as "GBM," "you," and/or "your") shall designate as the person most knowledgeable on the following subjects:

- 1. Your corporate structure.
- 2. Your understanding of the methods of registering to vote in Alabama.
- 3. Your current and historical efforts to register eligible Alabamians to vote, including the results of your efforts.
- 4. Your current and historical efforts to re-enfranchise eligible Alabamians, including the results of your efforts.
- 5. Your efforts to monitor polling locations since January 1, 2016.

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- 6. Your efforts to transport voters to polling locations since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts and the racial demographics of the voters you transported.
- 7. Your efforts to determine the racial demographics of votes cast in Alabama elections (local, state, and/or federal) since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts.
- 8. Your membership, including but not limited to:
 - a. Number of members;
 - b. Your members who reside in Senate Districts 2, 6, 7, 25, and 26 in your proposed map;
 - c. Racial breakdown of membership;
 - d. Average income of membership; and,
 - e. Percentage of membership that is registered to vote.
- 9. The percentage of your membership that is registered to vote today versus in years past, going back to your founding in 1969.
- 10. Your eligible members who are not registered to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those members;
 - b. The reasons why those members are not registered to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist those members register to vote.
- 11. Eligible Alabama voters who are not your members and are unable to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those residents;
 - b. The reasons why those eligible voters have been unable to vote; and,
 - c. Your current and historical efforts to assist those eligible voters to vote.
- 12. Your communications with any eligible Alabamian who unsuccessfully attempted to register to vote since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible resident;
 - b. The reason why that eligible resident could not register to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible resident to register to vote.

- 13. Your communications with any eligible voter who claimed to be unable to vote in any election since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible voter;
 - b. The reason why that eligible voter could not vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible voter to vote.
- 14. Your members who have run for public office since your founding in 1969, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those members; and,
 - b. The result of their campaigns.
- 15. Your efforts to "advanc[e] social justice through political participation across Alabama." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶16).
- 16. Your understanding of what activities constitute "political participation." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶16).
- 17. Your efforts to assess who, among your members, are hindered from participating in the political process.
- 18. Your communications since January 1, 2016, with any person who said they would like to become more politically engaged but felt shut out or were in fact shut out by the Democratic Party.
- 19. Your communications since January 1, 2016, with any person who said they would like to become more politically engaged but felt shut out or were in fact shut out by the Republican Party.
- 20. Your efforts to "increase voter turnout and efficacy" "among Black and lowincome people." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶16).
- 21. Your efforts to "educate" "Black and low-income people" on registering to vote, voting, and engaging in the political process. (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶16).
- 22. All bases for your statement that "significant racial disparities in voter turnout and voter registration rates remain" in Alabama. (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶153).
- 23. Your requests for relief.

- 24. Your issuance of public statements since January 1, 2019 concerning redistricting or the 2020 United States census, including but not limited to the contents of your public statements and the person(s) who draft, authorize, and release your public statements.
- 25. Whether, and if so, how, the historical events discussed in paragraphs 104 through 128 of your Fourth Amended Complaint affect the opportunity of black voters in the present to participate in the political process and elect their candidates of choice.

* * *

All terms within these topics shall have the same meaning that you gave them

in your Fourth Amended Complaint. Should you believe that any of these topics

require clarification, please notify the undersigned counsel in writing at least 10 days

in advance of the deposition.

This deposition shall be conducted at the following time and place unless

otherwise agreed upon by the Parties:

Date:	day, 2024
Time:	10:00am (central)
Place:	Office of the Alabama Attorney General 501 Washington Avenue Montgomery, AL 36117

This deposition shall be conducted before a Court Reporter authorized by law to administer oaths in the State of Alabama. The deposition will be stenographically recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Marshall Attorney General

Edmund G. LaCour Jr. (ASB-9182-U81L) Solicitor General

James W. Davis (ASB-4063-I58J) Deputy Attorney General

Soren Geiger (ASB-0336-T31L) Assistant Solicitor General

Misty S. Fairbanks Messick (ASB-1813-T71F) Brenton M. Smith (ASB-1656-X27Q) Benjamin M. Seiss (ASB-2110-O00W) Assistant Attorneys General

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE OF ALABAMA 501 Washington Avenue P.O. Box 300152 Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0152 Telephone: (334) 242-7300 Fax: (334) 353-8400 Edmund.LaCour@AlabamaAG.gov Soren.Geiger@AlabamaAG.gov Jim.Davis@AlabamaAG.gov Misty.Messick@AlabamaAG.gov Brenton.Smith@AlabamaAG.gov

Counsel for Secretary of State Allen

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on ______, I served the foregoing document

electronically upon Plaintiffs' counsel of record.

Edmund G. LaCour Jr. Solicitor General

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

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KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,	
Plaintiffs,	
V.	
WES ALLEN, et al.,	
Defendants.	

Case No. 2:21-cv-1531-AMM

<u>NOTICE OF RULE 30(b)(6) DEPOSITION</u> <u>OF GREATER BIRMINGHAM MINISTRIES</u>

Please take notice that, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(6), the Defendants in the above-captioned case will take the deposition upon oral examination of such individual as Greater Birmingham Ministries (referred to herein as "GBM," "you," and/or "your") shall designate as the person most knowledgeable on the following subjects:

- 1. Your corporate structure.
- 2. Your understanding of the methods of registering to vote in Alabama.
- 3. Your current and historical efforts to register eligible Alabamians to vote, including the results of your efforts.
- 4. Your current and historical efforts to re-enfranchise eligible Alabamians, including the results of your efforts.
- 5. Your efforts to monitor polling locations since January 1, 2016.



- 6. Your efforts to transport voters to polling locations since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts and the racial demographics of the voters you transported.
- 7. Your efforts to determine the racial demographics of votes cast in Alabama elections (local, state, and/or federal) since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts.
- 8. Your membership, including but not limited to:
 - a. Number of members;
 - b. Your members who reside in Senate Districts 2, 6, 7, 25, and 26 in your proposed map;
 - c. Racial breakdown of membership;
 - d. Average income of membership; and,
 - e. Percentage of membership that is registered to vote.
- 9. The percentage of your membership that is registered to vote today versus in years past, going back to your founding in 1969.
- 10. Your eligible members who are not registered to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those members;
 - b. The reasons why those members are not registered to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist those members register to vote.
- 11. Eligible Alabama voters who are not your members and are unable to vote, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of those residents;
 - b. The reasons why those eligible voters have been unable to vote; and,
 - c. Your current and historical efforts to assist those eligible voters to vote.
- 12. Your communications with any eligible Alabamian who unsuccessfully attempted to register to vote since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible resident;
 - b. The reason why that eligible resident could not register to vote; and,
 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible resident to register to vote.

- 13. Your communications with any eligible voter who claimed to be unable to vote in any election since January 1, 2016, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identity of the eligible voter;
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 - c. Your efforts to assist that eligible voter to vote.
 - 14. Your members who have run for public office since your founding in 1969, including but not limited to:
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 - b. The result of their campaigns.
 - 15. Your efforts to "advanc[e] social justice through political participation across Alabama." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶16).
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 - 20. Your efforts to "increase voter turnout and efficacy" "among Black and low-income people." (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶16).
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 - 22. All bases for your statement that "significant racial disparities in voter turnout and voter registration rates remain" in Alabama. (Fourth Amended Complaint ¶153).
 - 23. Your requests for relief.

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* * *

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in advance of the deposition.

This deposition shall be conducted at the following time and place unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties:

Place:	Wiggins Childs Pantazis Fisher & Goldfarb LLC 301 19 th Street North Birmingham, Alabama 36104
Time:	10:00am (central)
Date:	Tuesday, April 23, 2024

This deposition shall be conducted before a Court Reporter authorized by law to administer oaths in the State of Alabama. The deposition will be stenographically recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Marshall Attorney General

/s James W. Davis Edmund G. LaCour Jr. (ASB-9182-U81L) Solicitor General

James W. Davis (ASB-4063-I58J) Deputy Attorney General

Soren Geiger (ASB-0336-T31L) Assistant Solicitor General

Misty S. Fairbanks Messick (ASB-1813-T71F) Brenton M. Smith (ASB-1656-X27Q) Benjamin M. Seiss (ASB-2110-O00W) Assistant Attorneys General

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Counsel for Secretary of State Allen

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Michael P. Taunton (ASB-6853-H00S) BALCH & BINGHAM LLP Post Office Box 306 Birmingham, Alabama 35201 Telephone: (205) 251-8100 Facsimile: (205) 226-8799 mtaunton@balch.com

Counsel for Representative Pringle

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 9, 2024, I served the foregoing document electronically

upon Plaintiffs' counsel of record.

/s James W. Davis

James W. Davis Counsel for Secretary Allen

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

BOBBY SINGLETON, et al.,)	
Plaintiffs,)	
v.)	Case No.: 2:21-cv-1291-AMM
WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as Alabama Secretary of State, et al., <i>Defendants</i> .))))	THREE-JUDGE COURT
EVAN MILLIGAN, et al.,)	
Plaintiffs,))	
v.)	Case No.: 2:21-cv-01530-AMM
WES ALLEN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Alabama, et al.,)))	THREE-JUDGE COURT
Defendants.)	
MARCUS CASTER, et al.,)	
Plaintiffs,))	
V.)	Case No.: 2:21-cv-01536-AMM
WES ALLEN, in his official Capacity as Alabama Secretary of State, et al.,)))	
Defendants.)	
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DOUGLAS H

NOTICE OF RULE 30(b)(6) DEPOSITION OF GREATER BIRMINGHAM MINISTRIES

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- 5. Your efforts to monitor polling locations since January 1, 2016.
- 6. Your efforts to transport voters to polling locations since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts and the racial demographics of the voters you transported.
- 7. Your efforts to determine the racial demographics of votes cast in Alabama elections (local, state, and/or federal) since January 1, 2016, including the results of those efforts.
- 8. Your membership, including but not limited to:
 - a. Number of members;
 - b. Your members who reside in Congressional Districts 2 and 7 in your proposed map(s);
 - c. Racial breakdown of membership;

- d. Average income of membership; and,
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- 22. All bases for your statement that "significant racial disparities in voter turnout and voter registration rates remain" in Alabama. (*Stone v. Allen* Fourth Amended Complaint ¶153).
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Respectfully Submitted,

Steve Marshall Attorney General

<u>/s/ James W. Davis</u>
Edmund G. LaCour Jr. (ASB-9182-U81L) Solicitor General
A. Barrett Bowdre (ASB-2087-K29V) Deputy Solicitor General
Soren A. Geiger (ASB-0336-T31L) Assistant Solicitor General
James W. Davis (ASB-4063-I58J) Deputy Attorney General
Misty S. Fairbanks Messick (ASB-1813-T71F)
Brenton M. Smith (ASB-1656-X27Q)
Benjamin M. Seiss (ASB-2110-O00W) Charles A. McKay (ASB-7256-K18K) Assistant Attorneys General

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE OF ALABAMA 501 Washington Avenue P.O. Box 300152 Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0152 Telephone: (334) 242-7300 Fax: (334) 353-8400 Edmund.LaCour@AlabamaAG.gov Barrett.Bowdre@AlabamaAG.gov Soren.Geiger@AlabamaAG.gov Jim.Davis@AlabamaAG.gov Misty.Messick@AlabamaAG.gov Brenton.Smith@AlabamaAG.gov Ben.Seiss@AlabamaAG.gov

Counsel for Secretary Allen

Dorman Walker (ASB-9154-R81J) BALCH & BINGHAM LLP Post Office Box 78 (36101) 445 Dexter Avenue Montgomery, Alabama 36101 Telephone: (334) 269-3138 Email: dwalker@balch.com

Michael P. Taunton (ASB-6853-H00S) BALCH & BINGHAM LLP Post Office Box 306 Birmingham, Alabama 35201 Telephone: (205) 251-8100 Facsimile: (205) 226-8799 mtaunton@balch.com

Counsel for Senator Livingston and Representative Pringle

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 9, 2024, I served the foregoing document electronically upon Plaintiffs' counsel of record.

<u>/s James W. Davis</u> James W. Davis Counsel for Secretary Allen

BY-LAWS

OF

GREATER BIRMINGHAM MINISTRIES, INC.

ARTICLE I Name, Relationship, Office, and Purpose

Section 1.1 Name

The name of this non-profit corporation shall be Greater Birmingham Ministries, Inc.

Section 1.2

Relationships

This corporation may join with those denominations, congregations, synagogues, temples, mosques, other worshipping communities, ecumenical partnerships or welfare associations representing various faith traditions (herein also referred to as Members), and individuals primarily from the Birmingham metropolitan area, who choose to participate and who (except for individual members) are admitted by a two-thirds vote of the corporation's Board of Directors. No single Member category shall have sufficient voting strength to cause or prevent actions or decisions of the Board of Directors.

Section 1.3 Office

The principal office shall be in the City of Birmingham, Alabama. The corporation may also have offices at such other places within the Birmingham metropolitan area as the directors may, from time to time, determine.

Section 1.4 Purpose

The corporation is a non-profit, charitable, religious organization, and the purposes and powers for which it is formed are as follows:

- (A) The fundamental purpose of this organization is to be a channel for the Purpose and Power of God to focus upon the varied relationships between the Members and the metropolitan Birmingham world, to assist in making systems more human and people more faithful in their relationships with each other and with their Creator.
- (B) This ministry exists to elicit the aid of people of varied faith traditions for and in partnership with the poor and others who are disenfranchised and victimized in our society, and to evoke the best efforts by and on behalf of all who respond, to remedy the social conditions which continue to victimize any of God's children.
 -) The Board will seek for a balance of these two aims, seeking to discover ways in which each may be more fully supportive of and informed by the other.



ARTICLE II Directors

Section 2.1 Board Membership

The Board of Directors shall be constituted as follows:

- (A) If a Member has more than one local community, congregation, or the like, the highest local governing body of that Member may nominate one to six representatives for confirmation by the Board of Directors.
- (B) If a Member has only one local community, congregation, or the like, that Member may nominate two representatives for confirmation by the Board of Directors.
- (C) If a Member has more than one local community, congregation, or the like or a higher governing body who are not Members, that Member may nominate one representative for confirmation by the Board of Directors.
- (D) The Board of Directors may elect eight to fifteen at-large members.
- (E) If any Member does not fill its allotment of representatives, the Board of Directors shall have the privilege of filling those positions.

Section 2.2 Meeting of Directors

- (A) The annual meeting of the corporation shall be on the fourth Tuesday in January, or as close thereto as possible with 10-day notice of change.
- (B) The Board of Directors shall meet regularly once a month; except when the Board directs otherwise.
- (C) It shall also meet at the call of the President or five Board members with at least one week's notice.

Section 2.3 Quorum Voting

At all meetings of the directors, one-third (1/3) of all directors then serving shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and a vote of the majority of the directors present at the time of the vote, shall be the act of the directors, except as otherwise specifically provided by these by-laws.

Section 2.4 Organization

The president, or in his/her absence, the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of directors. In the absence or the inability to act of the president or vice-president, another director selected by the directors shall preside. The secretary shall act as secretary to all meetings of the directors, or in his/her absence or inability to act, the president of the meeting may designate any person to act as secretary.

GBM By-Laws

Page 2 of 8

Section 2.5 Conduct of Business

The directors may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of its meetings and the management of the affairs of the corporation as it may from time to time deem proper, consistent with law and these bylaws. The directors shall cause to be kept minutes of its proceedings, copies of which shall be mailed to all directors as soon as practicable following such a meeting.

Section 2.6 Powers and Duties of Directors

The property, affairs, business, and concerns of the corporation shall be vested in and managed by the directors. The directors shall have the specific duty of approving the corporation's budget.

Section 2.7 Resignation

Any director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the directors or to the president, whereupon his or her office shall be vacant. The continuing directors, if one-third (1/3) of the directors, may act notwithstanding a vacancy.

Section 2.8 Vacancies.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board, it shall be filled as soon as possible by the same methods as outlined for selection in Section 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE III Officers

Section 3.1 Number.

The officers of the corporation shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Non-voting officers shall be the Executive Director and Associate Executive Director.

Section 3.2 Election

The directors shall elect all officers and the chairpersons of the standing committees for a term of one (1) year, by a majority vote of those present in a meeting of the directors no later than in the month of December each year. Officers shall be installed at the January annual meeting. No person shall hold more than one office at a time.

Section 3.3 Duties of Officers

The duties and powers of the officers of the corporation shall be as follows:

(A) **President**. The president shall preside at all meetings of the directors. He/she shall perform such duties as are necessary and incident to the office of president and may be assigned from time to time by the directors.

- (B) <u>Vice-President</u>. In case of the death or absence of the president or of his/her inability from any cause to act, the vice-president shall perform the duties of his/her office. In addition, he/she shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed from time to time by the directors or executive committee or the president.
- (C) Secretary. The secretary shall issue notice of all meetings of the directors, shall keep the minutes of such meetings, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed from time to time by the directors or the executive committee.
- (D) Treasurer. The treasurer shall be responsible for the financial affairs of the corporation and shall be responsible for its money and securities. He or she shall ascertain that an account is kept of all monies received and expended for the use of the corporation, and that all sums be deposited in a Federally insured financial institution or a Federally insured investment instrument approved by the Executive Committee, and shall make a report at the annual meeting of the Board and at other times when called upon by the president. The Board shall appoint such assistant treasurers as they deem necessary. Withdrawal and disbursement of funds shall be under a counter-signature procedure, including any two (2) of the following signatures: Treasurer, President, Executive Director, and one additional staff and Board member designated by the Finance Committee. The funds, books and vouchers in his or her hands shall at all times be under the supervision of the Executive Committee and subject to its inspection and control. The books shall be audited annually.
- (E) Executive Director. The executive director shall be the officer charged with and responsible for the day-to-day operation of the corporation's affairs. He or she shall serve as a member of all personnel Search Committees formed by the Board. He or she may suspend an employee with cause, and may recommend termination to the Personnel Committee. The disciplinary system shall be specified in a Personnel Policy adopted by the Board.
- (F) Associate Executive Director. The associate executive director, in the absence or disability of the executive director, shall perform the duties of his/her office. In addition, he/she shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed from time to time by the executive director.
- (G) <u>Other Officers</u>. Any other officers and associate directors who may be elected or appointed by the directors shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the executive director.

Section 3.4 Resignation

Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors, and such resignation shall be effective when approved by the Board or by the Executive Committee.

Section 3.5 Removal of Officers

Any officer may be removed from office with cause at any time by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the directors present at a regular meeting or special meeting called upon notice specifying such purpose.

Section 3.6 Vacancies

All vacancies in any office shall be filled for the unexpired term by the directors without undue delay at a regular meeting or a special meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV Committees

Section 4.1 Executive Director's Role

The Executive Director (or designated staff representative) shall give staff leadership on all committees and task forces relating to their responsibilities and shall be an advisory member of each committee or task force.

Section 4.2 Executive Committee

The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, the chairpersons of each task force and committee established by the Board of Directors, plus five (5) persons chosen from and by the Board of Directors, shall constitute the Executive Committee. It may act on any matter on behalf of the Board of Directors when the directors are not in session. The officers of the Board shall constitute the officers of the Executive Committee. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Meetings shall normally be held monthly, and may be called by the President, or the Executive Director, or by any three members.

Section 4.3 Membership and Nominating Committee

The Membership and Nominating Committee shall consist of a Chair, elected at the annual meeting, and other directors, nominated by the President and elected by the Board at the next regular meeting. The Executive Director shall be an advisory member of the committee. The Membership and Nominating Committee shall have the duty of securing membership representation on the Board of Directors, and of nominating officers and chairpersons of committees and task forces and directors-at-large, insuring that, insofar as possible the Executive Committee shall have at least one representative from each member organization. Consent of persons nominated shall be secured. Effort shall be made to assign persons to committees and task forces of

GBM By-Laws

their choice and to give balance in the distribution of skills and membership representation. The committee shall have the duties of developing and keeping current information on all Board members concerning their interests, skills, talents, etc. It shall develop helpful criteria for Board membership to communicate to constituent members. It shall lead orientation and training for new Board members. It shall keep attendance records current for the Board. It shall counsel with inactive Board members and shall recommend removal of inactive members when they deem it necessary.

Section 4.4 Finance, Budget, and Fund-Raising Committee

This committee shall consist of a chairperson, the treasurer and other members. It shall be responsible to see that funds of the corporation are properly handled and that an annual audit is conducted and presented to the Board of Directors. It shall present to the Board for adoption an annual budget, working closely with the personnel committee on the matter of salaries for staff. This committee shall be responsible to:

- (A) Develop a comprehensive and broadly based plan for the funding of Greater Birmingham Ministries.
- (B) Maintain certification of GBM by the Internal Revenue Service as a non-profit organization eligible for grants from charitable foundations.
- (C) Develop plans for seeking foundation grants and of broadening the base of local membership support.
- (D) Explore plans under which GBM may serve as conduit for funds for appropriate agencies.

Section 4.5 Personnel

This committee shall consist of a chairperson and other members of the Board. The Executive Director shall be available to assist this committee in an advisory capacity when so requested. This committee shall have the following responsibilities:

- (A) To work out with each program committee or task force and the Executive Director a general job description for each staff member, together with annual work objectives. Each staff member shall have the opportunity to make recommendations in regard to his or her work requirements.
- (B) To make annual staff evaluation reports to the Board. The Executive Director shall evaluate at least annually and report to the Personnel Committee.
- (C) To develop policies regarding staff compensation, time off, outside activities, and outside compensation through processes of interaction between the Committee and staff, taking into full account the effect on all staff of decisions regarding each staff member. Specific salary changes shall be recommended through Finance and Budget Committee.

- (D) To concern itself in general with the way the staff is working together as a team, to see that problems are regularly aired, and that solutions are promptly sought.
- (E) To be responsible for recommending new personnel and positions

Section 4.6 Buildings and Grounds

This committee shall consist of a chairperson and other members. The Executive Director shall be an advisory member. This Committee shall be:

- (A) Responsible for supervision and maintenance of the real property of GBM.
- (B) Authorized, within the limits of the budget, to see that the buildings and grounds are kept clean and in good repair.
- (C) Requested to recommend to the Board through the Executive Committee any major adjustments needed not covered by the budget.

Section 4.7 Task Forces

The programmatic work of the corporation shall be carried out by the Board and staff through Task Forces, as listed below. With the approval of the Board, each Task Force may create permanent or ad hoc work groups, committees or other structures as necessary to conduct the program of the corporation. Each Board member shall be assigned to one or more Task Force(s). The chairperson of each Task Force shall be elected by the Board and shall be a Board member.

- (A) Direct Services. This Task Force shall be responsible for supervising the work of the Direct Services Program and its relations with members and other interested organizations. It shall recommend to the Board policy decisions concerning this program area.
- (B) Systematic Change. This Task Force shall monitor the efforts of GBM in the area of Systematic Change. It shall recommend to the Board for approval the areas of such efforts and any policies concerning the strategy or approach.
- (C) Faith in Community. This Task Force shall be responsible for discovering and expediting ways in which the resources of GBM may be made available to the Membership organizations at all levels, and ways in which the resources (human and material) of the Members may be channeled through GBM. Public relations functions shall be the responsibility of this Task Force.

Section 4.8 Other Task Forces, Work Groups and Committees

The directors or Executive Committee may appoint such other task forces, work groups and committees as it shall deem necessary and appropriate, and shall designate the members of such task forces, work groups and committees and duties of same. The chairperson of any such task force, work group or committee shall be an advisory member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V Fiscal Year

Section 5.1

The fiscal year of the corporation shall be the calendar year.

ARTICLE VI Amendments

Section 6.1

These by-laws may be amended only by a majority vote of the directors present at a regular or special meeting of the directors, provided notice of the purpose of the proposed amendment has been stated in the notice of the meeting.



GBM INDIVIDUAL MEMBER BY-LAWS AMENDMENT

RELEVANT GBM BY-LAWS INFORMATION (Amended in Red):

ARTICLE I

Section 2. (A) <u>Relationships</u>. This corporation may join with those denominations, congregations, synagogues, temples, mosques, other worshipping communities, ecumenical partnerships or welfare associations representing various faith traditions (herein also referred to as Sponsoring Members), primarily from the Birmingham metropolitan area, which choose to participate, and which are admitted by a two-thirds vote of the corporation's Board of Directors. No single Sponsoring Member shall have sufficient voting strength to cause or prevent actions or decisions of the Board of Directors.

(B) Individual Members. This corporation may be joined by non-governing individual members who agree with the mission and provide financial and programmatic support. Individual memberships are for one year and are annually renewed with GBM board determined minimal annual contributions. Other individual member duties and benefits may be determined by the Board of Directors at a regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE IV

Section 2. Sponsoring Membership and Nominating Committee The Membership and Nominating Committee shall consist of a Chair, elected at the annual meeting, and other directors, nominated by the President and elected by the Board at the next regular meeting. The Executive Director shall be an advisory member of the committee. The Sponsoring Membership and Nominating Committee shall have the duty of securing sponsoring membership representation on the Board of Directors, and of nominating officers and chairpersons of committees and task forces and directors-at-large, insuring that, insofar as possible the Executive Committee shall have at least one representative from each member organization. Consent of persons nominated shall be secured. Effort shall be made to assign persons to committees and task forces of their choice and to give balance in the distribution of skills and membership representation. The committee shall have the duties of developing and keeping current information on all Board members concerning their interests, skills, talents, etc. It shall develop helpful criteria for Board membership to communicate to constituent members. It shall lead orientation and training for new Board members. It shall keep attendance records current for the Board. It shall counsel with inactive Board members and shall recommend removal of inactive members when they deem it necessary.

ARTICLE VI

Amendments

These by-laws may be amended only by a majority vote of the directors present at a regular or special meeting of the directors, provided notice of the purpose of the proposed amendment has been stated in the notice of the meeting. Stone000010

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

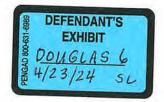
KHADIDAH STONE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WES ALLEN, et al.,

Defendants.



Case No. 2:21-CV-01531-AMM

PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSES TO DEFENDANT ALLEN'S DISCOVERY REQUESTS

Pursuant to Rules 26, 33, 34, and 36 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs Khadidah Stone, Evan Milligan, Greater Birmingham Ministries, and Alabama State Conference of the NAACP (collectively "Plaintiffs"), submit the following objections and responses to Defendant Secretary of State Wes Allen's Discovery Requests to the Plaintiffs ("Requests").

These responses are based on the information and documents currently available to Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to alter, supplement, amend, or otherwise modify these responses in light of additional facts revealed through subsequent inquiry and as appropriate under the Rules. These responses and objections are also based on Plaintiffs' understanding of each individual Request and not an admission or agreement with Defendant Allen's use or interpretation of terms. To the extent Defendant Allen asserts an interpretation of any Request that is inconsistent with Plaintiffs' understanding, Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement its responses and objections.

Information contained in any responses and objections pursuant to these Requests are not an admission or acknowledgment by Plaintiffs that: (1) such information is relevant to any claim or defense in this action; (2) is without prejudice to Plaintiffs' right to contend at any trial or in any other proceeding,

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in this action or otherwise, that such information is inadmissible, irrelevant, immaterial, or not the proper basis for discovery; and (3) is without prejudice to or waiver of any objection to any future use of such information.

In responding to the requests, whenever Plaintiffs agree to produce documents, such an agreement does not constitute a representation or concession that such documents are relevant or admissible as evidence. Further, Plaintiffs' responses to the requests shall not be construed in any way as an admission that any definition provided by Defendant Allen is either factually correct or legally binding.

OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 1: (Plaintiffs Stone and Milligan only): Identify your residential address, place of employment, and social media accounts.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is neither relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' privacy interests in violation of the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law. *See Ams. for Prosperity Found. v. Bonta*, 141 S. Ct. 2373 (2021); *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1, 66 (1976); *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415, 429 (1963); *Louisiana ex rel. Gremillion v. NAACP*, 366 U.S. 293, 296 (1961); *NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958).

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1: Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

<u>Khadidah Stone</u>: Ms. Stone resides at 3037 Pinehaardt Drive, Montgomery, AL 36109. She is employed by Alabama Forward. She has social media accounts on Instagram, X.com [Twitter], TikTok, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Pinterest.

Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan resides at 4601 Vanderbilt Drive, Montgomery, AL 36116. He is selfemployed as an independent contractor. He has social media accounts on Instagram and LinkedIn.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2: (Plaintiffs Greater Birmingham Ministries and Alabama State **Conference of the NAACP only):** State with specificity the facts supporting your assertion of standing to bring the claims you press in the Fourth Amended Complaint.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response. Plaintiffs also object to

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the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' privacy interests in violation of the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law. *See Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1, 66 (1976); *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415, 429 (1963); *Louisiana ex rel. Gremillion v. NAACP*, 366 U.S. 293, 296 (1961); *NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958).

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Without waiving these objections, Organizational Plaintiffs assert standing based "associational standing," that is, on behalf of impacted members.

<u>Alabama NAACP</u>: To support their claim of associational standing, Organizational Plaintiffs identify the following Black members who are registered to vote and reside in the Montgomery and Huntsville-Decatur areas, where Section 2 of the VRA requires the drawing of new Senate districts in which Black voters can elect candidates of choice, including the following:

- James E. Lovejoy, 9056 Black Cherry Trail, Pike Road, AL 36064
- Benard Simelton, 15376 Pepper Creek Rd., Harvest, AL 35749
- Jerry Burnet, 2405 Greenhill Drive, Huntsville, AL 35810
- Bobby Diggs, 227 Graves Blvd., Hillsboro, AL 35643
- Jo Ann Williams, 517 Southlawn Drive, Montgomery, AL 36198

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: Greater Birmingham Ministries has individual members who live in the City of Huntsville and Montgomery County who identify as Black and are registered voters. GBM also has congregational members in the Ninth Episcopal District of the AME Church, which includes churches such as St. John AME Church (Huntsville), Grady - Madison AME Church (Madison), Wayman Chapel AME Church (Decatur), St. John, St. Paul, and St. Peter AME Churches (all in Montgomery), which have individual members who are Black registered voters who live in Madison County, Decatur, and Montgomery County. GBM reserves the right to amend this response to provide additional information about members who consent to having their identity disclosed. **INTERROGATORY NO. 3:** Identify any Senate maps or districting plans known to you that contain one or more additional majority-BVAP Senate districts as compared to the 2021 Plan, which contains eight majority-BVAP Senate districts.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing. Plaintiffs additionally object to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3: Without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs respond that Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, includes a map that adheres to traditional redistricting criteria and contains two more majority-Black Senate districts than the 2021 Plan. Moreover, consistent with the scheduling order, Plaintiffs reserve the right to produce potentially responsive information in connection with the Plaintiffs' rebuttal expert reports.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4: (**Plaintiffs Stone and Milligan only**): Describe your involvement, if any, in any national, State or local political party. Include any leadership role you served in, the responsibilities of the position, and the timeframe that you held/hold the position.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 4: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is vague and ambiguous in its use of the terms "involvement" and "leadership role." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad as it is untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory requests information protected by the associational rights of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *See Ams. for Prosperity Found.*, 141 S. Ct. at 2385-88; *id.* at 2390 (Thomas, J., concurring) ("The text and history of the Assembly Clause suggest that the right to associate anonymously."); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429 ("There [is] a vital relationship between freedom to associate and privacy in one's associations); *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 591 F.3d 1126, 1142 (9th Cir. 2009) (The "right to associate with others to advance

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one's shared political beliefs" entails "the right to exchange ideas and formulate strategy and messages, and to do so in private," as well as "to organize and direct them in the way that will make them most effective."); *see also NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958).

INTERROGATORY NO. 5: (Plaintiffs Stone and Milligan only): Identify whether you have been a candidate for any national, State or local office and the party, if any, that you ran under.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 5: Plaintiffs object that this Interrogatory is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "office." Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Interrogatory requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *See Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 5: Without waiving these objections, Ms. Stone and Mr. Milligan respond that they have not been candidates for any national, State or local office.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from being registered to vote in Alabama at any time since 2010.

<u>OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6:</u> Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented," and to the extent that it implies that the governing legal standard in this case only concerns who Alabamians have been outright denied the right to vote rather than subjected to burdensome and discriminatory restrictions and districts that provide them unequal access to political power. Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not proportional to the needs of the case.

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Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

Khadidah Stone: Ms. Stone has not been outright denied in any attempt to register to vote in Alabama since 2010.

Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan has not been outright denied in any attempt to register to vote in Alabama since 2010.

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: GBM is not aware of whether its members have been prevented from registering to vote since 2010 but it has assisted dozens of individuals who had been denied the right to register to vote or erroneously dropped from the voting rolls successfully register to vote. Much of GBM's work and knowledge in this area involves formerly incarcerated populations. At least in part because of its involvement as a plaintiff in *Thompson v. Alabama*, No. 2:16-cv-783-ECM-SMD (M.D. Ala.), in 2017, the Alabama Legislature passed a bill to define what crimes involved "moral turpitude" for the purposes of determining which citizens can vote, which had the effect of 140,000 Alabama citizens who had previously been denied the right to vote eligible to register and vote. Even in the midst of this, however, the Alabama Secretary of State refused to provide outreach or education to these newly eligible individuals, so many of these Alabamians remain unregistered because the State never informed them

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that their prior criminal convictions no longer prohibit them from voting. GBM has assisted hundreds of these people in understanding their rights and successfully registering to vote.

GBM has also assisted more than 100 individuals who were mistaken about their eligibility to register to vote, denied the right to register, and/or erroneously denied registration or dropped from the voter rolls erroneously. For example, several such individuals were erroneously denied registration as a result of a State database error that incorrectly codes eligible Alabamians as not ineligible to vote. A conviction for an attempted crime is not considered a crime of moral turpitude under Alabama law and does not take away a citizen's voting rights. GBM has assisted in many cases where county registrars denied a citizen's voter registration application because their database erroneously showed the applicant as having been convicted of a completed crime that does result in the loss of voting rights, rather than an attempted crime. GBM must address such matters on a case-by-case basis and is one of only a few organizations that do so. Accordingly, there are many Alabamians in similar situations who have lost their voting rights erroneously and that GBM has not yet been able to help or identify.

Many other types of database errors have resulted in erroneous denials of voting rights and registrations. GBM has assisted applicants for Certificates of Eligibility to Register to Vote ("CERV") who the Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles ("ABPP") erroneously confused with other people. According to ABPP, they do not have unique identifiers to distinguish one applicant from another. In one case, GBM worked with an individual ("Alvin") who had spent decades in prison. Upon his release, Alvin became eligible to restore his voting rights and register to vote. Yet ABPP confused Alvin with his brother for more than six months, erroneously attributing his brother's convictions to Alvin. GBM was able to persuade ABPP that these were two different people and Alvin was CERV-eligible. Alvin was issued a CERV many months after state law required ABPP to issue it.

Based on further experience, GBM also responds that they are aware of other arbitrary actions by ABPP result in the erroneous denial of voting rights and registration. To provide one example, GBM

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representatives had attended a "second chance job fair" and met about ten individuals who had lost their voting rights but were eligible to have them restored. GBM left the job fair and submitted applications on behalf of these individuals. However, ABPP later notified GBM that the agency would not accept or process these applications because ABPP had changed their application form without any notice or grace period. For several of these applications, GBM was unable to relocate the applicants to have them fill out the exact same information on a new ABPP form.

GBM is aware of another form arbitrary denial of voting rights and registration. When voter registration applicants have out-of-state convictions or federal convictions, county registrars or ABPP compare those out-of-state or federal convictions to Alabama's list of disqualifying convictions. If there is a perceived "match," the applicant must satisfy additional conditions (*e.g.*, repayment of legal financial obligations, sentence completion) to have their voting rights restored. However, Alabama does not have any published standards for making such a "matching" determination. This results in arbitrary applications of eligibility rules and erroneous denials. Further, if an applicant has very old convictions or out-of-state or federal convictions that are not easily or immediately retrievable, ABPP presumptively denies voting rights restoration until the applicant can retrieve all requested records and affirmatively prove their eligibility. ABPP's arbitrary placement of the burden of proving eligibility on the applicant results in excruciating and extended delays in the restoration of voting rights of eligible applicants.

<u>NAACP of Alabama</u>: The NAACP of Alabama is not aware of whether its members have been prevented from registering to vote since 2010 but it through its work enforcing Section 7 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 ("NVRA),¹ it is aware of serious deficiencies in the administration of voter registration by the Department of Human Resources and the Medicaid Agency that likely prevented many eligible Alabamians from receiving voter registration opportunities. Due to the NAACP of

¹ See Letter from NAACP of Alabama to Ms. Beth Chapman, June 12, 2013, https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/0395.pdf.

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Alabama's work, the Governor, Secretary of State, Department of Human Resources, and the Medicaid Agency entered into settlement agreements to ensure NVRA compliance.²

In 2018, the NAACP of Alabama, along with the Brennan Center and the League of Women Voters of Alabama, sent a letter notifying the Secretary of State's Office that Alabama's policy of immediately removing voters from registration lists based on an interstate crosscheck program violated Section 8 of the NVRA, which establishes clear requirements that states must meet before removing voters from the rolls.³ This use of Crosscheck almost certainly resulted in the erroneously removal of qualified voters from the voter rolls.

Organizational Plaintiffs are also generally aware of other findings which may have affected its members' ability to participate in the political process, including the U.S. Department of Justice finding in 2015 that Alabama had "widespread noncompliance with the requirements of Section 5" of the National Voter Registration Act,⁴ and the D.C. Circuit's finding in 2016, that the mismatch between Alabama's voter registration form and practices at the time and the federal voter registration form "is very likely to confuse the public," which "will create a disincentive for citizens who would otherwise attempt to register to vote." *League of Women Voters v. Newby*, 838 F.3d 1, 13 (D.C. Circ. 2016).

INTERROGATORY NO. 7: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from voting in Alabama at any time since 2010.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented," and to the extent that it implies

² See Settlement Agreement Regarding Department of Human Resources (Dec. 2013),

https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/0396.pdf; Settlement Agreement Regarding Medicaid Agency (Dec. 2013), https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/0397.pdf.

³ See Letter regarding Alabama's Non-Compliance with Section 8, July 20, 2018.

⁴ U.S. Dept. of Justice, State of Alabama Agrees to Resolve Claims of National Voter Registration Act Violations (Nov. 13, 2015)

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that the governing legal standard in this case only concerns who Alabamians have been outright denied the right to vote rather than subjected to burdensome and discriminatory restrictions and districts that provide them unequal access to political power. Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

<u>Khadidah Stone</u>: Ms. Stone has not been outright prevented from casting a ballot in Alabama since 2010 but has had her right to vote abridged due to living in an area with racially dilutive State Senate and congressional districts.

Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan has not been outright prevented from casting a ballot in Alabama since 2010 but has had his right to vote abridged due to living in an area with racially dilutive State Senate and congressional districts.

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: GBM incorporates by reference its response to Interrogatory No. 6 and also incorporates by reference barriers to voting GBM members experienced during the 2020 election as found in *People First of Alabama v. Merrill*, 491 F.Supp.3d 1076, 1146 (N.D. Al. 2020), and that thousands of Alabamians lack sufficient ID to be able to vote, as found in *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Sec'y of State for State of Alabama*, 992 F.3d 1299, 1312 (11th Cir. 2021).

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NAACP of Alabama: NAACP of Alabama incorporates by reference its response to Interrogatory No. 6 and also incorporates by reference barriers to voting its members experienced during the 2020 election as found in *People First of Alabama v. Merrill*, 491 F.Supp.3d 1076, 1146 (N.D. Al. 2020), and that thousands of Alabamians lack sufficient ID to be able to vote as found in *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Sec'y of State for State of Alabama*, 992 F.3d 1299, 1312 (11th Cir. 2021).

INTERROGATORY NO. 8: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from choosing a political party to support.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented," or explain what it sense it means "choosing a political party to support." To the extent this Interrogatory implies that the governing legal standard in this case only concerns who Alabamians have been outright denied the right to participate in party affairs. Plaintiffs further object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent it requests that Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or voting selections, or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment; Alabama law; and all other applicable law. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9; Ala. Code § 17-6-34.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond that none of them understand what the question means in terms of being prevented from choosing a political party to support and so cannot say one way or the other.

INTERROGATORY NO. 9: If you contend it to be true, explain how you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from participating in the affairs of the political party that you/your members choose to support.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 9: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "prevented" or the phrases "participating in the affairs." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions. Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Interrogatory calls for a legal conclusion. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or voting selections, or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment; Alabama law; and all other applicable law. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9; Ala. Code § 17-6-34.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 9: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond that none of them understand what the question means in terms of being prevented from choosing a political party to support and so cannot say one way or the other.

INTERROGATORY NO. 10: If you contend it to be true, detail when and in what manner black candidates have been excluded, on account of race, as candidates of the Alabama Democratic Party.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 10: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "excluded." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is irrelevant, overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is burdensome to the extent the information it seeks is publicly available or equally accessible to Defendant as it is to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response with expert reports and testimony or other discovery responses, including, but not limited to, depositions.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 10: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond that none of them are part of the leadership or inner workings of the Alabama Democratic Party so lack knowledge of the extent to which the Party has discriminated against Black candidates. Plaintiffs are generally aware that, from the 1960s through today, Black voters have sued the Alabama Democratic Party over a lack of equal access to the party's electoral processes and the party's failure to comply with the Voting Rights Act. *See, e.g., Hadnott v. Amos*, 394 U.S. 358 (1969); *Gilmore v. Greene Cnty. Democratic Party Exec. Comm.*, 435 F.2d 487 (5th Cir. 1970); *Foster v. Jones*, No. 03-0574, 2004 WL 7344991, at *1–2 (S.D. Ala. June 17, 2004); *Henderson v. Harris*, 804 F. Supp. 288 (M.D. Ala. 1992) (three-judge court); *Henderson v. Graddick*, 641 F. Supp. 1192 (M.D. Ala. 1986) (three-judge court); *Harris v. Graddick*, 615 F. Supp. 239 (M.D. Ala. 1985), 593 F. Supp. 128 (M.D. Ala. 1984); *MacGuire v. Amos*, 343 F. Supp. 119 (M.D. Ala. 1972) (three-judge court); *United States v. Democratic Exec. Comm. of Barbour Cnty., Ala.*, 288 F. Supp. 943 (M.D. Ala. 1968); *Smith v. Paris*, 257 F.Supp. 901 (M.D. Ala. 1966), *aff* d, 386 F.2d 979 (5th Cir. 1967); *Gray v. Main*, 291 F. Supp. 998 (M.D.

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Ala. 1966); United States v. Exec. Comm. of Democratic Party of Dallas Cnty., 254 F. Supp. 537 (S.D. Ala. 1966); see also Hawthorne v. Baker, 750 F. Supp. 1090, 1092 (M.D. Ala. 1990) (three-judge court), vacated, 499 U.S. 933 (1991); Harper v. Vance, 342 F. Supp. 136 (N.D. Ala. 1972) (three-judge court); Gray v. Main, 291 F. Supp. 998 (M.D. Ala. 1966). Plaintiffs are further aware that the U.S. Department of Justice objected to numerous racially discriminatory changes to the Alabama Democratic Party's election procedures under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in 1974, 1976, 1982, 1989, 1990, and 1991. See U.S. Dep't of Justice, Civil Rights Div., Voting Determination Letters for Alabama, https://www.justice.gov/crt/voting-determination-letters-alabama. The Alabama Democratic Party did not remove "white supremacy" from its logo until 1966 and, that as of 1989, the governing body of the Party "was largely controlled by White Democrats in numbers disproportionate to the racial makeup of the Alabama Democratic Party electorate" and that this exclusion led to a consent decree.⁵ Plaintiffs are also aware but lack knowledge of the veracity of the allegations in Kelley v. Harrison, No. 1:21-CV-56 and the statements made in 2023 by the Alabama Democratic Party Chair Kelley, which allege that some party officials were engaged in a "racist plot to divide, dilute, undermine and weaken the Black vote" on the State Democratic Executive Committee.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Detail any efforts you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have made to join the Alabama Republican Party and explain how those efforts were met by the Alabama Republican Party.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "join the Alabama Republican Party." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is oppressive and

⁵ Kelley v. Harrison, No. 1:21-CV-56-RAH-SMD, 2021 WL 3200989, at *1 (M.D. Ala. July 28, 2021).

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burdensome to the extent the information it seeks is publicly available or equally accessible to Defendant as it is to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also object that this Interrogatory is premature as discovery is ongoing, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' and organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests that Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or voting selections, or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment; Alabama law; and all other applicable law. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9; Ala. Code § 17-6-34.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

<u>Khadidah Stone</u>: Ms. Stone has no efforts to report that she believes responds to this Interrogatory. Evan Milligan: Mr. Milligan has no efforts to report that he believes responds to this Interrogatory.

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: Greater Birmingham Ministries does not monitor the political affiliation of its individual members or of the individual members of its congregational members and therefore lacks sufficient knowledge to respond to this Interrogatory.

NAACP of Alabama: The NAACP of Alabama does not monitor the political affiliation of its members and therefore lacks sufficient knowledge to respond to this Interrogatory.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Identify the name, contact information, and race of each person you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—consider to be a leader of the Alabama Democratic Party.

OBJECTIONS TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "leader." Plaintiffs object to this Interrogatory because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's

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claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case. Plaintiffs further object that this Interrogatory is oppressive and burdensome to the extent the information it seeks is publicly available or equally accessible to Defendant as it is to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Interrogatory invades Plaintiffs' and organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests that Plaintiffs reveal individuals' associations with political parties or the identities of organizational Plaintiffs' individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and all other applicable law. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9.

RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs respond as follows:

Khadidah Stone: I know Tabitha Isner as a leader in the Alabama Democratic Party. She identifies as white. Her email address is tabitha@tabithaisner.com.

Evan Milligan: Tabitha Isner, a white woman, is the vice chair of the Alabama Democratic Party. Ms. Isner may be reached at tabitha@tabithaisner.com.

<u>Greater Birmingham Ministries</u>: Greater Birmingham Ministries does not monitor the views of its members as to who they consider to be leaders of political parties so lacks a basis to answer this Interrogatory.

<u>NAACP of Alabama</u>: The NAACP of Alabama does not monitor the views of its members as to who they consider to be leaders of political parties so lacks a basis to answer this Interrogatory.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

Without waiving or limiting in any manner any of the foregoing Continuing Objections and Objections to Definitions, but rather incorporating them into each of the following responses to the extent applicable, Plaintiffs respond to Secretary Allen's Requests for Production as follows:

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1: Produce any documents depicting or concerning "this illustrative map" referenced in Paragraph 88 of the Fourth Amended Complaint.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1: Plaintiffs refer Defendant Allen to the illustrative map provided in Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, and accompanying materials. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response based on further discovery and expert analysis according to the scheduling order in this case.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2: Produce any documents concerning any effort you undertook to draw an Alabama Senate districting plan containing one or more additional majority-BVAP districts as compared to the 2021 Plan.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2: Plaintiffs object that this Request is premature as discovery is ongoing. Plaintiffs additionally object to this Interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs refer to Defendant Allen to Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, and accompanying materials. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response based on further discovery and expert analysis according to the scheduling order in this case.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3: Produce any documents concerning any maps or analysis that provides the basis for your contention that additional majority-BVAP Senate districts can be drawn in Alabama and that any such district can be reasonably constructed consistent with traditional districting criteria.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3: Plaintiffs object that this Request is premature as discovery is ongoing. Plaintiffs additionally object to this Request to the extent that it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs refer to Defendant Allen to Anthony E. Fairfax's expert report, served to counsel by email on February 2, 2024, and accompanying materials. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this response based on further discovery and expert analysis according to the scheduling order in this case.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4: (Plaintiffs Greater Birmingham Ministries and Alabama State Conference of the NAACP) Produce any documents concerning how one becomes a "member" of your organization including, but not limited to, any process that is followed and any criterion that is applied.

OBJECTIONS & RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs will produce any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5: (Plaintiffs Greater Birmingham Ministries and

Alabama State Conference of the NAACP) Produce any documents concerning your standing to bring the claims you assert in the Fourth Amended Complaint.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the production of membership lists—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Plaintiffs refer Defendants to their Answer to Interrogatory No. 2.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from being registered to vote in Alabama at any time since 2010, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6: Plaintiffs object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable law.

Plaintiffs also refer to documents referred to and equally available to Defendants concerning the settlement of NVRA claims and from litigation referred to in Responses to Interrogatory No. 7.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7: If you contend that Black candidates have been excluded, on account of race, as candidates of the Alabama Democratic Party, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests call for information equally available to Defendants. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it

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requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8: If you contend that the Alabama Democratic Party refuses to associate with Black voters and/or Black candidates on account of race, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "associate." Plaintiffs also object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9: If you contend that the Alabama Republican Party refuses to associate with Black voters and/or Black candidates on account of race, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "associate." Plaintiffs also object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First

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Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents in their possession.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from choosing a political party to support, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "choosing." Plaintiffs also object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs further object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from participating in the affairs of the

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political party or parties that you/your members choose to support, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "participating." Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case as well. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12: If you contend that you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have been prevented from choosing a political party to support, produce any documents you have concerning that contention.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "choosing." Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case as well. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted

membership lists. See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); Buckley, 424 U.S. at 66; Button, 371 U.S. at 429; Perry, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13: If you—or, in the case of the organizational Plaintiffs, your members—have made any effort to join the Alabama Republican Party, produce any documents you have concerning that effort, including any response from the Alabama Republican Party.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13: Plaintiffs object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent this Request invades organizational Plaintiffs' members' privacy interests—including to the extent it requests the identification of individual members—protected by the U.S. Constitution, including the associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 14: If you refuse to admit that many white voters in Alabama prefer Republican candidates for reasons that have nothing to do with race, produce any documents you have supporting that refusal.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 14: Plaintiffs object to this Request because it is vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the phrase "nothing to do with race." Plaintiffs

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object to this Request because it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, untethered to any temporal limitation, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses nor proportional to the needs of the case as well. Plaintiffs further object to the extent that this Requests information protected by the associational privilege of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, including unredacted membership lists. *See NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449 (1958); *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 66; *Button*, 371 U.S. at 429; *Perry*, 591 F.3d at 1142 n.9. Plaintiffs also object to the extent it requests the identification of individual members' privacy interests—including to the extent it associational privilege of the First Amendment, and other applicable.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs do not have any responsive documents except to the extent such documents are relied upon in expert reports.

RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION

Without waiving or limiting in any manner any of the foregoing Continuing Objections, but rather incorporating them into each of the following responses to the extent applicable, Plaintiffs respond to Secretary Allen's Requests for Admission as follows:

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1: Admit that since at least 2000, support of Black voters has been critical to the electoral success of Democratic candidates in Alabama elections.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 1 as vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "critical." Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs admit that Black voters have tended to support Democratic candidates in general, partisan elections in the elections analyzed in Alabama elections dating back to 2014, although the level of support has varied in some races depending on the race of the candidates and that Democratic candidates have only seen success when the relevant district has a majority BVAP or BCVAP or close to it, or in the rare instances when white voters support Black-preferred candidates in greater numbers than usual. As to general election races between 2000 and 2012, Plaintiffs have anecdotal and experiential information that Black voters have tended to support Democratic more than Republican candidates, but lack sufficient knowledge beyond that. For all years, Plaintiffs admit that whereas Black Democratic candidates only found success in majority-BVAP districts in state legislative races, white Democrats had success in some circumstances in majority-white districts or voter populations, strongly indicating that the race of the candidate matters above and beyond political affiliation.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2: Admit that the support of Black voters was critical to the success of Doug Jones when he was elected, as a Democrat, to the U.S. Senate from Alabama in 2017.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 2 as vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "critical." Subject to and

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without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs admit that a significant majority of Black voters voted for Doug Jones in the 2017 U.S. Senate race over his opponent, but deny the Request to the extent it overlooks the fact that his rare election as a statewide Democrat was made possible by far greater than usual white support of his candidacy as a white Democrat running against a controversial candidate.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3: Admit that, since at least 2000, Black candidates in Alabama have routinely run for elected offices in Democratic primaries and have routinely won Democratic primaries.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 3 as vague and ambiguous in that it does not define the term "routinely." Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, Plaintiffs admit that Black candidates for public office in Alabama have won Democratic primary races, though Plaintiffs lack sufficient knowledge of whether they tend to win or lose in greater percentages when they face a white Democrat in the primary or in majority-white electorates.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4: Admit that in 2024, Black candidates ran in the Alabama Republican Party primary, including for Alabama Congressional District 2.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4: Plaintiffs admit that four Black candidates and four white candidates sought the Republican Party nomination for Alabama's Congressional District 2, and further admit that those four Black candidates finished fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, while the white candidates finished first through fourth, with the Black candidates totaling approximately 6% of the votes, and the white candidates garnering the remaining approximately 94% of the votes.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5: Admit that, in the State of Alabama, the Black preferred candidate is usually a Democrat.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5: Plaintiffs object to Request for

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Admission No. 5 as vague and ambiguous because it fails to provide the time period of the Request. Given the boundless definition of time, Plaintiffs deny the Request as Black support for candidates of the different political parties has varied over time, place, particular elections, and candidates in the past 50-60 years as Black Alabamians finally gained access to the franchise in meaningful numbers.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6: Admit that, nationally, the Black preferred candidate is usually a Democrat.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 6 as vague and ambiguous because it fails to provide the time period of the Request. Given the boundless definition of time, Plaintiffs deny the Request as Black support for candidates of the different political parties has varied over the history of this country, with Black political support shifting to some degree in the last half-century due to a number of factors such as differences for political support for civil rights protections, the "Southern Strategy" which relied upon race-based appeals to drive the voting patterns of white voters in the South away from the Democratic Party, and other relevant factors.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7: Admit that, in the State of Alabama, the white preferred candidate is usually a Republican.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 6 as vague and ambiguous because it fails to provide the time period of the Request. Given the boundless definition of time, Plaintiffs deny the Request as white support for candidates of the different political parties has varied over the history of the State and this country, with white political support shifting significantly even in the last twenty years between political parties and varying to some degree until the past decade or two between local, state, and national races.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8: Admit that white voters can prefer Republican candidates for reasons that have nothing to do with race.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8: Plaintiffs object to Request for

Admission No. 8 as vague and ambiguous due to the term "nothing to do with race." Plaintiffs can neither admit nor deny it on the grounds that it calls for speculation and/or contains an incomplete hypothetical and requires isolating a political system infused by race in a way not reflected by reality, particularly considering recent overtly racist laws passed with support of most Republicans such as the recent ban on diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9: Admit that many white voters in Alabama prefer Republican candidates for reasons that have nothing to do with race.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 9 as vague and ambiguous due to the term "nothing to do with race." Plaintiffs can neither admit nor deny it on the grounds that it calls for speculation and/or contains an incomplete hypothetical because it calls for isolating issues in a political system infused by race in a way not reflected by reality.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10: Admit that white voters can prefer Republican candidates for policy reasons, *i.e.*, abortion, gun rights, and immigration.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 10 as vague and ambiguous as to the phrase and "policy reasons.," Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, Plaintiffs deny any implication that any of these policy positions can be completely separated from race given the dominant role of race in Alabama's political system.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11: Admit that Rep. Kenneth Paschal is a Black Republican elected to represent majority-white Alabama House District 73.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11: Plaintiffs admit this Request.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12: Admit that the Alabama Democratic Party did not have candidates for more than half of the Alabama State Senate seats up for election in 2022.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12: Plaintiffs object to Request for

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Admission No. 12 as vague and ambiguous. Plaintiffs further object to this Request to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13: Admit that the Alabama Democratic Party did not have candidates for more than half of the Alabama State Legislature seats up for election in 2022.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 13 as vague and ambiguous. Plaintiffs further object to this Request to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 14: Admit that citizen voting age population ("CVAP") calculated by the Census Bureau is based on a collection of survey estimates, not a count of the population like the decennial Census.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 14: Plaintiffs admit that the Census Bureau creates a "custom tabulation of the citizen voting age population" from five years of data from the American Community Survey (ACS), which means approximately 17.7 million households receive surveys in a typical five-year period nationwide, as do approximately 315,000 households in Alabama over the same period.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 15: Admit that the 2020 Census did not ask respondents about whether they were citizens.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 15: Plaintiffs admit that despite the U.S. Department of Commerce attempting to place such a question on the 2020 Decennial Census, the 2020 Decennial Census questionnaire did not ask about citizenship after the Supreme Court found that "the VRA enforcement rationale—the sole stated reason [provided for its addition]—seems to have been contrived," and thus affirmed the district court's decision enjoining its addition on that ground. *Dep't of*

Com. v. New York, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2575 (2019).

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 16: Admit that the ACLU opposed including a question on the 2020 Census asking respondents whether they were citizens.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 16: Plaintiffs admit that the ACLU not only opposed, but successfully litigated the issue before the U.S. Supreme Court, where the Court affirmed the district court's injunction against adding the question, finding that "the VRA enforcement rationale—the sole stated reason [provided for its addition]—seems to have been contrived," and thus affirmed the district court's decision enjoining its addition on that ground, *Dep't of Com. v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2575 (2019)—a decision which including finding that former DOJ official John Gore admitted "that CVAP data collected through the census questionnaire" as opposed to the ACS "is not necessary for [the U.S. Department of Justice's] VRA enforcement efforts." *New York v. U.S. Dep't of Com.*, 351 F. Supp. 3d 502, 556–57 (S.D.N.Y.), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part and remanded sub nom. Dep't of Com. v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551 (2019).

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 17: Admit that the NAACP LDF opposed including a question on the 2020 Census asking respondents whether they were citizens.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 17: Plaintiffs admit that LDF not only opposed adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Decennial Census, but also submitted an amicus brief in the Supreme Court explaining that, among other things, "[e]xisting data sources, including citizenship data obtained through" census surveys, "have proven more than sufficient" for litigating cases under Section 2 of the VRA.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18: Admit that Alabama has used single-member districts to elect Members of the Alabama Senate for more than 40 years.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 18 to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 19: Admit that U.S. Senator Howell Heflin was elected from the State of Alabama in, *inter alia*, 1984, when he received more than 60% of the vote.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 19: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 19 to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, this Request is admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 20: Admit that Joe Reed and the Alabama Democratic Conference endorsed Hillary Rodham Clinton over Barack Obama in 2008.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 20: Plaintiffs object to Request for Admission No. 20 to the extent it seeks information equally or more readily accessible to Secretary Allen. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing and Continuing Objections, Plaintiffs admit that Joe Reed and the ADC endorsed Hillary Clinton over Barack Obama in 2008 contrary to the preferences of Black voters, 84% of whom voted for then-Senator Obama in the primary, in contrast to the white primary voters, 72% of whom gave then-Senator Hillary Clinton their vote.

DATED this 27th day of March 2024.

/s/ Alison Mollman

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Alabama State Conference of the NAACP

*Admitted pro hac vice

VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY RESPONSES

I, Khadidah Stone, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

19

Khadidah Stone

Dated: 3/27/24

VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY RESPONSES

I, Evan Milligan, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

Evan Milligar

Date: 3/27/24

VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY RESPONSES

I, Scott Douglas, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers submitted on behalf of Greater Birmingham Ministries are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

Set Sugla

Scott Douglas

Dated: 3/27/24

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VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY RESPONSES

I, Benard Simelton, believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I verify as such under penalty of perjury.

Benard Simelton

Dated: March 26,2024

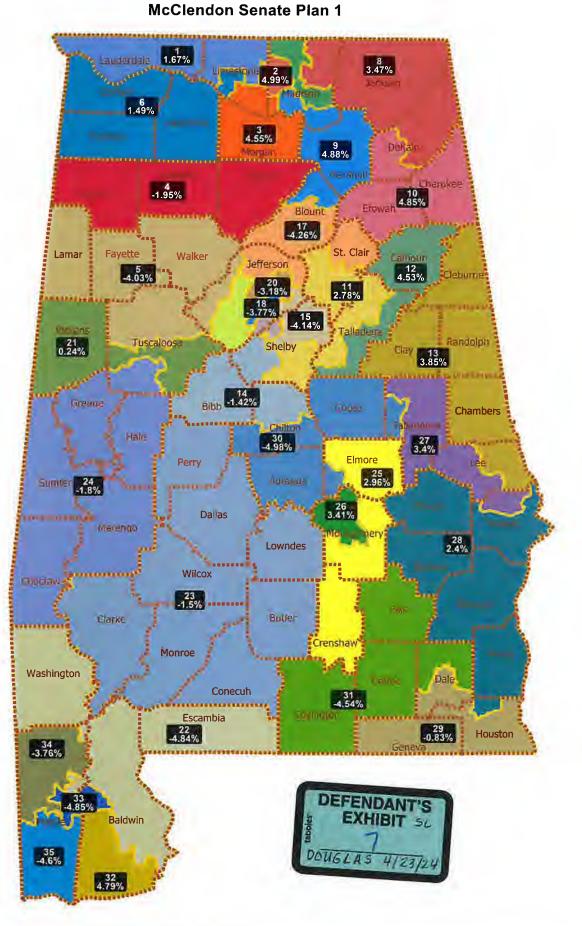
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 28, 2024, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on all counsel of record by electronic mail.

<u>/s/ Davin Rosborough</u> Davin Rosborough

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