

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

TREVA THOMPSON, et al.)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
)	Civil Action No.
v.)	2:16-cv-783-WKW
)	
STATE OF ALABAMA, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

MOTION TO DISMISS AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The Complaint challenges as unconstitutional a 1996 law that disenfranchises certain felons. It also alleges that the process for disenfranchised felons to re-gain the ballot is unconstitutional. Each of the Complaint's fifteen counts should be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

The United States Constitution expressly approves of the right of a State to disenfranchise felons. “[T]he exclusion of felons from the vote has an affirmative sanction in [section] 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment,” which requires that congressional apportionment include persons who are denied the right to vote “for participation in rebellion, or other crime.” *Richardson v. Ramirez*, 418 U.S. 24, 54, 72 (1974). The Supreme Court has held that one part of the Constitution cannot prohibit what another expressly contemplates. Therefore, “the understanding of those who adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, as reflected in the express language of [section] 2 and in the historical and judicial interpretation of the Amendment’s applicability to state laws disenfranchising felons, is of controlling significance.” *Id.* at 54.

The Complaint cannot surmount the wall of precedent built on *Richardson*. The Complaint’s first three counts about intentional discrimination and the Voting Rights Act are precluded by the Eleventh Circuit’s en banc decision on Florida’s disenfranchisement law in *Johnson v. Florida*, 405 F.3d 1214 (11th Cir. 2005) (en banc). The Complaint’s other counts are no more persuasive. A criminal record is an

“obvious” factor that “a State may take into consideration in determining the qualifications of voters.” *Lassiter v. Northampton Cty. Bd. of Elections*, 360 U.S. 45, 51 (1959). “Courts have uniformly held that [felon disenfranchisement] provisions do not constitute bills of attainder or ex post facto laws under U.S. Const. Art. I, § 10, cl. 1, and that the provisions do not violate the First Amendment, the Eighth Amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment, the Nineteenth Amendment, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, or, in the absence of an intent to discriminate on the basis of race, the Fifteenth Amendment.” Robin Miller, *Validity, Construction, and Application of State Criminal Disenfranchisement Provisions*, 10 A.L.R. 6th 31 § 2 (2006) (citations omitted).

In short, the Complaint is a plea to change settled constitutional law, not an effort to state a cognizable claim under the law as it presently exists. Plaintiffs are entitled to neither discovery nor an evidentiary hearing. The Complaint is due to be dismissed in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

As noted above, the Fourteenth Amendment expressly contemplates felon disenfranchisement. When it was ratified, “29 States had provisions in their constitutions which prohibited, or authorized the legislature to prohibit, exercise of the franchise by persons convicted of felonies or infamous crimes.” *Richardson*, 418 U.S. at 48. Today, thirteen States disenfranchise felons beyond the term of their

prison sentence.¹ And all but two States (Maine and Vermont) disenfranchise felons while they serve their prison sentence.

The practice of disenfranchising those convicted of certain crimes comes from the very first democracies. “In ancient Athens, the penalty for certain crimes was placement in a state of ‘infamy,’ which entailed the loss of those rights that enabled a citizen to participate in public affairs, such as the rights to vote, to attend assemblies, to make speeches, and to hold public office.” *Hayden v. Pataki*, 449 F.3d 305, 316 (2d Cir. 2006) (en banc) (citing Mirjan R. Damaska, *Adverse Legal Consequences of Conviction and their Removal: A Comparative Study*, 59 J. Crim. L., Criminology & Police Sci. 347, 351 (1968)). “The Roman Republic also employed infamy as a penalty for those convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude.” *Id.*

Felon disenfranchisement is based on the philosophy of republican government and theory of social compact. “[S]uch provisions are for the protection of the public by permitting only those who have lived up to certain minimum moral and legal standards (by not committing a crime classed as a felony) to exercise the hight privilege of participating in government by voting.” *State ex rel. Barrett v. Sartorious*, 175 S.W.2d 787, 788 (Mo. 1943) (en banc). In the words of Judge Henry Friendly, “[a] man who breaks the laws he has authorized his agent to make for his own governance could fairly have been thought to have abandoned the right to

¹ These are Alabama (ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 13-904, 16-101(A)(5)); Delaware (DEL. CONST. Art. V, § 2); Florida (FLA. CONST. Art. VI, § 4 and FLA. STAT. ANN. § 97.041(2)(b)); Iowa (IOWA CODE ANN. § 48A.6); Kentucky (KY. CONST. § 145); Maryland (MD. CODE ANN., Elec. § 3-102); Mississippi (MISS. CONST. Art. XII, § 241 and MISS. CODE ANN. § 23-15-11); Nebraska (NEB. CONST. Art. VI, § 2 and NEB. REV. STAT. § 32-313); Nevada (NEV. CONST. Art. II, § 1 and NEV. REV. STAT. § 293.055); Tennessee (TENN. CONST. Art. I, § 5 and TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 2-19-143, 40-20-112); Virginia (VA. CONST. Art. II, § 1 and VA. CODE ANN. § 24.2-101); Wyoming (WYO. STAT. ANN. §§ 6-10-106, 22-1-102(xxvi)).

participate in further administering the [social] compact.” *Green v. Bd. of Elections*, 380 F.2d 445, 451 (2d Cir. 1967). The Alabama Supreme Court has further explained that, like children or the insane, “[t]he presumption is, that one rendered infamous by conviction of felony, or other base offense indicative of great moral turpitude, is unfit to exercise the privilege of suffrage, or to hold office, upon terms of equality with freemen who are clothed by the State with the toga of political citizenship.” *Washington v. State*, 75 Ala. 582, 585 (1884) (rejecting ex post facto challenge to 1875 Constitution).

Alabama’s Constitution has always disenfranchised persons who have been convicted of certain crimes. The 1819 Constitution provided that those convicted of “bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors” lost their right to vote. ALA. CONST. of 1819, art. VI, § 5. The 1865 Alabama Constitution, when Alabama was under military rule, provided that “no person who shall have been convicted of bribery, forgery, perjury, or other high crime or misdemeanor which may be by law declared to disqualify him, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.” ALA. CONST. of 1865, art. VIII, § 1. The 1868 Radical Republican Constitution denied the vote to “[t]hose who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.” ALA. CONST. of 1868, art. VII, § 3. The 1875 Constitution provided that those “convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, larceny, bribery, or other crime punishable by

imprisonment in the penitentiary” should not be permitted to “register, vote or hold office.” ALA. CONST. of 1875, art. VIII, § 3.

This provision changed again in 1901. The Supreme Court held in *Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222 (1985), that the delegates to Alabama’s 1901 constitutional convention “expanded the list of enumerated crimes substantially” because they were “motivated by a desire to discriminate against blacks on account of race.” *Id.* at 226, 233. Specifically, the 1901 Alabama Constitution expanded the list to include a host of *misdemeanors*: “treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining property or money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on the wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or of any infamous crime or crime involving moral turpitude.” ALA. CONST. art. VIII, § 182. The Court explained that the delegates “selected such crimes as vagrancy, living in adultery, and wife beating that were thought to be more commonly committed by blacks.” *Hunter*, 471 U.S. at 232. The delegates’ racist intentions made the 1901 provision unconstitutional as applied to misdemeanors.

In 1995, approximately ten years after the Supreme Court’s opinion in *Hunter*, the Alabama Legislature proposed a new constitutional amendment to replace the 1901 article on elections. Doc. 1 ¶ 118; Exhibit A (Act. No. 95-443). The People ratified it as Amendment 579 in 1996. Doc. 1 ¶ 118. Amendment 579

repealed and replaced the entire Article VIII of the 1901 Constitution, which originally consisted of 21 separate sections. *See* Exhibit A (Act. No. 95-443). It repealed provisions about poll taxes, ALA. CONST. art. VIII, §§ 178, 194 & 195, provisions that limited the vote to “male citizens,” *id.* § 177, provisions that limited the vote to those older than 21, *id.* § 177, provisions that “protect[ed] against the evils of intoxicating liquors at elections,” *id.* § 191, and many others. It also changed the criminal disenfranchisement provision by limiting disenfranchisement to felons (instead of all criminals) and eliminating the specifically enumerated list of supposedly “black” crimes in the 1901 provision. The new section provided in relevant part: “No person convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude, or who is mentally incompetent, shall be qualified to vote until restoration of civil and political rights or removal of disability.”

Although the 1996 amendment is the focus of the Complaint, the Complaint conspicuously omits important publically-available and judicially-noticeable information about how this amendment was enacted. As House Bill 38, the amendment was passed 79 to 0 in the House and 27 to 0 in the Senate in 1995. *See* Exhibit B (House and Senate Journals). At least 9 black House members and 6 black Senators voted for the bill.² The bill was enacted as Act. No. 95-443, and was approved by the voters in the 1996 election by 75% of the vote. *See* Exhibit C.

² The black Representatives were Locy “Sonny” Baker, Lucius Black, Laura Hall, Andrew M. Hayden, Edward A. Maull, Lawrence McAdory, Warren A. Minnifield, Joseph Mitchell, and John Rogers. The black Senators were George Clay, Sundra Escott Russell, Charles D. Langford, Edward “E.B.” McClain, Hank Sanders, and Roger Smitherman. *See* Ex. B. *See also infra* n. 7.

In 2012, this law was modified again. Specifically, the Legislature reenacted the entirety of Amendment 579 with an additional section to recognize the “right of individuals to vote by secret ballot” as “fundamental.” *See* Exhibit D. (Act No. 2011-656). The voters approved this amendment as Amendment 865 to the Alabama Constitution.

By the time these amendments were ratified, the phrase “involving moral turpitude” had long been in common usage. As early as 1951, the United States Supreme Court had held that the phrase “involving moral turpitude” was not void for vagueness in a statute that required the deportation of aliens convicted of such crimes. *Jordan v. De George*, 341 U.S. 223, 230–31 (1951). And, for its part, Alabama law had provided since the nineteenth century that a trial witness’s credibility “may be examined touching his conviction for a crime involving moral turpitude.” ALA. CODE § 12-21-162(b). For that reason, “[t]he Supreme Court of Alabama ha[d] defined the term ‘moral turpitude’ on many occasions.” *Ex parte McIntosh*, 443 So. 2d 1283, 1284 (Ala. 1983) (quoting C. Gamble, *McElroy’s Alabama Evidence*, § 145.01(7) (3d ed. 1977)). A crime of moral turpitude is “immoral in itself, regardless of the fact that it is punished by law.” *Id.* It “must be *mala in se* and not *mala prohibitum*.” *Id.* “The inherent nature of the offense itself, rather than the mere fact that such acts are made criminal offenses, determines whether any given offense involves moral turpitude.” *Meriwether v. Crown Inv. Corp.*, 268 So. 2d 780, 787 (1972). Applying this standard, the Alabama courts have

held that certain crimes involve moral turpitude, such as murder and income tax evasion,³ and that other crimes do not, such as bootlegging and trespass to land.⁴

Approximately ten years after the 1996 amendment, a felon sued the Secretary of State for removing him from a voter list based on a felony that did not involve moral turpitude. The Attorney General of Alabama intervened in the case, confessed judgment, and “acknowledged that [the plaintiff’s] felony conviction—driving under the influence—is not a crime involving moral turpitude, and, therefore, that he was not barred from registering and voting by § 177(b).” *Chapman v. Gooden*, 974 So. 2d 972, 980 (Ala. 2007). The Alabama Supreme Court held that the Attorney General’s concession was binding and mooted the case:

Upon learning of this litigation, the attorney general intervened to assume control of the case, thereby eliminating any dispute regarding the duties of the secretary of state. When he joined this action on November 18, 2005, he brought with him the construction and application of § 177 advocated by the plaintiffs and made it binding on the defendants.

Id. at 988.

The Attorney General also issued an opinion about the proper definition of the term “moral turpitude,” which was “sent to every board of registrars in the State, and the registrars were invited to seek the advice of the attorney general, if necessary, in determining whether a particular felony involved moral turpitude.” *Id.* at 980. *See also* Doc. 1 ¶ 24. The Attorney General’s Opinion No. 2005-092, (available at 2005 WL 1121853 (March 18, 2005)), explains that an “act involving

³ *Johnson v. State*, 91 So. 2d 476 (Ala. 1956) (murder); *Meriwether*, 268 So. 2d 780 (Ala. 1972) (income tax evasion)

⁴ *Wiggins v. State*, 173 So. 890 (Ala. Ct. App. 1937) (bootlegging); *United States Lumber & Cotton Co. v. Cole*, 81 So. 664 (Ala. 1919) (trespass).

moral turpitude is immoral in itself, regardless of the fact that it is punished by law.” Moreover, “while a crime is not required to have fraud as an element to be considered a crime involving moral turpitude, the presence of fraud in a crime ensures a finding of moral turpitude.” The opinion also identifies specific felonies that are, and are not, crimes of moral turpitude under Alabama law.

In 2007 and 2008, the Administrative Office of Courts issued memoranda concerning the definition of moral turpitude at the request of the Governor for the purposes of fulfilling his obligations as a special master in *United States v. State of Alabama*, No. 2:06-cv-392-WKW (M.D. Ala.).⁵ See Doc. 1 ¶ 32; Exhibit E. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 directs States to remove disenfranchised felons from their lists of those eligible to vote in federal elections. See Pub. L. No. 107–252, 116 Stat. 1666 (Oct. 29, 2002) (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 15483 (a)(2)(A)(ii)(I)). “As a part of setting up the electronic voting system required by [the Help America Vote Act], the Governor needed a listing of the felonies that involved moral turpitude under Alabama law in order to specify which felony convictions should be supplied by [the electronic database management company] to the boards of registrars.” Exhibit E (2008 Memo at 3). In 2007, the AOC provided a list of specific felonies by statute, but this list was limited to “felony offenses which an Alabama appellate court opinion, a state statute or an opinion of the Alabama Attorney General has specifically by name determined to involve moral turpitude.” Exhibit E (2007 memo

⁵ The Complaint refers to these memoranda as “Exhibit A,” but they were not attached to the Complaint as filed. They are attached to this brief as documents mentioned in the complaint and susceptible to judicial notice. See Exhibit E.

at 5). The AOC distributed its list to local officials, and that list has been incorporated into the Alabama Law Institute's Election Handbook. Doc. 1 ¶ 35-36.

Alabama law establishes two procedures that are relevant for the purposes of this motion to dismiss. First, it provides for judicial review of the decision of a board of registrars to deny voting registration—an appeal to the probate court, circuit court, and Alabama Supreme Court. *See* ALA. CODE § 17-3-55. Second, it provides an expedited process for re-enfranchising certain felons. The Board of Pardons and Paroles “shall” grant a “Certificate of Eligibility to Register to Vote” to an otherwise disenfranchised felon if that felon satisfies four conditions: (1) lost his right to vote, (2) has no pending criminal felony charges, (3) paid all fines, court costs, fees, and victim restitution, and (4) has completed his sentence, including probation or parole. *See* ALA. CODE § 15-22-36.1(a)&(b). Felons who committed the following crimes are not eligible for a CERV: “impeachment, murder, rape in any degree, sodomy in any degree, sexual abuse in any degree, incest, sexual torture, enticing a child to enter a vehicle for immoral purposes, soliciting a child by computer, production of obscene matter involving a minor, production of obscene matter, parents or guardians permitting children to engage in obscene matter, possession of obscene matter, possession with intent to distribute child pornography, or treason.” *Id.* § 15-22-36.1(g). Those felons can become eligible to vote by receiving a pardon with the restoration of rights pursuant to Alabama Code § 15-22-36.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The relevant legal standards favor dismissal here. In *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007) and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), the Supreme Court clarified—and substantially tightened—the standard for evaluating the sufficiency of a complaint. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require a complaint to contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Under prior doctrine, even a “wholly conclusory” claim would survive a motion to dismiss if the pleadings “left open the possibility that a plaintiff might later establish some set of undisclosed facts to support recovery.” *Am. Dental Ass’n v. Cigna Corp.*, 605 F.3d 1283, 1289 (11th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 561). Now, by contrast, a complaint must go beyond that mere possibility and “state a claim to relief that is *plausible* on its face.” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570 (emphasis added)).

Courts applying the facial-plausibility standard must adhere to “[t]wo working principles.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. First, “the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Id.* “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* Second, “only a complaint that states a plausible claim for relief survives a motion to dismiss.” *Id.* at 679. “A claim has facial plausibility,” the Court explained, only “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* at 678.

Courts should consider not just the complaint itself but also “other sources courts ordinarily examine when ruling on Rule 12(b)(6) motions to dismiss, in particular, documents incorporated into the complaint by reference, and matters of which a court may take judicial notice.” *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007). *See also* Fed. R. Evid. 201(d) (“The court may take judicial notice at any stage of the proceeding.”). Ultimately, when “the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere *possibility* of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not ‘show[n]’—that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added)).

ARGUMENT

The Court should dismiss each and every count of the complaint for failure to state a claim. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). But there are also important jurisdictional principles that should guide this Court’s judgment. This Court does not have jurisdiction to instruct state officers on the meaning of state law, *Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp. v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 106 (1984), and this Court cannot overrule the Alabama courts on state law issues, *Eerie Railroad Co. v. Thompkins*, 304 U.S. 64, 71 (1938). But much of the Complaint proceeds on the notion that state officers and state courts are misapplying state law. For example, the Complaint proceeds as if theft is *not* a crime of moral turpitude because it is not listed in a statute, even though the Attorney General, the Administrative Office of Courts, the Madison County Board of Registrars, and the Alabama Supreme Court⁶

⁶ *See Stahlman v. Griffith*, 456 So. 2d 287 (Ala. 1984) (“settled law” that “offense of theft is a crime involving moral turpitude”).

have determined that it is a crime of moral turpitude. Doc. 1 ¶ 45. If Plaintiffs believe that these state officers or state precedents are wrong, then they are free to sue in state court. But, for the purposes of evaluating the constitutional claims in this case, this Court should accept that state law means what state officers and state courts say it means.

I. The Complaint does not plead a plausible claim of intentional racial discrimination under the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment (Count 1 & Count 2).

The First and Second Counts attack Alabama’s felon disenfranchisement provision as racially motivated, but the Complaint does not contain sufficient factual allegations to state a plausible claim of discriminatory purpose. “Discriminatory purpose,” in this context, “implies more than intent as volition or intent as awareness of consequences.” *Personnel Adm’r of Mass. v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256, 279 (1979). “It implies that the decisionmaker . . . selected or reaffirmed a particular course of action at least in part ‘because of’ . . . its adverse effects upon an identifiable group.” *Id.*

This intent claim has to surmount a very high bar. Sufficiently alleging discriminatory purpose is hard enough where the decisionmaker is a single government official. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 680–83. But as the Supreme Court has explained, plaintiffs face even more “difficulties” where the decisionmaker is a legislative body as large as the Alabama Legislature. *Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. at 228; *see also Mason v. Village of El Portal*, 240 F.3d 1337, 1339 (11th Cir. 2001) (evidence of racial motivation of “one member of a three-member majority”

does not give rise to liability). It is even harder still to state a plausible claim of discriminatory intent when the decisionmaker is as large as the entire statewide electorate. Moreover, it gets even more difficult to state a plausible claim of discriminatory intent where there are obvious legitimate reasons supporting the government's decision. *McCleskey v. Kemp*, 481 U.S. 279, 298–99 (1987); *Personnel Adm'r of Mass.*, 442 U.S. at 275. And numerous courts have recognized that a “state properly has an interest in excluding from the franchise persons who have manifested a fundamental antipathy to the criminal laws of the state or of the nation by violating those laws sufficiently important to be classed as felonies.” *Shepherd v. Trevino*, 575 F.2d 1110, 1115 (5th Cir. 1978). For the reasons explained below, Plaintiffs cannot clear these hurdles.

A. Plaintiffs have not plausibly alleged that the Legislature and voters passed Amendment 579 or Amendment 865 for a racial purpose.

It is implausible that the Legislature proposed, and the voters ratified, constitutional amendments in 1996 and 2012 for racist reasons. The primary effect of Amendment 579 in 1996 was to *expand* the voting rights recognized by the Alabama Constitution by *repealing* provisions that established poll taxes, that limited the right to vote to males over the age of 21, and that disenfranchised persons convicted of misdemeanor offenses. And that is precisely how the Legislature described the amendment to voters on the ballot:

Proposing an amendment of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, repealing Article VIII, relating to suffrage and elections. The amendment would repeal the existing Article VIII, and provide that, in accordance with constitutional requirements, suffrage would extend to

residents who are citizens, 18 years of age or older who have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude.

Exhibit A (Act. No. 95-443) (setting forth ballot language). The vote in both houses of the Legislature was unanimous. *See* Ex. B (Journals). The amendment was supported by at least 15 black legislators⁷ and, presumably, many more black voters. Moreover, this same amendment—with an additional protection for the secret ballot—was reenacted in its entirety in 2012. *See* Ex. D.

Perhaps because of this innocuous history, the Complaint contains almost no allegations about events contemporaneous with the passage of Amendment 579 in 1996 or any mention at all of Amendment 865’s passage in 2012. There are no allegations of racist floor speeches or racial overtones during the campaign to enact these amendments. The Complaint says that, in 1995, “Governor James revived the chain gang” and that “the State Legislature must have been keenly aware” of the racial history of this method of punishment. Doc. 1 ¶ 122. But the Complaint never links the Governor’s decision to bring back the chain gang with the Legislature’s and public’s decision to enact Amendment 579. Proposed constitutional amendments like Amendment 579 are controlled entirely by the Legislature; they

⁷ The black Representatives were Locy “Sonny” Baker, Lucius Black, Laura Hall, Andrew M. Hayden, Edward A. Maull, Lawrence McAdory, Warren A. Minnifield, Joseph Mitchell, and John Rogers. The black Senators were George Clay, Sundra Escott Russell, Charles D. Langford, Edward “E.B.” McClain, Hank Sanders, and Roger Smitherman. *See* Ex. B (Journals). The Court can take judicial notice of the race of these legislators under Federal Rule of Evidence 201. *See* Ex. F (list of legislators with black legislators identified by “B”) available at http://www.legislature.state.al.us/aliswww/history/past_legislators.html (last visited Nov. 16, 2016). This Court’s previous cases also establish the race of five of these legislators. *Kelley v. Bennett*, 96 F. Supp. 2d 1301, 1318–19 (M.D. Ala. 2000) (Locy Baker); *Thompson v. Smith*, 52 F. Supp. 2d 1364, 1366 n.5 (M.D. Ala. 1999) (Andrew Hayden); *Buskey v. Oliver*, 565 F. Supp. 1473, 1474 (M.D. Ala. 1983) (Charles Langford); *Ala. Legis. Black Caucus v. Ala.*, 989 F. Supp. 2d 1227, 1246 (M.D. Ala. 2013) (Hank Sanders); *Id.* at 1248 (Roger Smitherman).

are not presented for the Governor's signature or veto. *See* ALA. CONST. art. XVIII, § 284. And the chain gang has nothing to do with voting in any event.

Instead of addressing events in 1996 and 2012, the Complaint suggests that the intent that matters is not the intent of legislators and voters about Amendment 579 and Amendment 865, but the intent behind the 1901 provision that Amendment 579 repealed. Specifically, the Complaint alleges that the “only legislative history on the intent behind the [1996] adoption of the ‘involving moral turpitude’ clause is the 1901 legislative history.” Doc. 1 ¶ 164. But Plaintiffs cannot rely on the history of the 1901 provision to support an inference of racial intent about the amendment that repealed and replaced it. “[P]ast discrimination cannot, in the manner of original sin, condemn governmental action that is not itself unlawful.” *City of Mobile v. Bolden*, 446 U.S. 55, 74 (1980) (plurality opinion by Stewart, J.). “Unless historical evidence is reasonably contemporaneous with the challenged decision, it has little probative value.” *McCleskey*, 481 U.S. at 298 n.20.

The en banc Eleventh Circuit expressly rejected this guilt-by-history argument when addressing the constitutionality of Florida's felon disenfranchisement law in *Johnson*. There, the “essence of the plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim [was] that racial animus motivated the adoption of Florida's disenfranchisement law in 1868 and this animus remains legally operative today despite the re-enactment in 1968.” 405 F.3d at 1223. The Court assumed that the 1868 provision was racially motivated. But the Court nonetheless held that the legislative reenactment in 1968 “eliminated any taint from the allegedly

discriminatory 1868 provision.” *Id.* at 1224. In doing so, the Court expressly adopted the reasoning of the Fifth Circuit in *Cotton v. Fordice*, 157 F.3d 388 (5th Cir. 1988), which held that Mississippi’s 1968 reenactment of its felon disenfranchisement provision “removed the discriminatory taint associated with the original version.” *Johnson*, 405 F.3d at 1224 (quoting *Cotton*, 157 F.3d at 391).

Plaintiffs’ claim here is even weaker than the one that the Eleventh Circuit rejected in *Johnson*. The Court in *Johnson* found it important that the provision “narrowed the class of disenfranchised individuals to those convicted of felonies.” *Id.* The provision here narrows the class even further to those convicted of a class of “felonies involving moral turpitude.” The Court in *Johnson* found it important that Florida’s “voters approved the new Constitution” in 1968, even though 1968 was still a time of race-based voting suppression. Here, black legislators voted for the 1996 amendment, which passed unanimously. And the voters approved Alabama’s new provisions in 1996 and 2012, long after black voters were registering and voting at rates equivalent to white voters. *See Shelby Cty., Ala. v. Holder*, 133 S. Ct. 2612, 2628 (2013) (“During that time, largely because of the Voting Rights Act, voting tests were abolished, disparities in voter registration and turnout due to race were erased, and African–Americans attained political office in record numbers.”). Finally, the dissenting judge in *Johnson* conceded that the plaintiffs’ claim would be weaker if Florida’s amendment had substantively changed the category of offenses and “remov[ed] ‘black crimes’ from the disenfranchising list.” 405 F.3d at 1246 (Barkett, J., dissenting). Here, of course, Alabama’s 1996 amendment did exactly

that by eliminating the laundry list of purported “black crimes” that the Supreme Court identified as problematic in *Hunter*. A straightforward application of *Johnson* dooms this intentional discrimination claim.

Plaintiffs’ claim is also similar to the claim that the Second Circuit rejected in *Hayden v. Paterson*, 594 F.3d 150 (2d Cir. 2010). In *Hayden*, the district court dismissed an equal protection challenge to New York’s 1894 felon disenfranchisement law, and the Second Circuit affirmed. “The issue” before the Court was “whether the enactment of the 1894 constitutional provision, albeit preceded by earlier provisions that plausibly admit of racist origins, can support an equal protection claim.” *Id.* at 165. Applying *Iqbal*, the Court held that, although “we find plaintiffs’ allegations sufficient with regard to the 1821, 1846, and 1874 constitutional provisions, we find that plaintiffs fail to allege any non-conclusory facts to support a finding of discriminatory intent as to the 1894 provision or subsequent statutory enactments.” *Id.* at 161. The Court noted, among other things, that “the 1894 amendment was not only deliberative, but was also substantive in scope.” *Id.* at 167. Citing the history and widespread practice of disenfranchising felons, the Court held that an “obvious alternative explanation” exists to support the propriety of the 1894 enactment.” *Id.* at 167 (quoting *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1951–52). “[T]he New York Constitution’s requirement that the legislature pass felon disenfranchisement laws is based on the obvious, noninvidious purpose of disenfranchising felons, not Blacks or Latinos.” *Id.* at 168.

B. The phrase “involving moral turpitude” does not give rise to an inference of racial intent.

Despite the innocuous history of Amendment 579 and the clarity of *Johnson*, Plaintiffs suggest that the Legislature’s use of “involving moral turpitude” is itself sufficient to state a plausible claim of racial intent. But contrary to the conclusory allegations of the Complaint—allegations that need not be believed under *Iqbal*—there is nothing suspect about the Legislature’s decision to limit disenfranchisement to felonies involving “moral turpitude” instead of disenfranchising *all* felons.

The Legislature was not writing on a blank slate when it invoked “moral turpitude” as a way to distinguish between crimes. As noted above, before Alabama adopted the Federal Rules of Evidence, Alabama law provided that a witness could be impeached with evidence of a crime involving moral turpitude. Texas and California still follow this rule of evidence.⁸ Similarly, Model Code of Professional Responsibility’s Disciplinary Rule 1-102(A)(3), requires the Bar to sanction a lawyer who engages in “illegal conduct involving moral turpitude.”⁹ The standard is used in other professional licensing schemes as well.¹⁰ And federal immigration law requires the deportation of aliens who commit crimes involving moral turpitude. *See*

⁸ Tex. R. Evid. 609(a) (“Evidence of a criminal conviction offered to attack a witness's character for truthfulness must be admitted if . . . the crime was a felony or involved moral turpitude, regardless of punishment”); *People v. Pearson*, 297 P.3d 793, 830 (Cal. 2013) (“evidence of nonfelonious conduct reflecting moral turpitude may be admitted for purposes of impeachment”).

⁹ *See, e.g., Md. State Bar Ass’n v. Agnew*, 271 Md. 543, 551 (1974) (Vice President Spiro Agnew disciplined for crime involving moral turpitude); *In re Grant*, 317 P.3d 612, 612 (Cal. 2014) (affirming disbarment for possessing child pornography as crime of moral turpitude).

¹⁰ *See* ALA. CODE § 34-24-217(a)(3) (physical therapist license may be suspended for crime of moral turpitude); *Oltman v. Maryland State Bd. of Physicians*, 875 A.2d 200, 212 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 2005) (physician’s assistant license revoked for crime of moral turpitude).

8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(ii) (2006) (“[A]ny alien who at any time after admission is convicted of two or more crimes involving moral turpitude ... is deportable.”). Accordingly, there are scores of federal and state cases defining and applying “moral turpitude.” *See, e.g., Itani v. Ashcroft*, 298 F.3d 1213 (11th Cir. 2002). Exhibit G is a list of the many places where “moral turpitude” is used in the Alabama Code. In short, the Legislature used a well-established term of art to distinguish between disqualifying and other felonies.

Plaintiffs are also wrong to suggest that the Supreme Court’s decision in *Hunter* casts doubt on the use of “moral turpitude” as a term of art. *Hunter* was about the 1901 Convention’s decision to expand disenfranchisement to *misdemeanor* offenses, not about the use of the phrase “involving moral turpitude.” The Eleventh Circuit held that the 1901 disenfranchisement provision “violates on account of race the fourteenth amendment *with respect to those convicted of crimes not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.*” *Underwood v. Hunter*, 730 F.2d 614, 621 (11th Cir. 1984) (emphasis added). The Eleventh Circuit did not question the continued application of the law to those convicted of felonies—*i.e.* crimes punishable by imprisonment.

The Supreme Court affirmed the Eleventh Circuit’s reasoning about misdemeanors. It explained that Alabama’s earlier constitutions had limited disenfranchisement to “largely, if not entirely, felonies.” *Hunter*, 471 U.S. at 226. But the “1901 convention, expanded the list of enumerated crimes substantially” such that the “enumerated crimes contain within them many misdemeanors.” *Id.*

On top of the new crimes specifically listed in the 1901 amendment, the Court noted that a “new catchall provision covering ‘any . . . crime involving moral turpitude’” was added to “the general felon provision.” *Id.* The effect of this additional provision was to differentiate between the misdemeanors that would lead to disenfranchisement: “[v]arious minor nonfelony offenses” would result in disenfranchisement “while more serious nonfelony offenses” would not be disenfranchising “because they are neither enumerated in [the law] nor considered crimes involving moral turpitude.” *Id.* at 226–27.

Because *Hunter* was about disenfranchising misdemeanants, neither the Eleventh Circuit nor the Supreme Court addressed the use of moral turpitude to distinguish between felonies. Instead, the Supreme Court expressly declined to address whether a provision addressed to “felonies and moral turpitude” would be “acceptable bases for denying the franchise.” *Id.* at 233.

* * *

The Complaint does not plausibly allege a racist intent behind this law. To the extent the Complaint alleges anything at all, it makes the same kind of history-based allegations that the en banc Eleventh Circuit rejected in *Johnson*. But there are quite plainly “more likely explanations” for this law’s passage than the purposeful discrimination that motivated the delegates in 1901. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 681. The 1996 amendment repealed a host of racist and unconstitutional restrictions on voting. It was passed by the Legislature without a single dissenting vote and by public referendum. And it had the affirmative support of black

legislators. It was then reenacted in 2012, with an additional provision about the secret ballot. This intentional discrimination claim should be dismissed.

II. Plaintiffs have no claim under Section Two of the Voting Rights Act (Count 3).

The Third Count brings two types of claims under Section Two of the Voting Rights Act. Doc. 1 ¶ 169–72. It alleges a “results” claim that, “[u]nder the totality of the circumstances,” the felon disenfranchisement provision “results in racial discrimination in voting because it denies black voters an equal opportunity to participate effectively in the political process.” Doc. 1 ¶ 171. It also alleges an “intent” claim that the felon disenfranchisement provision “purposefully denies black voters an equal opportunity to participate in the political process.” Doc. 1 ¶ 172.

The results claim fails for two reasons.

First and most importantly, the en banc Eleventh Circuit in *Johnson* held that felon disenfranchisement laws cannot be challenged under Section Two. Because *Richardson* holds that the Fourteenth Amendment expressly authorizes States to disenfranchise felons, the Eleventh Circuit reasoned that “applying Section Two of the Voting Rights Act to felon disenfranchisement provisions raises grave constitutional concerns.” *Johnson*, 405 F.3d at 1234. Moreover, based on the history of Section Two, the Court concluded that “Congress never intended the Voting Rights Act to reach felon disenfranchisement provisions.” *Id.* at 1232. The Court joined several other circuits in holding that felon disenfranchisement cannot be challenged under Section Two. *Id.* at 1227.

Second, even if the results test applied, allegations about racial disparities in the criminal justice system are insufficient to show that disenfranchising felons based on their conviction abridges the right to vote “on account of race or color.” *Id.* at 1235 (Tjoflat, J., concurring). Instead, “something more than a mere showing of disparate effect is essential to a prima facie vote-denial case.” *Id.* at 1238. Ultimately, a vote-denial claim requires “a causation requirement” that links the denial to race. *Id.* In the Ninth Circuit, which appears to be the only circuit to allow a Section Two claim in this circumstance, a plaintiff “bringing a section 2 VRA challenge to a felon disenfranchisement law based on the operation of a state’s criminal justice system must at least show that the criminal justice system is infected by intentional discrimination.” *Farrakhan v. Gregoire*, 623 F.3d 990, 993 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc). Here, the Complaint alleges that “Alabama prosecutes and convicts its black citizens at substantially higher rates than its white citizens.” Doc. 1 ¶ 135. But, like the failing plaintiffs in *Johnson* and *Gregoire*, Plaintiffs do not allege “a single showing of contemporary race bias that ostensibly is producing” this disparate impact in Alabama’s criminal justice system. *Johnson*, 405 F.3d at 1239 (Tjoflat, J., concurring). Accordingly, for the reasons explained in Judge Tjoflat’s concurrence in *Johnson* and the Ninth Circuit’s opinion in *Gregoire*, the results claim would fail even if Section Two applied to felon disenfranchisement.

The intent claim fails for all the reasons explained above. The Complaint does not plausibly allege that the Legislature and voters intended to discriminate

against black people when they enacted this provision in 1996 and again in 2012. And Section Two does not apply in any event.

III. Plaintiffs have not stated a claim for a violation of the Equal Protection Clause or First Amendment (Counts 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 & 10).

The Supreme Court rejected non-race-related attacks on felon disenfranchisement in *Richardson*. There, the Court rejected arguments that equal-protection and first-amendment precedents recognizing the fundamental right to vote “require us to invalidate the disenfranchisement of felons.” *Richardson v. Ramirez*, 418 U.S. at 54. Instead, based on the Fourteenth Amendment’s text and history, the Court held that “the exclusion of felons from the vote has an affirmative sanction in [section] 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Id.* “We hold that the understanding of those who adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, as reflected in the express language of [section] 2 and in the historical and judicial interpretation of the Amendment’s applicability to state laws disenfranchising felons, is of controlling significance in distinguishing such laws from those other state limitations on the franchise which have been held invalid under the Equal Protection Clause by this Court.” *Id.*

In an attempt to get around *Richardson*, Plaintiffs assert four overlapping legal theories under the Fourteenth and First Amendments. First, in Count 4 and Count 5, they ask this Court to extend the Supreme Court’s fundamental rights jurisprudence to the context of felon-disenfranchisement—which is exactly what the Supreme Court declined to do in *Richardson*. See Doc. 1 ¶¶ 174–91. Second, in Count 6 and Count 7, they allege that Alabama law “imposes an unconstitutional

burden on those qualified to vote” because “a reasonable person cannot determine whether her felony conviction ‘involves moral turpitude’” and registrars may “improperly determine[] that a voter applicant’s crime is disqualifying.” Doc. 1 ¶¶ 197–207. Third, in Count 9, they argue that Alabama law is void for vagueness. Doc. 1 ¶¶ 217–25. Fourth, in Count 6 and Count 10, they argue that Alabama law “cannot withstand even rational basis scrutiny” and purportedly “allows for arbitrary disenfranchisement.” Doc. 1 ¶¶ 228–31. We address each legal theory in turn.

A. *Richardson* clearly forecloses Count 4 and Count 5.

Count 4 and Count 5 of the Complaint are clearly and directly foreclosed by *Richardson*.

Citing *Kramer* and its progeny, Count 4 argues that a disenfranchised felon’s right to vote is “fundamental” under the Equal Protection Clause such that the state must show a compelling interest and narrow tailoring in order to restrict it. See Doc. 1 ¶¶ 174–75 (quoting *Kramer v. Union Free Sch. Dist. No. 15*, 395 U.S. 621 (1969)). This is exactly the same argument that the Supreme Court rejected in *Richardson*. Like Plaintiffs here, the plaintiffs in *Richardson* “rel[ied] on such cases as *Dunn v. Blumstein*, 405 U.S. 330, 92 S.Ct. 995, 31 L.Ed.2d 274 (1972), *Bullock v. Carter*, 405 U.S. 134, 92 S.Ct. 849, 31 L.Ed.2d 92 (1972), *Kramer v. Union Free School District* . . . that a State must show a ‘compelling state interest’ to justify exclusion of ex-felons from the franchise.” *Richardson*, 418 U.S. at 54. But the Court held that this line of cases did not apply because the “express language of

[section] 2 . . . is of controlling significance in distinguishing such laws from those other state limitations on the franchise which have been held invalid under the Equal Protection Clause by this Court.” *Id.* See also *Allen v. Ellisor*, 664 F.2d 391, 395 (4th Cir. 1981) (“The decision in *Richardson* is generally recognized as having closed the door on the equal protection argument in a challenge to state statutory voting disqualifications for conviction of crime.”), *cert. granted, judgment vacated on mootness grounds*, 454 U.S. 807 (1981); *Owens v. Barnes*, 711 F.2d 25, 27 (3d Cir. 1983) (“Plaintiff’s argument fails because the right of convicted felons to vote is not ‘fundamental.’ That was precisely the argument rejected in *Richardson*.”).

Count 5 adds the First Amendment to this mix, but a citation to the First Amendment does nothing to improve the argument. The fundamental rights analysis that the Supreme Court held *not* to apply to felons in *Richardson* is based jointly on the Fourteenth and First Amendment. See, e.g., *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 786 n. 7 (1983) (discussing “‘fundamental rights’ strand of equal protection analysis” based on “First and Fourteenth Amendment rights”). Moreover, to recognize the fundamental right of felons to vote under the First Amendment, “the Court would have to conclude that the same Constitution that recognizes felon disenfranchisement under § 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment also prohibits disenfranchisement under other amendments” and “that the Supreme Court’s declaration of the facial validity of felon disenfranchisement laws in *Richardson v. Ramirez* was based only of the fortuity that the plaintiffs therein did not make their arguments under different sections of the Constitution.” *Farrakhan v. Locke*, 987 F.

Supp. 1304, 1314 (E.D. Wash. 1997) *rev'd in part on other grounds*, 338 F.3d 1009 (9th Cir. 2003). In fact, the existence of the Fourteenth Amendment—which expressly allows felon disenfranchisement—is the only reason the First Amendment applies to the States to begin with. *See e.g., Lovell v. City of Griffin, Ga.*, 303 U.S. 444, 450 (1938). For these reasons, “it is clear that the First Amendment does not guarantee felons the right to vote.” *Johnson v. Bush*, 214 F. Supp. 2d 1333, 1338 (S.D. Fla. 2002) *aff'd on other grounds*, 405 F.3d 1214 (11th Cir. 2005) (en banc).

To try to evade *Richardson*, Plaintiffs argue that the right reading of the Fourteenth Amendment “is to limit Section 2’s affirmative sanction to crimes that are meaningfully connected to the political act of voting such as treason, bribery, or perjury.” Doc. 1 ¶ 179. In the alternative, Plaintiffs argue that Section 2’s reference to “‘other crime’ must be restricted to common law felonies and/or particularly serious crimes.” Doc. 1 ¶ 183. As Justice O’Connor explained when she was sitting with the Ninth Circuit in *Harvey v. Brewer*, 605 F.3d 1067 (9th Cir. 2010), there are three problems with this argument.¹¹ This “interpretation of Section 2’s ‘other crime’ provision . . . is [1] in extreme tension with *Richardson*, [2] contrary to the phrase’s plain meaning and its past and contemporary usage, and [3] belied by the Fourteenth Amendment’s history.” *Id.* at 1078.

First, *Richardson* did not recognize any limitation on the State’s right to disqualify felons. *Id.* at 1074. The Court in *Richardson* expressly said that “the exclusion of *felons* from the vote has an affirmative sanction in [section] 2 of the

¹¹ The Court should also note that these proposals would raise the same definitional problems that the Plaintiffs contend are unacceptable in their vagueness challenge to the phrase “moral turpitude.”

Fourteenth Amendment.” *Richardson*, 418 U.S. at 54 (emphasis added). The holding of the Court was that California may “exclude from the franchise *convicted felons* who have completed their sentences.” *Id.* at 56 (emphasis added). Moreover, the plaintiffs in *Richardson* had not been convicted of “treason, bribery, or perjury” or only common-law felonies. They were disenfranchised because of robbery, heroin possession, and forgery. *Id.* at 32 n.9. Heroin possession is obviously not a common law felony. In short, it is impossible to read *Richardson* as Plaintiffs suggest.

Second, even if this were an open question, Plaintiffs’ reading of the Fourteenth Amendment makes no textual sense. The Fourteenth Amendment addresses disenfranchisement for “participation in rebellion, or other crime.” As a matter of plain text, “[t]he word ‘crime’ of itself includes every offence, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offences, and includes what are called ‘misdemeanors,’ as well as treason and felony.” *Kentucky v. Dennison*, 65 U.S. 66, 99 (1860). As Justice O’Connor explained for the Ninth Circuit, “[w]hile a litigant could use [certain dictionary] definitions to support the proposition that the word ‘crime’ in Section 2 refers only to serious crimes or felonies (such that misdemeanors would not fit within the definition), that is not plaintiffs’ argument.” *Harvey*, 605 F.3d at 1074. Instead, “[e]ven if we were to assume *arguendo* that Section 2 is limited to serious crimes or felonies (as plaintiffs’ definitions suggest), a far better reference point for determining whether a crime is serious is to look at how the crime is designated by the modern-day legislature that proscribed it, rather than indulging the anachronisms of the common law.” *Id.* Here, of course, Alabama has

disenfranchised only persons who have committed *felonies* and, even then, only a particularly egregious class of those.¹²

Third, again assuming an open question, Plaintiffs' proposal finds no support in history. Plaintiffs note that the Reconstruction Acts imposed as a condition of reentry to the Union that Alabama and other States limit disenfranchisement to punishment "for such crimes as are now felonies at common law." Doc. 1 ¶ 185. But "[t]he Reconstruction Act's reference to felonies at common law only shows that when the 39th Congress meant to specify felonies at common law, it was quite capable of using that phrase." *Harvey*, 605 F.3d at 1077. "Simply because the Fourteenth Amendment does not itself prohibit States from enacting a broad array of felon disenfranchisement schemes does not mean that Congress cannot do so through legislation," such as the Reconstruction Acts. *Id.* "That Congress used the phrase 'other crime' in Section 2, while specifying 'felony at common law' in a later act, clearly indicates that the two phrases have different meanings and Congress was capable of using each when it intended to do so." *Id.*

B. The law does not unconstitutionally burden the rights of those who have *not* been convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude (Count 6 & Count 7).

Count 6 and Count 7 are brought by plaintiffs who purportedly have *not* been convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude but "who cannot be legally certain

¹² Plaintiffs also suggest that Alabama's disenfranchisement provision should be construed to reach only Class A felonies. Complaint ¶187. To the extent this is an argument about how state law should be interpreted, Plaintiffs cannot raise it in this federal lawsuit against state officers. *See Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp.*, 465 U.S. at 123. To the extent this is an argument about what the Constitution allows, the historical dividing line is between felonies and misdemeanors. For the purposes of disenfranchisement, there is no constitutionally relevant dividing line between Class B and Class A felonies.

that their convictions are not disqualifying.” *See* Doc. 1 ¶¶ 44, 57, 193, 207.¹³ The Complaint alleges that “Alabama citizens who have not been convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude are entitled to vote under Alabama law and the Fourteenth Amendment protects that right.” Doc. 1 ¶ 193. Even if that were true, the felon disenfranchisement provision does not restrict the right of these persons to vote. By its terms, the provision does not apply to these persons at all.

Plaintiffs erroneously argue that a supposedly unconstitutional “burden” arises, not from the felon disenfranchisement law itself, but from the “federal and state voter registration forms.” Doc. 1 ¶ 196. These forms require a voter to “sign under penalty of perjury that they have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude’ (federal form) or a ‘disqualifying crime’ (state form).” Doc. 1 ¶ 196. Plaintiffs suggest that “[a] reasonable person cannot determine whether her felony conviction ‘involves moral turpitude’ or is ‘disqualifying’ under state law,” Doc. 1 ¶ 197, and the Plaintiffs themselves are “uncertain” or “not sure” about whether their convictions are disqualifying, Doc. 1 ¶ 44, 46.

There are at least five problems with this argument.

First, this supposed burden on *eligible* voters is based on the registration forms, not the felon disenfranchisement provision. But Plaintiffs have not challenged the forms or sought to enjoin their use. *See* Doc. 1 at 56–58. They also have not sued the federal entity that promulgates and maintains the federal form.

¹³ The Complaint purports to bring these claims on behalf of all Plaintiffs, but the only plaintiff who can rightly bring this claim—because she has not been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude—is Plaintiff Corley. *See* Doc. 1 ¶44 (Corley informed by the Board of Pardons and Paroles that her convictions are not disqualifying).

Second, the forms impose this burden—to the extent it exists—only on persons who have been convicted of a felony. Plaintiffs do not assert, and could not plausibly assert, that a *non*-felon would have difficulty determining his or her eligibility to vote. But, because of *Richardson*, felons do not have a protectable constitutional right to vote. States may constitutionally “exclude from the franchise convicted felons who have completed their sentences.” *Richardson*, 418 U.S. at 56. It would be passing strange for the Constitution to allow States to *deny* all felons the right to vote outright but, at the same time, prohibit a State from *burdening* a felon’s non-existing right to vote by asking her to fill out a supposedly ambiguous form. Instead, the upshot of *Richardson* is that a State can constitutionally require a felon to jump through any hoop that is rationally related to a legitimate government interest. *See Shepherd*, 575 F.2d at 1114–15. Obviously, it is rational to require someone registering to vote to aver that they are, in fact, eligible to vote.

Third, if felons had a fundamental right to vote—and they do not under *Richardson*—the forms pose a minimal burden on that right. Although the forms may require Plaintiffs to investigate whether their felony convictions are disqualifying, Plaintiffs are not penalized if they turn out to be incorrect. Perjury requires a showing that the person “sw[o]re falsely,” ALA. CODE § 13A-10-101(a), which is defined as making a statement that “the declarant does not believe to be true,” *id.* § 13A-10-100(b)(1). Voting offenses similarly require willfulness and knowledge. *See* ALA. CODE § 17-17-8, -36, -46. *See also Gordon v. State*, 52 Ala. 308, 310 (1875) (“Illegal voting, when it is supposed to arise from the want of legal

qualifications, is dependent on the voter's knowledge of the particular facts which make up the qualification.”). The Complaint does not allege that anyone has been, or ever will be, prosecuted for registering to vote on the good-faith belief that his or her felony is not disqualifying. *See Thiess v. State Admin. Bd. of Election Laws, State of Md.*, 387 F. Supp. 1038, 1043 (D. Md. 1974) (three-judge court) (rejecting similar constitutional claim against felon disenfranchisement law because “there is no basis for concluding that any ex-convict who merely attempts to register will put himself in jeopardy of prosecution”).

Fourth, again assuming a fundamental right that does not exist, the burden on that right would be amply supported by “the State’s regulatory interests.” *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428 (1992) (quoting *Anderson*, 460 U.S. at 788). “[A]s a practical matter, there must be a substantial regulation of elections if they are to be fair and honest and if some sort of order, rather than chaos, is to accompany the democratic process.” *Id.* at 433. The forms simply require voters to affirm that they are *eligible* to vote when they *register* to vote. Federal law expressly recognizes the importance of these interests. Under the National Voter Registration Act, a state motor voter form “may require only the minimum amount of information necessary” for state officials to carry out their eligibility-assessment and registration duties. 52 U.S.C. § 20504(c)(2)(B). But the form *must* “include a statement that—(i) states each eligibility requirement (including citizenship); (ii) contains an attestation that the applicant meets each such requirement; and (iii) requires the signature of the applicant, under penalty of perjury.” *Id.* § 20504(c)(2)(C). That federal law requires

all forms—nationwide—to include “each eligibility requirement” and the applicant’s signature “under penalty of perjury” attests to the importance of the governmental interests served by these features.

Fifth, as explained at greater length below, the phrase “involving moral turpitude” is sufficiently definite to allow a felon to decide whether to register to vote. This is especially true with respect to the felons in this case.

C. The law is not unconstitutionally vague (Count 9).

Count 9 alleges that the “prohibition on voting for those convicted of felonies ‘involving moral turpitude’ is void for vagueness under the First and Fourteenth Amendments.” Doc. 1 ¶ 225. There are several problems with this claim

First, this claim proceeds on the same kind of fundamental rights theory that the Supreme Court rejected in *Richardson*. The Complaint alleges that “voting and participating in the election process is a fundamental right protected by the Fourteenth Amendment” and also “entitled to First Amendment protection.” Doc. 1 ¶¶ 218–19. The Supreme Court has warned lower courts against “[a]ttributing to elections a more generalized expressive function” under the First Amendment. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. at 438. For its part, vagueness doctrine is based on the due process clause, not the first amendment. *See, e.g., United States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. 285, 304 (2008) (“[v]agueness doctrine is an outgrowth not of the First Amendment, but of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment”). And, as explained extensively above, *Richardson* means that neither the Fourteenth Amendment nor the First Amendment grants a felon the right to vote.

Second, there is no threat of prosecution if someone erroneously votes based on a good faith belief that his crime is not disqualifying. The void-for-vagueness principle means that “laws which regulate persons or entities must give fair notice of conduct that is *forbidden or required*.” *F.C.C. v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 132 S. Ct. 2307, 2317 (2012) (emphasis added). A “conviction or punishment fails to comply with due process if the statute or regulation *under which it is obtained*” is impermissibly vague. *Id.* (emphasis added). The Complaint does not allege that the Alabama’s criminal laws are impermissibly vague. As explained above, those laws do not require a person to correctly understand the term “moral turpitude.” They require only that putative voters act in good faith when attesting to their qualifications. *See, e.g.*, ALA. CODE § 17-17-36 (“Any person who . . . knowingly attempts to vote when not entitled to do so . . . shall be guilty . . . upon conviction, of a Class C felony.”).

In this respect, the Complaint fails for the same reasons that the Supreme Court reversed the Eleventh Circuit in *United States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. 285, 306 (2008). There, the Eleventh Circuit held unconstitutionally vague a criminal prohibition on promoting “any material or purported material in a manner that reflects the belief, or that is intended to cause another to believe” that the material is child pornography. *See United States v. Williams*, 444 F.3d 1286, 1294, 1306 (11th Cir. 2006). The Eleventh Circuit reasoned that the phrase “in the manner that reflects the belief” is so vague that grandparents could be prosecuting for forwarding pictures of their partially clothed grandchildren. *Id.* The Supreme Court

reversed because the intent requirement of the statute solved any vagueness concern. The Court explained that “[t]he statute requires that the defendant hold, and make a statement that reflects, the belief that the material is child pornography; or that he communicate in a manner intended to cause another so to believe.” *Williams*, 553 U.S. at 306. These are “questions of fact” because “[w]hether someone held a belief or had an intent is a true-or-false determination.” *Id.* Although “[c]lose cases [such as the grandparent hypothetical] can be imagined under virtually any statute,” that problem “is addressed, not by the doctrine of vagueness, but by the requirement of proof beyond a reasonable doubt” of a person’s subjective intent. *Id.* See also *Vill. of Hoffman Estates v. Flipside, Hoffman Estates, Inc.*, 455 U.S. 489, 499 (1982) (“a scienter requirement may mitigate a law’s vagueness”).

Third, the Supreme Court has expressly held that the phrase “involving moral turpitude” is *not* void for vagueness. In *Jordan v. De George*, 341 U.S. 223 (1951), the Court addressed whether a statute that required the deportation of aliens for crimes of “moral turpitude” was unconstitutional “under the established criteria of the ‘void for vagueness’ doctrine.” *Id.* at 231. The Court held that it was not. The Court found it “significant that the phrase has been part of the immigration laws for more than sixty years” and “has also been used for many years as a criterion in a variety of other statutes.” *Id.* at 229–30. The Court also found it significant that “[t]he phrase ‘crime involving moral turpitude’ presents no greater uncertainty or difficulty than language found in many other statutes repeatedly

sanctioned by the Court.” *Id.* at 231 n. 15. Although the Court recognized that there may be “peripheral cases,” the Court held that “doubt” about how the phrase “moral turpitude” applies in “less obvious cases does not render that standard unconstitutional for vagueness.” *Id.* at 232. *See also United States v. Shahla*, No. 3:11-CR-98-J-32TEM, 2013 WL 2406383, at *5 (M.D. Fla. June 3, 2013), *aff’d sub nom. United States v. Chahla*, 752 F.3d 939 (11th Cir. 2014) (rejecting vagueness argument when defendants prosecuted for lying to federal government by denying that they had committed “crimes of moral turpitude”).

Fourth, in addition to the Supreme Court’s holding in *Jordan*, the State has sufficiently defined the phrase “moral turpitude” to provide guidance of which crimes fall under the term. “[P]erfect clarity and precise guidance have never been required even of regulations that restrict expressive activity.” *United States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. at 304 (quoting *Ward v. Rock Against Racism*, 491 U.S. 781, 794 (1989)). It is well established that “clarity at the requisite level may be supplied by judicial gloss on an otherwise uncertain statute.” *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259, 266 (1997). Therefore, the Court has found void-for-vagueness only where statutes “tied criminal culpability” to “wholly subjective judgments without statutory definitions, narrowing context, or settled legal meanings.” *Williams*, 553 U.S. at 306. Here, the Alabama appellate courts and other courts have extensively addressed the definition of crimes of “moral turpitude,” creating a body of case law on the subject. Moreover, there are: (1) specific crimes identified in an Alabama statute, ALA. CODE § 15-22-36.1(g), (2) general principles, such as fraud and *malum in se*, and specific

crimes identified in an Attorney General’s opinion, 2005 WL 1121853, and (3) a list of specific crimes provided by the Administrative Office of Courts, Exhibit E. This body of statutory, administrative, and judicial case law eliminates any constitutional vagueness concerns. *See Thiess*, 387 F. Supp. at 1043 (rejecting similar vagueness claim against felon disenfranchisement law “in view of the currently existing ‘laundry list’ of crimes issued by the Attorney General”).

In fact, only three of the ten named plaintiffs cannot find their specific crime in the statute, AG opinion, or AOC list: Giles (stalking), Corley (possession of controlled substance), Yow (trafficking controlled substance). *See* Doc. 1 ¶¶ 42, 44, 46. Two of these crimes—possession of a controlled substance and trafficking a controlled substance—are addressed by Alabama case law, which holds that mere possession of a controlled substance is *not* a crime “involving moral turpitude” but that trafficking of a controlled substance is a crime “involving moral turpitude.” *Ex parte McIntosh*, 443 So. 2d at 1286. Although the Alabama courts have not specifically addressed stalking under Alabama Code § 13A-6-90, it fits the general definition of a crime of moral turpitude as being “*mala in se* and not *mala prohibitum*.” *McIntosh*, 443 So. 2d at 1284 (citing Gamble’s *Evidence*). And other courts have expressly held that stalking is a crime of moral turpitude. *See also Raya-Moreno v. Holder*, 504 F. App’x 589, 590 (9th Cir. 2013) (stalking is crime of moral turpitude). And, of course, any of these felons could achieve certainty by appealing his or her disqualification all the way to the Alabama Supreme Court. *See* ALA. CODE § 17-3-55.

D. The distinction based on “moral turpitude” is rational and non-arbitrary (Count 6 & Count 10).

Plaintiffs’ equal protection claims for irrationality and lack of uniformity in Count 6 and Count 10 fare no better than their First Amendment mishmash claims. On behalf of all felons in Count 10, the Complaint argues that the law “irrationally disenfranchises an arbitrary set of Alabama citizens,” “cannot withstand even rational basis scrutiny,” and is “not uniform across the state.” Doc. 1 ¶¶ 228, 229. Similarly, on behalf of felons who are eligible to vote in Count 6, the Complaint alleges that the law is unconstitutional because a registrar might “improperly determine[] that a voter applicant’s crime is disqualifying.” Doc. 1 ¶ 202. These claims should be dismissed.

First, the moral turpitude standard is rational. The old Fifth Circuit, in a case that is binding on this Court, explained that the import of *Richardson* is that States have substantial latitude to distinguish between felons that should be disenfranchised and those that should not. *See Shepherd*, 575 F.2d at 1114. “The Court [in *Richardson*] clearly envisioned that a state could grant the right to vote to some persons convicted of a felony while denying it to others.” *Id.* This is so because “Section 2’s express approval of the disenfranchisement of felons . . . grants to the states a realm of discretion in the disenfranchisement and reenfranchisement of felons which the states do not possess with respect to limiting the franchise of other citizens.” *Id.*

Accordingly, there is no heightened review of a State’s decision to disenfranchise some felons and not others. Instead, the “selective

disenfranchisement or reenfranchisement of convicted felons must pass the standard level of scrutiny applied to state laws . . . a rational relationship to the achieving of a legitimate state interest.” *Shepherd*, 575 F.2d at 1114–15. *Accord Hayden*, 594 F.3d at 170; *Harvey*, 605 F.3d at 1079. When legislation is reviewed for a rational basis, “courts are quite reluctant to overturn governmental action on the ground that it denies equal protection of the laws.” *Gregory v. Ashcroft*, 501 U.S. 452, 470–71 (1991). A Court may “not overturn such a [law] unless the varying treatment of different groups or persons is so unrelated to the achievement of any combination of legitimate purposes that we can only conclude that the legislature’s actions were irrational.” *Vance v. Bradley*, 440 U.S. 93, 97 (1979).

It is rational to limit the category of offenders who are disenfranchised to those who are convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. There is a good argument under political theory to disenfranchise *all felons*: “It can scarcely be deemed unreasonable for a state to decide that perpetrators of serious crimes shall not take part in electing the legislators who make the laws, the executives who enforce these, the prosecutors who must try them for further violations, or the judges who are to consider their cases.” *Green*, 380 F.2d at 451 (per Friendly, J.). But it also makes sense to allow some felons to vote who have committed crimes that are less serious or less likely to indicate their unfitness to participate. Because the difference between the two types of crimes may not be “consistently predictable by simply considering ‘the nature of the punishment,’ in this day of indeterminate sentences and proliferation of technical, *malum prohibitum* offenses,” the

Legislature was rational to conclude that “the inquiry must focus more precisely on the nature of the crime itself.” *Otsuka v. Hite*, 414 P.2d 412, 422 (Cal. 1966) (addressing disenfranchisement for “infamous crime”), *abrogated by Ramirez v. Brown*, 507 P.2d 1345 (Cal 1973). *Cf. Meriwether*, 268 So. 2d at 787 (moral turpitude turns on “[t]he inherent nature of the offense itself”). Here, the Legislature rationally chose to limit the felons who would be disenfranchised by way of a commonly used descriptor—“involving moral turpitude.”

Second, the Equal Protection Clause does not require state officers to be perfectly uniform in applying state law. Although the State may not “unequally administer[] a facially neutral statute,” “[m]ere error or mistake in judgment when applying a facially neutral statute does not violate the equal protection clause.” *E & T Realty v. Strickland*, 830 F.2d 1107, 1112 & 1114 (11th Cir. 1987). Plaintiffs cannot “bootstrap[] all misapplications of state law into equal protection claims.” *Id.* at 1114. Instead, “[t]he good faith of [state] officers and the validity of their actions are presumed.” *Sunday Lake Iron Co. v. Wakefield Tp.*, 247 U.S. 350, 352–53 (1918). Accordingly, “[t]here must be something more” than “mere error” to state a claim under the Equal Protection Clause—“something which in effect amounts to an intentional violation of the essential principle of practical uniformity.” *Id.* “The unlawful administration by state officers of a state statute fair on its face, resulting in its unequal application to those who are entitled to be treated alike, is not a denial of equal protection unless there is shown to be present in it an element of intentional or purposeful discrimination.” *Snowden v. Hughes*, 321 U.S. 1, 8 (1944).

In *E & T Realty*, the Eleventh Circuit held that a claim like this one requires a plaintiff to identify a similarly situated person who was treated differently and allege that the disparate treatment was intentional. A defendant cannot state a claim “merely by showing an arbitrary and irrational difference between the results of two particular applications of a facially neutral statute.” 830 F.2d at 1112. Instead, a plaintiff must show (1) different treatment of similarly situated individuals, *id.* at 1109, and (2) “intentional or purposeful discrimination,” *id.* at 1112–13. “[A]bsent proof that defendant[] acted with discriminatory intent,’ there can be no equal protection violation where the theory is that the defendant unequally administered a facially neutral law.” *Hope For Families & Cmty. Serv., Inc. v. Warren*, 721 F. Supp. 2d 1079, 1156–57 (M.D. Ala. 2010) (quoting *E&T Realty*, 830 F.2d at 1113).

In light of this standard, Plaintiffs have not alleged a viable claim. The Complaint does not identify similarly situated persons who have been treated differently than Plaintiffs. And it does not allege anything approaching intentional discrimination in the application of the statute. Instead, everything in the Complaint suggests that state officers are working to apply the law in a uniform manner. As noted above, the registrars are guided in applying the moral turpitude provision by: (1) the specific crimes identified in an Alabama statute, ALA. CODE § 15-22-36.1(g), (2) the general principles, such as fraud and *malum in se*, and specific crimes identified in an Attorney General’s opinion, 2005 WL 1121853, (3) a list of specific crimes provided by the Administrative Office of Courts, Exhibit E, and (4) a

substantial body of case law from the Alabama and federal courts. Registrars are also encouraged to “consult, if they so decide[], the Attorney General’s Office if they are unsure of a crime’s classification as disqualifying.” Doc. 1 ¶ 156.

Apart from conclusory statements about a purported lack of uniformity, the most that the Complaint alleges is that “there is no uniform system for determining the eligibility of voter applications and voter registrants across the state” such that a registrar might incorrectly classify a voter applicant’s crime as disqualifying. Doc. 1 ¶¶ 160, 202, 232. Of course, a “uniform system” is not the standard for equal protection. But, even if it were, Alabama law provides that “[a]ny person to whom registration is denied shall have the right of appeal . . . by filing a petition in the probate court in the county in which he or she seeks to register.” ALA. CODE § 17-3-55. The putative voter may then appeal the determination to circuit court and the Alabama Supreme Court. *Id.* If the voter wins, his or her registration is retroactive to “the date of his or her application to the registrars.” *Id.* This state-law appeal procedure provides “practical uniformity,” *Sunday Lake*, 247 U.S. at 352–53, just as similar appellate procedures ensure that 2,700 federal district judges apply open-ended terms like “due process” and “free exercise” in a practically uniform manner.

IV. Alabama law does not violate procedural due process (Count 8).

Count 8 is a “procedural due process” claim under “the Fourteenth Amendment.” Doc. 1 ¶ 216. It alleges that felon-disenfranchisement violates the Due Process Clause because Alabama law “provides Alabama citizens with little to

no pre-deprivation process before revoking their right to vote, a fundamental right protected by both the Alabama and United States Constitutions.” Doc. 1 ¶ 210.

This claim fails for at least five reasons.

First, this claim is precluded by *Richardson*. Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that “[n]o State shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” *Richardson* held that this provision must be applied consistent with Section 2, which expressly recognizes the power of States to disenfranchise felons. 418 U.S. at 55. Accordingly, felons have no “liberty” interest to vote under the Due Process Clause of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment. *See Williams v. Taylor*, 677 F.2d 510, 514 (5th Cir. 1982) (rejecting procedural due process claim in part because a felon’s “interest in retaining his right to vote is constitutionally distinguishable from the ‘right to vote’ claims of individuals who are not felons”).

Second, “due process does not require the opportunity to prove a fact that is not material to the State’s statutory scheme.” *Connecticut Dep’t of Pub. Safety v. Doe*, 538 U.S. 1, 4 (2003). In *Connecticut DPS*, the Supreme Court rejected a convicted sex offender’s asserted procedural due process right to a hearing to prove that he was not “dangerous” before being listed on the State’s sex-offender registry. *Id.* at 6. There, as here, the Court explained, “the fact that [the offender] [sought] to prove . . . [was] of no consequence under” the challenged provision. *Id.* at 7. And there, as here, “the [challenged] law’s requirements turn[ed] on an offender’s

conviction alone—a fact that a convicted offender has already had a procedurally safeguarded opportunity to contest.” *Id.* To be sure, the Court reserved the question in *Connecticut DPS* whether, as a matter of *substantive* due process, a State could classify people based on their convictions alone. *See id.* at 8. But it emphasized that “States are not barred by principles of ‘*procedural* due process’ from drawing such classifications.” *Id.* (quoting *Michael H. v. Gerald D.*, 491 U.S. 110, 120 (1989) (plurality opinion) (emphasis in original)).

Third, none of the named plaintiffs can show prejudice because none has been erroneously removed from the voting list.¹⁴ *See supra* 49. “To establish a due process violation, the petitioner must show that [he] was deprived of liberty without due process of law and that the purported errors caused [him] substantial prejudice.” *Lapaix v. U.S. Att’y Gen.*, 605 F.3d 1138, 1143 (11th Cir. 2010). As noted above, all but three plaintiffs have been denied registration or removed from the list based on felonies that are specifically listed in the AG Opinion and Administrative Office of Courts’ guidance. One of those three has not been removed or denied; she has been told she will be allowed to vote. *See* Doc. 1 ¶ 44 (Corley). The second has committed a felony—trafficking illegal drugs—that the Supreme Court of Alabama has held to be a crime of moral turpitude. Doc. 1 ¶ 46 (Yow). And the third has committed a felony—stalking—that satisfies the mens rea for a crime of moral

¹⁴ For the same reason, Plaintiffs cannot invoke a state-law fundamental right to vote. To make a procedural due process claim based on a state-law right, the plaintiff must show that it has “a *sufficiently certain* property right under state law.” *Greenbriar Village, L.L.C. v. Mountain Brook, City*, 345 F.3d 1258, 1265 (11th Cir. 2003) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs have not satisfied that standard. At the very least, Plaintiffs’ purported right to vote is far from “certain” under Alabama law, *Greenbriar Village*, 345 F.3d at 1265, and that alone is fatal to their claim here. *See also Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp.*, 465 U.S. at 123.

turpitude and has been held to be a crime of moral turpitude by the Ninth Circuit. Doc. 1 ¶ 42 (Giles). A felon cannot “claim prejudice in the denial of a pre-disenfranchisement hearing” if he has no “viable defense to disenfranchisement.” *Williams*, 677 F.2d at 515.

Fourth, even assuming these felons had a liberty interest in voting and it had been erroneously denied, Alabama law provides sufficient process. To determine whether a procedure violates due process, this Court should consider three factors: (1) the private interest at stake; (2) the risk that the challenged procedure will wrongly impair the private interest and the likelihood that additional procedural safeguards can effect a cure; and (3) the government’s interest in avoiding the added procedures. *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976).

Here, Plaintiffs were convicted of felonies through the criminal justice system, with all its various procedural protections. Under *Richardson*, this process ends their fundamental right to vote. But, even if this process did not negate their right to vote entirely, it would at least greatly reduce the constitutional importance of their interest.

Moreover, Alabama law already provides the same kind of procedural safeguards—notice, right to appeal, etc.—that are used in other areas to reduce the risk of an erroneous deprivation of a right. Although Plaintiffs complain that the registrars are not lawyers, “[t]he Due Process Clause ‘has never been thought to require that the neutral and detached trier of fact be law trained or a judicial or

administrative officer.” *Washington v. Harper*, 494 U.S. 210, 231 (1990) (quoting *Parham v. J.R.*, 442 U.S. 584, 607 (1979)). If the Board of Registrars declines to register an applicant, he or she has the right to appeal. *See* ALA. CODE § 17-3-55. If the Board of Registrars decides to remove someone from the voting list, that person “must be notified by certified mail sent to the voter’s last known address of the board’s intention to strike his or her name from the list,” and he or she has the right to appeal. ALA. CODE § 17-4-3; Doc. 1 ¶ 212; *Williams v. Lide*, 628 So. 2d 531, 534 (Ala. 1993). In a similar case, the Fifth Circuit “refuse[d] to impose the requirement of a pre-disenfranchisement hearing on election boards” because “mandat[ing] a hearing as a prerequisite to any action by the Election Board would cost the state substantial time and money, and it would not guarantee, any more than the current mechanism, that only felons within the statute are disenfranchised.” *Williams*, 677 F.2d at 515.

In fact, in Plaintiffs’ view, there is *no* additional procedural safeguard that can effect a cure. Plaintiffs do not request that the Court enjoin Defendants to follow any additional procedural steps before removing voters or declining to register them.¹⁵ Instead, Plaintiffs’ position is that registrars must simply stop “denying any voter registration applications” or “removing any voters from the voter registration rolls on the basis of felony convictions.” Doc. 1 at 56-57. The State obviously has a strong interest in avoiding the only “additional procedure” offered

¹⁵ Plaintiffs suggest, on information and belief, that “a voter applicant’s notice and opportunity to be heard is not uniformly enforced in Alabama.” Doc. 1 ¶ 213. A claim that state officers are violating state law is a claim that must be made in state court. *See Pennhurst State Sch. & Hosp.*, 465 U.S. at 123.

by Plaintiffs—ceasing to enforce Alabama law in its entirety. *See Logan v. Zimmerman Brush Co.*, 455 U.S. 422, 436 (1982) (noting practicality of additional procedural safeguards is an appropriate judicial consideration).

Fifth, Plaintiffs cannot complain about the lack of due process when they have not availed themselves of all procedures allowed in state court. “[U]nlike substantive due process violations, procedural due process violations do not become complete ‘unless and until the state refuses to provide due process.’” *McKinney v. Pate*, 20 F.3d 1550, 1562 (11th Cir. 1994). For this reason, “even if [a felon] suffered a procedural deprivation at the hands of a [registrar], he has not suffered a violation of his procedural due process rights unless and until the State of [Alabama] refuses to make available a means to remedy the deprivation.” *Id.* at 1563. Here, the State provides extensive avenues for appellate review such that a person who is wrongfully removed from a voting list or denied voter registration may still vote. *See* ALA. CODE § 17-3-55; *see also id.* § 17-10-2 (procedures for casting provisional ballot). Plaintiffs have inexplicably declined to pursue those remedies. *See Williams*, 677 F.2d at 515 (no due process violation when felon “chose to disregard the avenues of procedural protection afforded by the state”); *Dodge v. Evans*, 716 P.2d 270, 276 (Utah 1985) (“Due process does not require an administrative hearing when a judicial hearing is available simply for the asking.”).

V. Alabama law does not violate the Ex Post Facto Clause or Eighth Amendment (Count 11 & Count 12).

Counts 11 and 12 argue that felon disenfranchisement is a form of criminal punishment that cannot be imposed retroactively under the Ex Post Facto Clause and cannot be imposed at all because of the prohibition on “cruel and unusual punishment” under the Eighth Amendment. *See* Doc. 1 ¶¶ 233–44.

These claims fail for several reasons.

First, these claims suffer from the same flaw as Plaintiffs’ Fourteenth and First Amendment claims: “the Court would have to conclude that the same Constitution that recognizes felon disenfranchisement under § 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment also prohibits disenfranchisement under other amendments.” *Farrakhan*, 987 F. Supp. at 1314.

Second, these claims are precluded because the Supreme Court has held that felon-disenfranchisement is not punishment. *Simmons v. Galvin*, 575 F.3d 24, 43 (1st Cir. 2009). In *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86 (1958) (plurality opinion), the plurality opinion used felon-disenfranchisement as an example of a restriction that is *not* punitive and would *not* violate the Ex Post Facto Clause:

[A] statute has been considered nonpenal if it imposes a disability, not to punish, but to accomplish some other legitimate governmental purpose. . . . The point may be illustrated by the situation of an ordinary felon. A person who commits a bank robbery, for instance, loses his right to liberty and often his right to vote. If, in the exercise of the power to protect banks, both sanctions were imposed for the purpose of punishing bank robbers, the statutes authorizing both disabilities would be penal. But because the purpose of the latter statute is to designate a reasonable ground of eligibility for voting, this law is sustained as a nonpenal exercise of the power to regulate the franchise.

Id. at 96–97. Only a punitive measure can violate the Ex Post Facto Clause or Eighth Amendment. *See, e.g., Smith v. Doe*, 538 U.S. 84, 92 (2003); *see also United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739 (1987) (holding preventative detention under the Bail Reform Act was permissible because it was regulatory and preventative, rather than punitive). Accordingly, Courts have universally held that felon-disenfranchisement does not violate the Ex Post Facto Clause or Eighth Amendment. *See Simmons*, 575 F.3d at 43 (Ex Post Facto); *Green v. Bd. of Elections*, 380 F.2d 445 (2d Cir. 1967) *cert. denied*, 389 U.S. 1048 (1968) (Eighth Amendment); *King v. City of Boston*, 2004 WL 1070573 (D. Mass. May 13, 2004) (Ex Post Facto); *Farrakhan v. Locke*, 987 F. Supp. at 1314 (Eighth Amendment); *Kronlund v. Honstein*, 327 F. Supp. 71, 74 (N.D. Ga. 1971) (three-judge court) (Eighth Amendment).

Third, these claims fail for a host of other reasons specific to each count and each plaintiff. Disenfranchisement is neither cruel nor unusual. It has been common throughout history and remains common in the United States. *See supra* 14–15. And Alabama felons’ rights may be restored when they satisfy the terms of their sentence. *See supra* 22. With respect to the Ex Post Facto claim, Alabama’s 1996 amendment had no relevant retroactive effect because Alabama’s 1901 Constitution already disenfranchised *all* felons.¹⁶ The 1996 amendment *reduced* the scope of disenfranchisement; it did not disenfranchise anyone who was not already

¹⁶ None of Plaintiffs were convicted of crimes before 1901. Plaintiff King is the only plaintiff who was convicted before the 1996 amendment took effect, and she was already disenfranchised as a murderer under the 1901 Constitution. Doc. 1 ¶ 49.

disenfranchised by the 1901 Constitution. For its part, the 2012 amendment also had no retroactive effect because it simply maintained the status quo.

VI. Although Alabama does not have a legal financial obligations requirement, States may require felons to pay legal financial obligations before restoring their right to vote (Counts 13, 14, & 15).

Counts 13, 14, and 15 of the Complaint challenge as unconstitutional the expedited procedure for felons to re-secure the right to vote under Alabama Code § 15-22-36.1. Specifically, the Complaint contends that the State cannot “require[] an otherwise eligible Alabama citizen to pay all legal financial obligations” or “fines and fees” before restoring the right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, or (with respect to federal elections) the Twenty-Fourth Amendment. *See* Complaint ¶¶ 245–60.

These theories fail for several reasons.

As an initial matter, Alabama law does not actually require a felon to pay all legal financial obligations (“LFOs”) before restoring his or her rights. This requirement applies to the expedited process for the restoration of voting rights under Alabama Code § 15-22-36.1, but the availability of that process does not affect the “right of any person to apply to the board for a pardon with restoration of voting rights pursuant to Section 15-22-36.” ALA. CODE § 15-22-36.1. In fact, some felons are statutorily excluded from the expedited process and must go through the full pardon process regardless of whether they have paid court costs and restitution. ALA. CODE § 15-22-36.1(g) (exclusion for those convicted of murder, rape, sodomy, *etc.*). For persons who are not eligible for the expedited procedure, the Board of

Pardons and Paroles has the power to restore “civil and political rights” by “grant[ing] pardons” under Alabama Code § 15-22-36. It also has the independent power “to remit fines and forfeitures.” *Id.* The availability of a pardon under Alabama Code § 15-22-36 dooms these claims about the constitutionality of the additional expedited procedure. *See Johnson*, 405 F.3d at 1214 n.1 (“voting rights restoration scheme” does not “violate[] constitutional and statutory prohibitions against poll taxes” because “[a] felon who has completed his sentence may apply for clemency to have his civil rights restored”).

Nonetheless, even if Alabama law did require a felon to pay LFOs as a condition to restore his or her voting rights, that requirement would not violate any provision of the United States Constitution or the Voting Rights Act.

Fourteenth Amendment. Requiring felons to pay LFOs does not violate the Equal Protection Clause. Because of *Richardson’s* reading of the Fourteenth Amendment, the old Fifth Circuit held that the “selective disenfranchisement *or reenfranchisement* of convicted felons must pass the standard level of scrutiny applied to state laws . . . a rational relationship to the achieving of a legitimate state interest.” *Shepherd*, 575 F.2d at 1114–15 (emphasis added). The State has several legitimate interests that are rationally related to the requirement that felons pay all restitution and fees before having their rights restored: (1) encouraging felons to pay full restitution to their victims so that victims are made whole, (2) protecting the ballot box from felons who continue to break the law by not abiding by enforceable court orders, (3) withholding the restoration of voting rights

from felons who have not completed their entire sentence, and (4) a determination that only those convicted felons who have fully paid restitution are sufficiently rehabilitated to be entitled to vote. Conditioning reenfranchisement on the payment of court costs, restitution, *etc.*, is rationally related to these state interests. *See Harvey*, 605 F.3d at 1079 (“We have little trouble concluding that Arizona has a rational basis for restoring voting rights only to those felons who have completed the terms of their sentences, which includes the payment of any fines or restitution orders.”); *Johnson v. Bredesen*, 579 F. Supp. 2d 1044, 1054 (M.D. Tenn. 2008) (dismissing equal protection claim on this ground); *Johnson v. Bush*, 214 F. Supp. 2d 1333, 1343 (S.D. Fla. 2002) (“The Court finds that victim restitution is a crucial part of the debt the convicted felon owes to both the victim and society.”), *aff’d on other grounds*, 405 F.3d 1214 (11th Cir. 2005) (en banc); *Madison v. State*, 163 P.3d 757, 770 (Wash. 2007) (finding “rational relationship between requiring felons to satisfy all of the terms of their sentences, including full payment of their LFOs” and legitimate state interest).

Twenty-Fourth Amendment/Poll Tax. A requirement to pay all LFOs also does not violate the Twenty-Fourth Amendment. The Amendment provides: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.” Insofar as we are aware, no court has ever applied this provision outside of the

context of an explicit and unambiguous poll tax. *Compare Harper v. Va. Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663 (1966) (striking down poll tax) *with Gonzalez v. Arizona*, 485 F.3d 1041, 1049 (9th Cir. 2007) (rejecting argument that requirement that citizens spend money to obtain documents necessary to register to vote was tax on voting). Instead, courts have uniformly held that fees imposed on the restoration of felon voting rights are not poll taxes because they are not a condition to exercise a constitutional right but a condition to regain a right that was constitutionally removed. *See Harvey*, 605 F.3d at 1080 (“Having lost their right to vote, they now have no cognizable Twenty–Fourth Amendment claim until their voting rights are restored.”); *Howard v. Gilmore*, 2000 WL 203984, at *2, (4th Cir. Feb. 23, 2000) (“it is not [plaintiff’s] right to vote upon which payment of a fee is being conditioned; rather, it is the restoration of his civil rights upon which the payment of a fee is being conditioned”); *Johnson*, 214 F. Supp. 2d at 1333 (“The victim restitution requirement is not a special fee that they must pay in order to exercise a right already existing in them, but a requirement made within the authority of the State to begin the process of having their civil rights fully restored.”).

Voting Rights Act. In addition to the fact that Alabama law does not actually impose an LFO requirement, Plaintiffs’ claim under the Voting Rights Act fails for two reasons.

First, as the en banc Eleventh Circuit held in *Johnson*, the Voting Rights Act does not allow a results claim about felon disenfranchisement. *See Johnson*, 405 F.3d at 1234. The Complaint suggests that *Johnson* is somehow distinguishable

because Count 15 challenges the conditions of *re-enfranchisement* instead of the conditions of *dis-enfranchisement*. Doc. 1 ¶ 259. But the theory of the Complaint admits no difference between the two. It expressly claims that “Alabama Code 15-22-36.1(a)(3) disproportionately *disenfranchises* black citizens” by making it disproportionately difficult for black felons to be re-enfranchised. Doc. 1 ¶ 258 (emphasis added).

Moreover, the holding of *Johnson* is that a state law that restricts felons from voting—whether on the front end or back end—is simply not a “voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure” under the terms of the Voting Rights Act. 52 U.S.C. § 10301. The motivating factor in *Johnson* was the Supreme Court’s admonition that the Fourteenth Amendment expressly allows the disenfranchisement of felons. And, as the Washington Supreme Court explained, a challenge to a re-enfranchisement statute is no different from a challenge to a disenfranchisement scheme:

[I]t is not Washington’s *re-enfranchisement* statute that denies felons the right to vote but rather the continuing applicability of its *disenfranchisement* scheme. . . . [W]e conclude that the requirement that felons pay their LFOs should not be divorced from the context in which that requirement arose, which was as a result of the individual’s commission of a felony.

Madison, 163 P.3d at 771. *See also Harvey*, 605 F.3d at 1079. It makes no sense to say that “Congress never intended the Voting Rights Act to reach felon disenfranchisement provisions,” *Johnson*, 405 F.3d at 1232, and at the same time conclude that Congress did intend the Voting Rights Act to reach the conditions a state imposes on felon re-enfranchisement.

Second, even if Plaintiffs could bring a Section Two claim, they have not sufficiently pleaded one. The relevant factual allegations are that “blacks are 10% more likely to have a non-zero LFO balance” and “16% more likely to have their voting rights applications denied due to outstanding LFOs.” Doc. 1 ¶ 143. Even for courts—unlike the Eleventh Circuit—that allow a Section Two claim over felon disenfranchisement, bare statistical disparities like these have been held insufficient to sustain such a claim. *See Wesley v. Collins*, 791 F.2d 1255 (6th Cir. 1986) (disproportionate impact insufficient); *Howard v. Gilmore*, 2000 WL 203984 (4th Cir. Feb. 23, 2000) (affirming dismissal because of lack of nexus between race and disenfranchisement). Even in the Ninth Circuit (the only circuit that still allows a Section Two challenge to felon disenfranchisement), a plaintiff “bringing a section 2 VRA challenge to a felon disenfranchisement law” must show that the “system is infected by intentional discrimination.” *Farrakhan v. Gregoire*, 623 F.3d 990, 993 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc). *See also id.* at 995–96 (Thomas, J., concurring). Plaintiffs have made no such allegations here—about the Alabama criminal justice system or the process for re-enfranchisement. Finally, the alleged statistical disparity here—roughly 10%—is not even that significant. *See Swain v. Alabama*, 380 U.S. 202, 208–09 (1965) (“We cannot say that purposeful discrimination based on race alone is satisfactorily proved by showing that an identifiable group in a community is under-represented by as much as 10%.”), *overruled on other grounds by Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79, 90–96 (1986).

CONCLUSION

The Court should dismiss each and every count in the Complaint for the failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on November 16, 2016, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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Exhibit A

Act No. 95-443

H. 38 – Rep. Venable

AN ACT

To replace the language in Article VIII of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 by repealing the existing Article VIII and proposing a new Article VIII; to provide eligibility requirements for voting; and to provide that the Legislature would, by statute, provide for registration to vote, secrecy in voting, the administration of elections, and the nomination of candidates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

Section 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, is proposed and shall become valid as a part thereof when approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon and in accordance with Sections 284, 285, and 287 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Article VIII of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following article shall be adopted.

ARTICLE VIII

Suffrage and Elections

(a) Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and has resided in this state and in a county thereof for the time provided by law, if registered as provided by law, shall have the right to vote in the county of his or her residence. The Legislature may prescribe reasonable and nondiscriminatory requirements as prerequisites to registration for voting. The Legislature shall, by statute, prescribe a procedure by which eligible citizens can register to vote.

(b) No person convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude, or who is mentally incompetent, shall be qualified to vote until restoration of civil and political rights or removal of disability.

(c) The Legislature shall by law provide for the registration of voters, absentee voting, secrecy in voting, the administration of elections, and the nomination of candidates.

Section 2. An election upon the proposed amendment shall be held in accordance with Sections 284 and 285 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, and the general election laws of this state.

Section 3. The appropriate election official shall assign a ballot number for the proposed constitutional amendment on the election ballot and shall set forth the following description of the

substance or subject matter of the proposed constitutional amendment:

"Proposing an amendment of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, repealing Article VIII, relating to suffrage and elections. The amendment would repeal the existing Article VIII, and provide that, in accordance with constitutional requirements, suffrage would extend to residents who are citizens, 18 years of age or older who have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude. This amendment would further provide that the Legislature would provide for certain voting procedures by statute.

(Proposed by Act _____)"

This description shall be followed by the following language:

"Yes () No ()."

Passed the House May 4, 1995

Passed the Senate July 26, 1995

Act No. 95-444

H. 698 – Rep. Clouse

AN ACT

To alter, rearrange, and extend the boundary lines and corporate limits of the City of Ozark in Dale County.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

Section 1. The boundary lines and corporate limits of the City of Ozark in Dale County are altered, rearranged, and extended to include within the corporate limits of the city, in addition to the lands now included, all of the following territory:

EXHIBIT "Q"

Beginning at the northeast corner of the NW1/4 of the SE1/4, Sec. 22, T5N, R24E, Dale County, Alabama at a point on the present boundary of the Corporate Limits of the City of Ozark, Dale County, Alabama and running thence S 0°52'00"E 1330.99 feet to the southeast corner of said forty; thence N 89°45'39"W 2642.46 feet along the south line of said forty and the NE1/4 of the SW1/4 to a point; thence S 4°26'07"E 430.00 feet to a point; thence N 89°45'39"W 703.15 feet to the west line of the NE1/4 of the SW1/4; thence S 0°50'49"E 1341.02 feet to a point; thence N 89°58'43"W 1321.37 feet to the southwest corner of Sec. 22, T5N, R24E, Dale County, Alabama; thence S 1°11'12"E 1332.87 feet along the east section line of Sec. 28, T5N, R24E, Dale County, Alabama to the southeast corner of the NE1/4 of the NE1/4; thence N 89°15'06"W 1305.28 feet along the south line of said forty to a point; thence S

Exhibit B

**CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS FOR GENERAL ELECTION
HELD ON NOVEMBER 8, 1994 FOR MEMBERS
OF THE ALABAMA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

STATE OF ALABAMA

I, Jim Bennett, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, having custody of the Great and Principal Seal of said State, do hereby certify that as appears on record in this office, the pages hereto attached, contain a true, accurate and literal copy of election results filed in the Office of the Secretary of State for the 1994 General Election.

District No. 1, Nelson R. Starkey, Jr.; District No. 2, James H. Hamilton; District No. 3, Marcel Black; District No. 4, Nelson Papucci; District No. 5, Tommy Carter; District No. 6, Lee Jorgensen; District No. 7, Sam Letson; District No. 8, Bill J. Dukes; District No. 9, Paul Parker; District No. 10, James C. Haney; District No. 11, Tom Drake; District No. 12, Neal Morrison; District No. 13, Thomas E. Hogan; District No. 14, Ken Guin; District No. 15, Johnny L. Curry; District No. 16, Sam Collins; District No. 17, Michael J. Millican; District No. 18, Johnny Mack Morrow; District No. 19, Laura Hall; District No. 20, Howard Sanderford; District No. 21, Randy Hinshaw; District No. 22, Albert Hall; District No. 23, John Robinson; District No. 24, Ralph Burke; District No. 25, Howard Hawk; District No. 26, W. F. McDaniel; District No. 27, Jim Murphree; District No. 28, Joe M. Ford; District No. 29, John G. Page; District No. 30, Blaine Galliher; District No. 31, Jack B. Venable; District No. 32, Barbara B. Boyd; District No. 33, Ronald G. Johnson; District No. 34, Gerald Willis; District No. 35, Larry P. Sims; District No. 36, Mike Rogers; District No. 37, Richard J. Laird; District No. 38, William P. (Bill) Fuller, Jr.; District No. 39, Richard J. Lindsey; District No. 40, Al Knight; District No. 41, Mike Hill; District No. 42, Curtis Smith; District No. 43, Allen Sanderson; District No. 44, Arthur Payne; District No. 45, Albert G. Morton; District No. 46, Jim Carns; District No. 47, Mark L. Gaines; District No. 48, John Hawkins; District No. 49, Dave Thomas; District No. 50, Jim Townsend; District No. 51, Tony Petelos; District No. 52, John W. Rogers, Jr.; District No. 53, Demetrius C. Newton; District No. 54, George Perdue; District No. 55, Warren A. Minnifield; District No. 56, Lawrence McAdory; District No. 57, Tommy L. Houston; District No. 58, Earnest Johnson; District No. 59, Lewis G. Spratt; District No. 60, John R. Hilliard; District No. 61, Allen Layson; District No. 62, Gerald Allen; District No. 63, Tim Parker; District No. 64, James E. Warren; District No. 65, Jeff Dolbare; District No. 66, Frank P. White; District No. 67, Edward A. Maull; District No. 68, Thomas E. Jackson; District No. 69, James L. Thomas; District No. 70, Bryant Melton; District No. 71, Lucius Black; District No. 72, Andrew Hayden; District No. 73, Perry O. Hooper, Jr.; District No. 74, Bob McKee; District No. 75, Greg Wren; District No. 76, Thad McClammy; District No. 77, John F. Knight, Jr.; District No. 78, Alvin Holmes; District No. 79, Pete Turnham; District No. 80, Lesley Vance; District No. 81, Betty Carol Graham; District No. 82, Thomas Reed; District No. 83, George Bandy; District No. 84, James S. Clark; District No. 85, Locy Baker; District No. 86, Joe R. Carothers, Jr.; District No. 87, Riley Seibenhener; District No. 88, H. Mac Gipson, Jr.; District

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION
1st Day

5

No. 89, Steve Flowers; District No. 90, Charles O. Newton; District No. 91, Garreth Moore; District No. 92, Seth Hammett; District No. 93, Steve Clouse; District No. 94, Walter E. Penry, Jr.; District No. 95, Stephen A. McMillan; District No. 96, Michael E. Box; District No. 97, Yvonne Kennedy; District No. 98, William Clark; District No. 99, James E. Buskey; District No. 100, Victor Gaston; District No. 101, Chris Pringle; District No. 102, J. E. Turner; District No. 103, Joseph Mitchell; District No. 104, Mike Dean; District No. 105, R. P. (Phil) Crigler, Jr.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on this day.



January 6, 1995
Date

JIM BENNETT
Secretary of State

OATH OF OFFICE

The Oath of Office prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Alabama was administered to the above Representatives-elect by the Honorable Gorman Houston, Justice, Alabama Supreme Court.

ROLL CALL

On a call of the roll of the House, the following members answered to their names:

Mr. Speaker, Allen, Baker, Bandy, Black (L), Black (M), Box, Boyd, Burke, Buskey, Carns, Carothers, Carter, Clark (W), Clouse, Collins, Crigler, Curry, Dean, Dolbare, Drake, Dukes, Flowers, Ford, Fuller, Gaines, Galliher, Gaston, Gipson, Graham, Guin, Hall (A), Hall (L), Hamilton, Hammett, Haney, Hawk, Hayden, Hill, Hilliard, Hinshaw, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Houston, Jackson, Johnson (E), Johnson (R), Jorgensen, Kennedy, Knight (A), Knight (J), Laird, Layson, Letson, Lindsey, Maull, McAdory, McClammy, McDaniel, McKee, McMillan, Melton, Millican, Minnifield, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Morrow, Morton, Murphree, Newton (C), Newton (D), Page, Papucci, Parker (P), Parker (T), Payne, Penry, Perdue, Petelos, Pringle, Reed, Robinson, Rogers (J), Rogers (M), Sanderford, Sanderson, Seibenhener, Sims, Smith, Spratt, Starkey, Thomas (D), Thomas (J), Townsend, Turner, Turnham, Vance, Venable, Warren, White, Willis and Wren.

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A quorum was present.

The House then proceeded with the election of its permanent officers.

**REGULAR SESSION
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Nay:

Representatives Buskey, Kennedy, Knight (J) and Thomas (J).

4

PERMISSION GRANTED

Permission was granted for the Journal to reflect that Representative Smith intended to vote "Yea" on passage of the bill, H. 53, as amended.

BUDGET ISOLATION RESOLUTION ADOPTED

On motion of Representative Venable, the Budget Isolation Resolution relating to the bill, H. 38, was adopted.

Yeas 78; Nays 2.

Yea:

Mr. Speaker, Allen, Baker, Black (M), Box, Boyd, Burke, Carns, Carothers, Carter, Clouse, Collins, Crigler, Curry, Dean, Dolbare, Drake, Dukes, Flowers, Ford, Fuller, Gaston, Gipson, Graham, Guin, Hall (A), Hall (L), Hammett, Haney, Hawk, Hawkins, Hayden, Hill, Hinshaw, Hogan, Houston, Johnson (R), Jorgensen, Knight (A), Laird, Layson, Lindsey, Maull, McAdory, McDaniel, McKee, Melton, Millican, Minnifield, Morrison, Morrow, Morton, Murphree, Newton (C), Papucci, Parker (P), Parker (T), Payne, Petelos, Pringle, Reed, Robinson, Rogers (J), Rogers (M), Sanderford, Sanderson, Seibenhener, Sims, Smith, Starkey, Thomas (D), Townsend, Turnham, Vance, Venable, Warren, White and Wren.

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Nay:

Representatives Johnson (E) and Spratt.

- 2

And the bill:

H. 38. To replace the language in Article VIII of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 by repealing the existing Article VIII and proposing a new Article VIII; to provide eligibility requirements for voting; and to provide that the Legislature would, by statute, provide for registration to vote, secrecy in voting, the administration of elections, and the nomination of candidates.

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was read a third time at length and passed, and ordered sent forthwith to the Senate without engrossment.

Yeas 79; Nays 0.

Yea:

Mr. Speaker, Allen, Baker, Black (L), Black (M), Box, Burke, Carns, Carothers, Carter, Clouse, Collins, Crigler, Curry, Dean, Dolbare, Drake, Dukes, Ford, Fuller, Gaston, Gipson, Graham, Guin, Hall (A), Hall (L), Hammett, Haney, Hawk, Hawkins, Hayden, Hill, Hinshaw, Hogan, Hooper, Johnson (E), Johnson (R), Jorgensen, Knight (A), Laird, Layson, Lindsey, Maull, McAdory, McDaniel, McKee, Millican, Minnifield, Mitchell, Morrison, Morrow, Morton, Murphree, Newton (C), Page, Papucci, Parker (P), Parker (T), Payne, Petelos, Pringle, Robinson, Rogers (J), Rogers (M), Sanderford, Sanderson, Seibenhener, Sims, Smith, Starkey, Thomas (D), Townsend, Turnham, Vance, Venable, Warren, White, Willis and Wren.

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BUDGET ISOLATION RESOLUTION ADOPTED

On motion of Representative Hill, the Budget Isolation Resolution relating to the bill, H. 325, was adopted.

Yeas 97; Nays 0.

Yea:

Mr. Speaker, Allen, Baker, Bandy, Black (M), Box, Boyd, Burke, Buskey, Carns, Carothers, Carter, Clark (W), Clouse, Collins, Crigler, Curry, Dean, Dolbare, Drake, Dukes, Flowers, Ford, Fuller, Galliher, Gaston, Gipson, Graham, Guin, Hall (A), Hall (L), Hamilton, Hammett, Haney, Hawk, Hawkins, Hayden, Hill, Hilliard, Hinshaw, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Houston, Jackson, Johnson (E), Johnson (R), Jorgensen, Kennedy, Knight (A), Knight (J), Laird, Layson, Lindsey, Maull, McAdory, McClammy, McDaniel, McKee, McMillan, Melton, Millican, Minnifield, Mitchell, Morrison, Morrow, Morton, Murphree, Newton (C), Newton (D), Page, Papucci, Parker (P), Parker (T), Payne, Penry, Petelos, Pringle, Reed, Robinson, Rogers (J), Rogers (M), Sanderford, Sanderson, Seibenhener, Smith, Spratt, Starkey, Thomas (D), Thomas (J), Townsend, Turnham, Vance, Venable, Warren, White and Wren.

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**REGULAR SESSION
29th Day**

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S. 620. To amend Section 11-98-5 of the Code of Alabama 1975, which relates to emergency telephone service charges; to specify that the maximum tariff rate may be based on the maximum tariff rate charged by any service supplier in the district; and to provide for retroactive effect.

McDOWELL LEE
Secretary

SIGNING OF SENATE BILL

The Speaker of the House, in the presence of the House, immediately after the title had been publicly read by the Clerk, the reading at length having been dispensed with by a two-thirds vote of a quorum present, signed the Bill, the title of which is set out in the foregoing Message from the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the following House Bill and returns same herewith to the House:

H. 38. To replace the language in Article VIII of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 by repealing the existing Article VIII and proposing a new Article VIII; to provide eligibility requirements for voting; and to provide that the Legislature would, by statute, provide for registration to vote, secrecy in voting, the administration of elections, and the nomination of candidates.

McDOWELL LEE
Secretary

S. 454 RESUMED

SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED

The question was then on the adoption of the substitute previously offered by Representative Laird to the bill, S. 454, and the substitute was adopted.

Yeas 64; Nays 21.

Yea:

Mr. Speaker, Allen, Bandy, Buskey, Clouse, Collins, Crigler, Curry, Dean, Dolbare, Dukes, Flowers, Ford, Gaines, Galliher, Gaston, Gipson, Graham, Guin, Hamilton, Hammett, Hayden, Hill, Hilliard, Hogan, Hooper, Johnson (E),

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE, 1995
1st Day

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

At the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, the following Certificate of Election from the Secretary of State was read, to-wit:

STATE OF ALABAMA

I, Jim Bennett, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, having custody of the Great and Principal Seal of said State, do hereby certify that:

Pursuant to the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended, the results of the General Election held in Alabama on November 8, 1994, were opened and counted and the results so tabulated are attached hereto listing those duly elected members of the Alabama State Senate as follows:

District 1, Bobby Denton; District 2, Tom Butler; District 3, Tommy Ed Roberts; District 4, Don Hale; District 5, Charles Davidson; District 6, Roger Bedford; District 7, Dewayne Freeman; District 8, Lowell Barron; District 9, Hinton Mitchem; District 10, Roy Smith; District 11, Dell Hill; District 12, Doug Ghee; District 13, Gerald Dial; District 14, Bill Armistead; District 15, John Amari; District 16, J. T. "Jabo" Waggoner; District 17, Jack Biddle, III; District 18, Roger M. Smitherman; District 19, Edward "E.B." McClain; District 20, Sundra Escott-Russell; District 21, Phil Poole; District 22, Pat Lindsey; District 23, Hank Sanders; District 24, Charles Steele, Jr.; District 25, Larry Dixon; District 26, Charles D. Langford; District 27, T.D. (Ted) Little; District 28, George Clay; District 29, Chip Bailey; District 30, "Walking" Wendell Mitchell; District 31, Dwight Adams; District 32, Albert Lipscomb; District 33, Michael A. Figures; District 34, Hap Myers; District 35, Steve Windom.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be affixed hereto, at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on this 6th day of January, 1995.

JIM BENNETT,
Secretary of State
State of Alabama.

OATH OF OFFICE

Upon the request of the Secretary of the Senate, the Honorable McDowell Lee, the following Senators-elect came forward, presented their credentials, and the Honorable Richard L. Holmes administered to them the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of the State, and each Senator-elect came forward and subscribed his name to the oath of office as follows:

REGULAR SESSION
5th Day

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By Rep. Curry:

H. 53. To amend Section 17-4-132, Code of Alabama 1975, to remove the requirement that a voter be notified by certified mail before the voter's name is purged from the registration list for committing a felony involving moral turpitude.

And sends same herewith to the Senate for its consideration.

GREG PAPPAS,
Clerk.

HOUSE MESSAGE

The House Bill, the title of which is set out in the foregoing Message from the House, was read one time and referred to appropriate Standing Committee, as follows:

HB 53 - to the Committee on Constitution, Campaign Finance,
Ethics, and Elections

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. President:

The House has originated and passed the following House Bill and ordered same sent forthwith to the Senate without engrossment:

By Rep. Venable:

H. 38. To replace the language in Article VIII of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 by repealing the existing Article VIII and proposing a new Article VIII; to provide eligibility requirements for voting; and to provide that the Legislature would, by statute, provide for registration to vote, secrecy in voting, the administration of elections, and the nomination of candidates.

GREG PAPPAS,
Clerk.

HOUSE MESSAGE

The House Bill, the title of which is set out in the foregoing Mes-

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JOURNAL OF THE SENATE, 1995

29th Day

County may participate in the Employees' Retirement System in lieu of participating in a supernumerary program or system.

Also:

S. 595. To alter, rearrange, and extend the boundary lines and corporate limits of the City of Decatur in Morgan County and Limestone County.

Also:

S. 619. Relating to Montgomery County; to amend Section 11 of Act No. 591, H. 972 of the 1965 Regular Session (Acts 1965, p. 1104), providing for the installation and maintenance of an improved system of indexing and recording documents affecting the title to real property and other documents in the office of the judge of probate in the county, and to further provide for the recording fee.

PAT LINDSEY,
Chairperson.

SIGNING OF BILLS

The Presiding Officer of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate, after the reading thereof at length had been dispensed with by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of the Senate present, and immediately after their titles had been publicly read at length by the Secretary of the Senate, signed the foregoing Bills, the titles of which are set out in the foregoing report from the Committee on Rules.

BUDGET ISOLATION RESOLUTION

Senator Poole requested and received permission to suspend the Rules in order to bring up the Bill, HB 38.

Senator Poole, B.I.R., HB 38, adopted.

Yeas 27 Nays 0

Yeas:

Senators:

Adams, Armistead, Bailey, Bedford, Biddle, Butler, Clay, Davidson, Denton, Dial, Dixon, Escott-Russell, Freeman, Hale, Langford, Lindsey, Lipscomb, McClain, Mitchell, Mitchem, Myers, Poole, Roberts, Sanders, Smith, Smitherman, and Windom

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Nays:

- 0

REGULAR SESSION
29th Day

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BILLS ON THIRD READING RESUMED

THE BILL:

H. 38. To replace the language in Article VIII of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 by repealing the existing Article VIII and proposing a new Article VIII; to provide eligibility requirements for voting; and to provide that the Legislature would, by statute, provide for registration to vote, secrecy in voting, the administration of elections, and the nomination of candidates.

was read a third time at length as required by the Constitution and passed.

Yeas 27 Nays 0

Yeas:

Senators:

Adams, Armistead, Bailey, Bedford, Biddle, Butler, Clay, Davidson, Denton, Dial, Dixon, Escott-Russell, Freeman, Hale, Langford, Lindsey, Lipscomb, McClain, Mitchell, Mitchem, Myers, Poole, Roberts, Sanders, Smith, Smitherman, and Windom

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Nays:

- 0

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. President:

The Speaker of the House having signed the following House Bill, your signature thereto is requested.

H. 682. To authorize any Class 1 municipality to grant pension benefit increases to participants in former municipality retirement systems and to provide for related matters.

GREG PAPPAS,
Clerk.

SIGNING OF BILLS

The Presiding Officer of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate, after the reading thereof at length had been dispensed with by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of the Senate present, and immediately after its title had been publicly read at length by the Secretary of the Senate, signed the foregoing Bill, the title of which is set out in the foregoing Message from the House.

Exhibit C

CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS

Primary Election
June 4, 1996
Constitutional Amendments

I, Jim Bennett, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, having custody of the Great and Principal Seal of said State, do hereby certify that pursuant to Chapter 17 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, we, the undersigned, hereby certify that the results of the constitutional amendment election held in Alabama on Tuesday, June 4, 1996, were opened and counted by us and that the results so tabulated are recorded on the following pages.

In Testimony Whereby, I have hereunto set me hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Alabama, at the Alabama State House, in the City of Montgomery on this day.



Fob James, Jr.
Fob James
Governor

6/19/96
Date

Jeff Sessions
Jeff Sessions
Attorney General

6/19/96
Date

Jim Bennett
Jim Bennett
Secretary of State

6/19/96
Date

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Primary Election
June 4, 1996

Amendment 1 -

Proposing an amendment of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, repealing Article VIII, relating to suffrage and elections. The amendment would repeal the existing Article VIII, and provide that, in accordance with constitutional requirements, suffrage would extend to residents who are citizens, 18 years of age or older who have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude. This amendment would further provide that the Legislature would provide for certain voting procedures by statute. (Proposed by Act 95-443)

*Yes - 297,261
No - 95,612

Amendment 2 -

Proposing an amendment of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to provide for the addition of impeachment under Article VII, Section 173, in addition to proceedings by the Judicial Inquiry Commission and the Court of the Judiciary as a means for removal of Supreme Court Justices and appellate judges. (Proposed by Act 95-646)

*Yes - 286,462
No - 110,707

Amendment 3 -

Proposing an amendment of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to provide further for the composition and powers of the Judicial Inquiry Commission and the Court of the Judiciary; and to provide further for appealing a decision of the Court of the Judiciary. (Proposed by Act 95-647)

*Yes - 238,337
No - 139,766

Amendment 4 -

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to require the approval of both houses of the Legislature before an order of a state court which requires disbursement of state funds is binding on the state or on any state official. (Proposed by Act 95-651)

*Yes - 257,845
No - 136,517

Exhibit D

**ALABAMA LAWS
(and Joint Resolutions)
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA
PASSED AT THE
REGULAR SESSION, 2011
VOL. 2**



**ROBERT BENTLEY, Governor
KAY IVEY, Lieutenant Governor
DEL MARSH, President Pro-Tem of the Senate
MIKE HUBBARD, Speaker of the House
VICTOR GASTON, Speaker Pro-Tem of the House
PATRICK HARRIS, Secretary of the Senate
GREG PAPPAS, Clerk of the House**

**WITH AN INDEX PREPARED BY THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE**

The undersigned, as Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, does hereby certify that this book contains bills and joint resolutions enacted at the 2011 Regular Session of the Legislature of Alabama and is the official publication of such acts.

Beth Chapman
Secretary of State

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Section 20. This act shall become effective on October 1, 2011.

Approved June 9, 2011

Time: 6:10 P.M.

Act No. 2011-656

HB64 - Representatives
Wallace, Hubbard (M),
Collins, Patterson, Rich,
Nordgren, Buttram, Merrill,
Treadaway, Johnson (R),
Roberts, Henry, Bridges,
Gaston, Johnson (K),
Chesteen, Sanderford,
Williams (D), McClendon,
Wren, Williams (J), Williams
(P), Baughn, Moore (B), Long
and Canfield

AN ACT

To propose an amendment to Amendment 579 to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 177 of the Official Recompile of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, to provide that the right of individuals to vote for public office, public votes on referenda, or votes of employee representation by secret ballot is guaranteed.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, is proposed and shall become valid as a part thereof when approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon and in accordance with Sections 284, 285, and 287 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

"Sec. 177. Suffrage and Elections

"(a) Every citizen of the United States who has attained the age of eighteen years and has resided in this state and in a county thereof for the time provided by law, if registered as provided by law, shall have the right to vote in the county of his or her residence. The Legislature may prescribe reasonable and nondiscriminatory requirements as prerequisites to registration for voting. The

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Legislature shall, by statute, prescribe a procedure by which eligible citizens can register to vote.

"(b) No person convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude, or who is mentally incompetent, shall be qualified to vote until restoration of civil and political rights or removal of disability.

"(c) The Legislature shall by law provide for the registration of voters, absentee voting, secrecy in voting, the administration of elections, and the nomination of candidates.

"(d) The right of individuals to vote by secret ballot is fundamental. Where state or federal law requires elections for public office or public votes on referenda, or designations or authorizations of employee representation, the right of individuals to vote by secret ballot shall be guaranteed."

Section 2. An election upon the proposed amendment shall be held in accordance with Sections 284 and 285 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Sections 284 and 285 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, and the election laws of this state.

Section 3. The appropriate election official shall assign a ballot number for the proposed constitutional amendment on the election ballot and shall set forth the following description of the substance or subject matter of the proposed constitutional amendment:

"Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, to amend Amendment 579 to the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 177 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, to provide that the right of individuals to vote for public office, public votes on referenda, or votes of employee representation by secret ballot is fundamental.

"Proposed by Act _____."

This description shall be followed by the following language:

"Yes () No ()."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Passed the Senate, as amended March 9, 2011

Passed the House, as amended June 9, 2011

Exhibit E



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF COURTS

300 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104-3741
(334) 954-5000

Sue Bell Cobb
Chief Justice

Callie T. Dietz
Administrative Director of Courts

November 8, 2007

Kenneth D. Wallis, II, Esquire
Chief Legal Counsel
Office of the Governor
State Capitol, Suite NB-05
Montgomery, AL 36130

Re: U.S. v. State of Alabama and Beth Chapman
Case No. 2:06-cv-392-WKW (U.S.D.Ct., M.D. Ala.)

Dear Mr. Wallis:

You requested that the Administrative Office of Courts determine and provide you with a list of the felonies "involving moral turpitude," the conviction of which would disqualify and disenfranchise state citizens of their right to vote under Amendment 579 to the Alabama Constitution.

Prior to making those determinations for this office, I researched and reviewed the history and case law interpreting and defining the meaning of the phrase, "involving moral turpitude," and the history and case law involving the right to vote.

I herewith report to you the results of this research and provide you with the determinations and the listing of offenses that you requested.



Kenneth D. Wallis, II, Esquire
November 8, 2007
Page Two

a.

Alabama case law interpreting the meaning of “involving moral turpitude”

The phrase, “involving moral turpitude,” is ambiguous, elastic, and subjective. It can cover virtually any criminal offense that a person employing this vague and imprecise standard wants it to cover. It contains an inherent bias in favor of inclusion: the “higher” one’s moral standards are, the greater the number of offenses included.

The Supreme Court noted this phrase’s lack of definition, its imprecision and the requirement of interpretation to divine its scope in *Hunter v. Underwood*,¹ 471 U.S. 222 at 226 (1985):

This latter phrase [crime involving moral turpitude] is not defined, but was subsequently interpreted by the Alabama Supreme Court to mean an act that is “immoral in itself, regardless of the fact whether it is punishable by law. The doing of the act itself, and not its prohibition by statute fixes, the moral turpitude.” *Pippin v. State*, 197 Ala. 613, 73 So. 340, 342 (1916)

¹ In *Hunter v. Underwood*, the United States Supreme Court held that the employment of this phrase, “crime involving moral turpitude,” in Section 182 of the 1901 Alabama Constitution, was “motivated by a desire to discriminate against blacks on account of race,” 471 U.S. at 224, and that when this standard was used as a basis for disqualifying citizens of the right to vote, it violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In light of this, it is difficult to understand the decision made in the mid-1990s to reintroduce, via Amendment 579 to the Alabama Constitution, the phrase, “involving moral turpitude,” as a basis for again disqualifying or disenfranchising Alabama citizens of their right to vote. Nevertheless, this was the phrase used in Amendment 579, which, upon its adoption, resurrected this ill-defined set of criminal convictions as the basis for disenfranchising Alabama citizens of their right to vote. (We note that the phrase was modified in the Amendment to restrict the disenfranchising offenses to “felonies” involving moral turpitude rather than “crimes” involving moral turpitude.)

The use of this standard is suspect. While an Equal Protection claim alleging disenfranchisement of minority voters, such as that brought in *Hunter v. Underwood*, requires proof of discriminatory intent, a claim brought under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973, does not. Section 2 of that Act requires only racially discriminatory effect or results, e.g., *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 976 (1995), “In 1982, Congress amended the VRA by changing the language of § 2(a) and adding § 2(b), which provides a “results” test for violation of § 2(a)” and *Nipper v. Smith*, 39 F.3d 1494, 1509-10 (11th Cir.1994), holding that Section 2 “outlaws election practices that result in racial discrimination.” (underlining supplied)

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Page Three

Similarly, the Eleventh Circuit also recognized the lack of any definition of this standard and its extremely subjective nature in that Court's opinion below, Underwood v. Hunter, 730 F.2d 614 at 616 (1984):

The [Alabama] attorney general in opinion has acknowledged that classification of presently unaddressed offenses the "will turn upon the moral standards of the judges who decide the question."

This problem of the "classification of presently unaddressed offenses" remains extant, *i.e.*, the inability to readily determine which felonies "involve moral turpitude" and which do not persists. One need look no further than Opinion 2005-092 of the Attorney General of Alabama issued in 2005 or Chapman v. Gooden, 2007 Ala. LEXIS 98, decided less than six months ago, to appreciate the difficulty, subjectivity, ambiguity of the standard and the lack of objective criteria for these determinations.

In identifying the particular Alabama felonies which have been held in an Alabama appellate court opinion to "involve moral turpitude," our office has relied upon the case law research performed by Mr. Scott Rouse of your office which he kindly provided to me two weeks ago.

Most of the cases cited and relied upon by Mr. Rouse did not involve the issue of voter disqualification, but rather involved issues of the admissibility of evidence of a party or witness's conviction of a crime as impeachment evidence under §12-21-162(b),² or a person's disqualification to serve as a juror under §12-16-60, both of which statutes also use the phrase "involving moral turpitude" as their respective defining criteria.

² On January 1, 1996, the Alabama Supreme Court adopted the Alabama Rules of Evidence. As noted by the Advisory Committee Notes to the Rules, "The preexisting Alabama statutory provision authorizing impeachment by evidence showing conviction for a crime involving moral turpitude, Ala. Code 1975, §12-21-162(b), has been superseded by Rule 609." Rule 609 of those Rules has governed the admissibility of criminal convictions for impeachment purposes since January 1, 1996. Rule 609 does not employ a "moral turpitude" standard.

In adopting the Alabama Rules of Evidence, the Alabama Supreme Court thereby eliminated, at least in this context, the interpretive problems inherent in the "involving moral turpitude" standard. This has decreased the number of cases in which an Alabama appellate court has had the opportunity to further address the issue of what crimes or felonies "involve moral turpitude."

Kenneth D. Wallis, II, Esquire
November 8, 2007
Page Four

Alabama cases in which the determination of whether a crime involved moral turpitude was made for the purpose of determining a citizen's right to vote – as opposed to impeachment purposes or the purpose of assessing the competency of a juror in a civil or criminal case – are almost non-existent. In compiling the list of felony offenses you requested, I have assumed, but do not opine, that the standard is the same for all three of these different purposes.


b.
The Right to Vote

From the earliest days of this nation's history and even in its pre-history, the right to vote has been understood and recognized to be of primal importance and among the greatest and most fundamental rights of its citizens.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the principal architects of the Constitution and the author of the majority of the Federalist Papers, stated as follows about the right to vote, its place in securing the rights of citizens, and more importantly for purposes of the present inquiry, the extreme circumspection and care that should be exercised in "divesting any citizen of that right":

A share in the sovereignty of the State, which is exercised by the citizens at large in voting at the elections, is one of the most important rights of the subject, and in a republic ought to stand foremost in the estimation of the law. It is that right by which we exist, as a free people, and it will certainly therefore never be admitted that less ceremony ought to be used in divesting any citizen of that right than in depriving him of his property. Such a doctrine would ill suit the principles of the Revolution which taught the inhabitants of this country to risk their lives and fortunes in asserting their liberty, or, in other words, their right to a share in the government. Let me caution against precedents which may in their consequences render our title to this great privilege precarious.³ (underlining supplied)

³ Alexander Hamilton, *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton*, Harold C. Syrett, ed. (New York, Columbia University Press, 1962), Vol. III, pp. 544-545.



Kenneth D. Wallis, II, Esquire
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Page Five

Similar expressions of the fundamental importance of the right to vote in our system of government may be found throughout the opinions of the United States Supreme Court in the nineteenth and twentieth century, *e.g.*, *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886):

[T]he political franchise of voting is . . . regarded as a fundamental political right, because [it is] preservative of all rights.

Fortson v. Morris, 385 U.S. 231, 250 (1966) (*Fortas, dissenting*):

A vote is . . . the sacred and most important instrument of democracy and of freedom.

Burdick v. Takushi, 504 U.S. 428, 433 (1992):

It is beyond cavil that “voting is of the most fundamental significance under our constitutional structure.” *Illinois Bd. of Elections v. Socialist Workers Party*, 440 U.S. 173, 184, 59 L. Ed. 2d 230, 99 S. Ct. 983 (1979).

Burson v. Freeman, 504 U.S. 191, 214 (1992) (*Kennedy, concurring*):

Voting is one of the most fundamental and cherished liberties in our democratic system of government.

When this body of law, emphasizing the centrality and preeminence of the right to vote under the Constitution, is set alongside the ambiguous, ill-defined “involving moral turpitude” standard and its dubious, ignoble usage and history, the need for the care and circumspection cautioned by Hamilton in “divesting any citizen of that right” is patent.

Observing this caution, the Administrative Office of Courts is unwilling to extend the disenfranchisements of Alabama citizens of their right to vote beyond those citizens convicted of felony offenses which an Alabama appellate court opinion, a state statute or an opinion of the Alabama Attorney General has specifically by name determined to involve moral turpitude. To again quote Alexander Hamilton, this office declines to establish any “precedents which may in their consequences render our title to this great privilege precarious.”



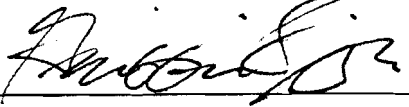
Kenneth D. Wallis, II, Esquire
November 8, 2007
Page Six

Using these three sources – Alabama case law,⁴ state statutes⁵ and Attorney General's opinions⁶ – we have compiled a list of Alabama felonies that have been identified by one of these sources to “involve moral turpitude.” I attach that list.

If you have any questions about these matters, please call or write me.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,



Griffin Sikes, Jr.
Director, Legal Division

/GSjr

xc: Hon. Sue Bell Cobb, Chief Justice
Ms. Callie T. Dietz, Administrative Director of Courts
Hon. John William English, Jr., Probate Judge, Lee County
Winfield J. Sinclair, Esquire
Algert S. Agricola, Esquire
J. Dormand Walker, Jr., Esquire
Michael W. Robinson, Esquire
Robert D. Popper, Esquire
Scott L. Rouse, Esquire
Ms. Shannon M. Curtis
Robert L. McCurley, Jr., Esquire

⁴ In identifying the particular Alabama felonies which have been held in an Alabama appellate court opinion to “involve moral turpitude,” as previously stated, our office has used and relied upon the case law research provided by Mr. Scott Rouse of your office which he kindly provided to me two weeks ago.

⁵ The only statute addressing this issue that was cited to me by Mr. Rouse and the only such statute revealed in our research was §15-22-36.1, 1975, which provides a listing of felonies involving moral turpitude, the conviction of which will preclude an individual from applying to have his or her civil and political rights restored.

⁶ Opinion 2005-092 is the only such Attorney's General Opinion addressing this issue that was supplied or cited to me by Mr. Rouse.

Alabama felony offenses which have been declared or determined
by an Alabama appellate court, a state statute or an Attorney General's opinion
to "involve moral turpitude"


Code	Code section	Class	Category	Common Name
HOMI	014-314-	A	PE	MURDER (OLD CODE)
CM01	13A-005-040(A)(1)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-KIDNAP
CM10	13A-005-040(A)(10)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-TWO OR MORE PER
CM11	13A-005-040(A)(11)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-PUBLIC OFFICIAL
CM12	13A-005-040(A)(12)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-AIRPLANE HIJACK
CM13	13A-005-040(A)(13)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-20YR PRIOR CON
CM14	13A-005-040(A)(14)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-WITNESS
CM15	13A-005-040(A)(15)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-UNDER 14 YEARS
CM16	13A-005-040(A)(16)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-DWELL FR OUTSID
CM17	13A-005-040(A)(17)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-VEH FR OUTSIDE
CM18	13A-005-040(A)(18)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-FIRED FROM VEHI
CM02	13A-005-040(A)(2)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-ROBBERY
CM03	13A-005-040(A)(3)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-RAPE/SODOMY
CM04	13A-005-040(A)(4)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-BURGLARY
CM05	13A-005-040(A)(5)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-LAW OFF/GUARD
CM06	13A-005-040(A)(6)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-LIFE SENTENCE
CM07	13A-005-040(A)(7)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-FOR HIRE
CM08	13A-005-040(A)(8)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-SEXUAL ABUSE
CM09	13A-005-040(A)(9)	U	PE	MURDER CAPITAL-ARSON
MURD	13A-006-002	A	PE	MURDER
MURR	13A-006-002(A)(2)	A	PE	MURDER-RECKLESS/VEHICLE
FMUR	13A-006-002(A)(3)	A	PE	FELONY MURDER
MANS	13A-006-003	B	PE	MANSLAUGHTER
JJJ1	13A-006-020	B	PE	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE
ASL1	13A-006-020(A)5	B	PE	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE (LIQUOR)
ASS2	13A-006-021	C	PE	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE
RAP1	13A-006-061	A	SX	RAPE 1ST DEGREE
RAP2	13A-006-062	B	SX	RAPE 2ND DEGREE
SOD1	13A-006-063	A	SX	SODOMY 1ST DEGREE
SOD2	13A-006-064	B	SX	SODOMY 2ND DEGREE
STSA	13A-006-065.1	A	SX	SEXUAL TORTURE/ABUSE
SXA1	13A-006-066	C	SX	SEXUAL ABUSE 1ST
SX2F	13A-006-067	C	SX	SEXUAL ABUSE 2ND DEGREE
ECHI	13A-006-069	C	SX	ENTICING CHILD TO ENTER
SX12	13A-006-069.1	B	PE	SEX ABUSE-CHILD LESS 12 YOA
SCBC	13A-006-110	B	PE	SOLICITATION OF CHILD BY COMPU
BUR1	13A-007-005	A	PR	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE
BUR2	13A-007-006	B	PR	BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE
BUR3	13A-007-007	C	PR	BURGLARY 3RD DEGREE
TFT1	13A-008-003	B	PR	TOP1- SHOP LIFTING
TOD1	13A-008-003	B	PR	THEFT BY DECEPT 1ST
TOP1	13A-008-003	B	PR	THEFT OF PROP 1ST
TPC1	13A-008-003	B	PR	THEFT 1ST DEG - CHARITABLE ORG
TFT2	13A-008-004	C	PR	TOP2- SHOP LIFTING
TOD2	13A-008-004	C	PR	THEFT/DECEPTION 2ND
TOP2	13A-008-004	C	PR	THEFT OF PROP 2ND
TPC2	13A-008-004	C	PR	THEFT 2ND DEG - CHARITABLE ORG
TLP1	13A-008-007	B	PR	THEFT LOST PRTY 1ST
TLP2	13A-008-008	C	PR	THEFT LOST PRTY 2ND
TTTS	13A-008-010.4	C	PR	THEFT TRADE SECRET/TRADMARK

VIDE	13A-008-010.4	C	PR	THEFT TRADE SECRET/TRADMARK
ROB1	13A-008-041	A	PE	ROBBERY 1ST
ROB2	13A-008-042	B	PE	ROBBERY 2ND
ROB3	13A-008-043	C	PE	ROBBERY 3RD
FOR1	13A-009-002	B	PR	FORGERY 1ST
FOR2	13A-009-003	C	PR	FORGERY 2ND
TREA	13A-011-002	A	GP	TREASON
MIOB	13A-012-191	B	SX	PORN OBSCENE MATTER DISPLAY MI
POBM	13A-012-192(A)	B	SX	PORN INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE
PMIO	13A-012-192(B)	C	SX	PORN POSS MATERIAL MINORS
MIPR	13A-012-196	A	SX	PORN PARENT/MINORS IN SEX
POMA	13A-012-197	A	SX	PORN-PRODUCING W/MINORS
PSMF	13A-012-200.2(1)	C	SX	OBSCENE MATERIAL-DIST/POSS
PISF	13A-012-200.2(2)	C	SX	OBSCENE MATERIAL-DIST/POSS WHO
PISP	13A-012-200.2(3)	C	SX	OBSCENE MATERIAL-PRODUCE
UDCS	13A-012-211	B	DR	UNLAW DISTRIB/FURN CONT SUBST
VSCO	13A-012-211	B	DR	SALE COCAINE
VSMA	13A-012-211	B	DR	SALE MARIJUANA
VAPF	13A-012-213	C	DR	POSS MARIJUANA 1ST
BIGA	13A-013-001	C	PE	BIGAMY
INCE	13A-013-003	C	PR	INCEST

End of List

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Circuit Clerks
All Probate Judges
All Sheriffs

FROM: Callie Dietz, Administrative Director of Courts
Griffin Sikes, Jr., Legal Director, AOC 

DATE: September 30, 2008

SUBJECT: Use of AOC data to erroneously disqualify voters and voter applicants

We have recently learned that information about criminal convictions in our state provided by the AOC from our electronic databases to Election Systems and Software, Inc. (ES&S)¹ has been and is currently being used to erroneously disqualify or disenfranchise Alabama citizens of their right to vote and/or their right to register to vote.

During 2007 and 2008, ES&S has been regularly using AOC data to generate and provide reports, including documents called "Weekly Felony Checks," to the boards of registrars reporting the names and other identifying information of persons convicted of certain criminal offenses for the purpose of determining voters' or voter registrants' right to vote or register to vote.

¹ Electronic Systems and Software, Inc. is a national voting system management company headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska. The State of Alabama contracted with ES&S in 2007 to assist the state in meeting the requirements of the "Help America Vote Act of 2002" (HAVA), codified at 42 U.S.C. 15301 to 15545.

HAVA, among other things, requires that all states establish a central, statewide, computerized, voter registration system which:

- a. contains the name and address of every legally registered voter in the state;
- b. serves as the single, official system for maintaining this voter list;
- c. can be immediately accessed by local election officials to electronically add or remove voters;
- d. complies with the provisions the National Voter Registration Act governing the removal of voters from this list and must be coordinated with other state agency databases to facilitate the removal of deceased persons and other persons ineligible to vote under state law from the voter list or registry;
- e. shall be maintained and supported by the Chief Election Officer of the state;
- and
- f. shall assure that eligible voters are not wrongfully removed from voting lists.

In recent months, several circuit clerks and others have reported to the AOC that the boards of registrars in their counties had disqualified voters or persons applying to vote based on these reports from ES&S about criminal convictions that do not constitute a proper or lawful basis for disqualification of the voter or voter registrant.

At the bottom of this problem is the issue of what felony convictions disqualify a person from voting under Alabama law.

Under Amendment 579 to the Alabama Constitution, persons who have been convicted of a “felony involving moral turpitude” are disqualified from voting. However, the phrase, “felony involving moral turpitude,”² is ill-defined and ambiguous. Neither the Legislature nor the appellate courts of this state have stated or provided a definitive listing of the felonies which “involve moral turpitude.”

This memo is intended to (a) assist you with inquiries from your board of registrars about whether any particular voter or person applying to register to vote in your county is or is not disqualified to vote as a result of their previously having been convicted of a felony; and (b) also, and perhaps more importantly, to assist you and your board or registrars in identifying any persons who during the past 18 months have been wrongfully denied their right to vote or their right to register to vote and notifying such persons that, contrary to what they may have been previously told, if otherwise qualified, they are eligible and entitled to vote in the coming November 4, 2008 general election.

In order to understand how and why ES&S has provided incorrect information to the boards of registrars, it is useful to review some of the history of the implementation of the state’s electronic voting system.

² The history in this state of the use of the phrase, “involving moral turpitude,” is instructive. The phrase, “persons convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude,” was used in Section 182 of the 1901 Alabama Constitution as a basis for disqualifying such persons from voting in Alabama. However, in *Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222 (1985) the United States Supreme Court held that the employment of this phrase – “crime involving moral turpitude” – in the Alabama Constitution was “motivated by a desire to discriminate against blacks on account of race,” 471 U.S. at 224, and that when this standard was used as a basis for disqualifying citizens of the right to vote, it violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Subsequently, in the mid-1990s, Amendment 579 to the Alabama Constitution was ratified. This Amendment resurrected a portion of this phrase by modifying it from “crimes involving moral turpitude” to “felonies involving moral turpitude,” as a basis for again disqualifying or disenfranchising Alabama citizens of their right to vote.

Since the mid-1990s, this phrase remained the law in Alabama although the meaning, scope and breadth of the phrase have remained ill-defined and ambiguous.

In the spring of 2007, Governor Riley, having been previously appointed as Special Master by the federal court in *U.S. v. State of Alabama*, Case No. 2:06-cv-392-WKW, U.S. D.Ct., M.D.Ala., was charged with assisting the court in overseeing the State's compliance with HAVA.

This appointment of the Governor by the federal court divested the Secretary of State of what would have normally been the Secretary's responsibilities in overseeing the implementation of the state's electronic voting system by ES&S and placed these responsibilities in the Governor's Office.

As a part of setting up the electronic voting system required by HAVA, the Governor needed a listing of the felonies that involved moral turpitude under Alabama law in order to specify which felony convictions should be supplied by ES&S to the boards of registrars.

Determining what the law is or interpreting law is, of course, a duty entrusted to the judicial branch of government. However, in the first half of 2007, at the direction of Mr. Ken Wallis, the Governor's Chief Legal Advisor, the Governor's Office, a part of the executive branch of government, developed a list of felonies that he or his office believed to "involve moral turpitude" and provided this list ("the Governor's list") to ES&S.

However, after the Governor's Office made its determination of these felonies and provided it to ES&S, the Secretary of State then insisted that it be the judicial branch and not the Governor's Office that made the determinations of what felonies involved moral turpitude.

Mr. Wallis then asked the AOC, which is a part of the judicial branch of government, to approve the Governor's list of felonies involving moral turpitude previously compiled by that office.

The Legal Director for the AOC, Griffin Sikes, disagreed with the list of felonies involving moral turpitude supplied to ES&S by the Governor's Office. The attached letter, dated November 8, 2007, was sent by Mr. Sikes in response to Mr. Wallis' request. Appended to the end of this letter is a listing of the felonies determined by the AOC to have previously been declared by an appellate court, the Legislature or an Attorney General's opinion to involve moral turpitude.

The difference between the list of felonies that Mr. Wallis or his office believed to involve moral turpitude and the list of felonies involving moral turpitude contained in the AOC's letter of November eighth letter is substantial.

Of the approximately 575 felonies existing under Alabama law, Mr. Wallis' office's list included approximately 480 felony offenses that he or that office's attorneys believed would involve moral turpitude.

However, the AOC Legal Division found only approximately 70 felonies that had been held or determined by an Alabama statute, appellate court opinion or Attorney General's opinion to involve moral turpitude. Again, the list of these 70 felonies is appended to Mr. Sikes' November 8, 2008 letter.

The AOC's approach to this issue was and is that unless there is affirmative legal authority for disqualifying a voter or voter registrant, every citizen has the right to vote.

Based on the representations made by the Governor's Legal Counsel and ES&S, the Secretary of State's office and the AOC believed that only convictions of the felonies on the AOC's list were being provided to the boards of registrars by ES&S for the purpose of determining voters' eligibility to vote and voter applicants' eligibility to register to vote.

As late as the first week in September, 2008, Ms. Brown and Mr. Sikes were again reassured by Mr. Wallis and Ms. Curtis that the *only* criminal convictions that were being provided by ES&S to the boards of registrars throughout the state were the convictions for the 70 felonies on the AOC list; and that it was *only* these felonies that the boards of registrars were using to disqualify voters or voter applicants.

We now know that these repeated assurances were not accurate. Within the last week, we have received information, which Mr. Wallis has confirmed, that these assurances were "in error." Contrary to these assurances, ES&S is currently and has been for the past year or more providing information to the boards of registrars about criminal convictions from the Governor's list in documents titled, "Weekly Felon Checks,"³ and that the boards of registrars were and are incorrectly using these convictions to disqualify voters or voter applicants from voting.

Last week, the Governor was released by the federal judge as Special Master in the federal law suit and the responsibility for administering the state's voting system and laws was returned to the Secretary of State.

Yesterday, we met and conferred with Ms. Jean Brown, the Chief Counsel for the Secretary of State, and Mr. Adam Thompson, the State HAVA Director for the Secretary of State's Office, regarding these issues and concerns.

³ While these "Weekly Felon Checks" list the names and addresses of the persons convicted, their dates of birth, the last 4 digits of their social security numbers, the conviction dates, as well as other information, they do not identify the felony that was involved in the conviction.

We have been recently advised that "around the end of October" ES&S will put the "crime conviction codes into system" and these codes will thereafter begin to appear on these reports.

Both Ms. Brown and Mr. Thompson expressed their commitment to correcting any erroneous information regarding felonies involving moral turpitude being provided by ES&S; and in fact, have already contacted ES&S regarding getting this accomplished.

Further, they are undertaking to work with ES&S on an expedited basis to identify any persons who since the inception of the electronic voting system's implementation may have been incorrectly told that they are ineligible to vote or removed from the voter rolls or incorrectly denied their right to register to vote; and to immediately notify such persons that, if these denials were in error, that they are eligible to vote, or to register to vote, as the case may be.

We look forward in the next week to working with Ms. Brown and Mr. Thompson and others in the Secretary of State's office to ensure that every citizen who is qualified to register and vote is allowed to do so.

END OF MEMO

Exhibit F

Roster: House of Representatives
(Beginning January, 1922 Term of
Office)

Name	*Year Elected	Terms Served	District & Counties	Date of Birth	
Adams, Charles Crayton, III	1950 1954 1958	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Tallapoosa	12/07/1912 Deceased	Sp
Adams, Charles H.	1970 1978 1982 1983 1986	1970-74 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	32nd Dist: Lee & Russell 66th Dist: Russell 83rd Dist: Russell	2/16/1934	10/ (I
Adams, Charles Harris	1958	1958-62	Houston	2/19/1899	
Adams, H. H. "Bill"	1978	1978-82	30th Dis: Cherokee	2/3/1923	
Adams, James Giles, Jr.	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Jefferson	3/30/1897 Deceased	
Adams, Jesse Brantley	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Dale	6/16/1902 Deceased	
Adams, Verner Loy	1934	1934-38	Jefferson	9/24/1892 Deceased	
Adams, William Yancey	1918 1922	1918-22 1922-26	Blount	2/4/1848 Deceased	
Adcock, George Goodwin	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Tallapoosa	3/28/1860 Deceased	
Adwell, Robert Gail	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson	11/17/1936 8/16/1990	
Agee, Grover Lamar	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	Washington, Choctaw, Clarke	3/09/1921 Deceased	
Albea, Woodrow	1954 1958 1962	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Calhoun	5/6/1918	
Albright, Robert E.	1974 1978 1982 1983	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	20th Dist: Madison	4/9/1936	
Albritton, Greg	2002	2002-06	Baldwin, Conecuh, Escambia, Monroe	3/18/1952	
Allen, G.C.	1930	1930-34	Etowah, St. Clair	12/28/1912 Deceased	
Allen, Gerald	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	Tuscaloosa	2/8/1950	9/1 Re
Allen, James Browning	1938	1938-45 1942-46	Etowah, St. Clair	12-28-1912 Deceased	E
Allen, Weldon Grey	1918 1922 1926	1918-22 1922-26 1926-30	Marengo	11/12/1870	
Almon, Thomas Clifton	1934	1934-48	Montgomery	10/16/1892	

Amari, John E. (D)	1978	1978-82	34th Dist: Jefferson	8/7/1948	To S
Anderson, Dove Fair	1926	1926-30	Clarke	2/03/1879	
Anderson, Morris	1990	1990-94	8th Dist: Morgan	5/19/1942	
Andrews, Richard	1974	1974-78	34th Dist: Jefferson	7/9/1925	
Ard, Waldo Emerson	1942	1942-46	Dale	10/28/1892	
Armstrong, Horace Thomas	1942	1942-46	Jackson	2/15/1910 Deceased	
Armstrong, Ralph "Buddy"	1974	1974-78	50th Dist: Jefferson	7/2/1940	
Arnold, John Clinton	1918 1934	1918-22 1934-38	Jefferson	4/15/1881	
Arrington, Richard Henry	1906 1922	1906-10 1922-26	25th Dist: Coffee, Pike Crenshaw	11/20/1872	
Ashcraft, Cyrus Washington	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Lauderdale	2/27/1866	
Ashcraft, John Franklin	1922	1922-26	Fayette	10/30/1851	
Ashley, Charles F.	1982	1982-83	1st Dist: Lauderdale	11/9/1936	
Ashworth, Virgis Marion (D)	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Bibb	11/25/1911	Sp
Austin, James Cherry	1934 1938 1942	1934-38 1938-42 1942-46	Tuscaloosa	2/1/1878	
Avery, Richard Moore	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Hale	1/17/1916	
Bachus, Spencer (R)	1984	1984-86	46th Dis: Jefferson	12/28/1947	To : U.
Bagley, Howard Lochlin	1954	1954-58	Calhoun	5/16/1910	
Bagley, Tom T.	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Calhoun	9/7/1888 Deceased	
Bailes, George Lewis	1962	1962-66	12th Dis: Jefferson Place 5	4/26/1919 3/2/1994	
Bailey, George Forrest, Jr. "Bubber"	1958	1958-62	Montgomery	12/18/1929	
Bains, Alfred Lasater	1930	1930-34	Blount	1/22/1865	
Baker, Alan (R)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	Dist 66	7/15/1956	
Baker, James A.	1974	1974-78	66th Dis: Russell	7/2/1935	
Baker, James Willie	1962	1962-66	Madison	12/5/1922	
Baker, John M.	1970	1970-73	Cherokee, DeKalb	10/6/1944	197
Baker, Locy "Sonny" (B) (D)	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	85th Dis: Dale, Henry, Houston	11/19/1945	20 ru
Baker, Raymond Excell	1962	1962-66	DeKalb	3/31/1918	
Baker, William Frank	1950	1950-54	Lauderdale	6/16/1918 Deceased	
Baldwin, Edward Orlando	1926	1926-30	Covington	11/11/1879 Deceased	
Ball, Mike (R)	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10	10th Dist. Madison	9/17/1954	
Ball, S.H.	1938	1938-42	Pickens	Deceased	
Bamburg, R.C. "Red"	1950	1950-54	Bibb	----	
Bandy, George "Tootie" (D)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	83rd Dist: Lee, Russell	2/7/1945	

	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-0 2010-14			
Bank, Bert (D)	1966 1970 1974	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78	18th Dist: Tuscaloosa Dist 30 Place 4: Choctaw, Greene, Hale, Pickens, Sumter and Tuscaloosa	----	F WV
Barber, Amzi G.	1930	1930-34	Jefferson	----	
Barchard, Frank V.	1938	1938-42	Baldwin	----	
Barkett, Fred	1970	1970-74	42nd: Dist: Dale	----	
Barnes, David (B) (D)	1990	1990-94	58th Dist: Jefferson	12/29/1943	A Jt
Barnett, Roy Alexander	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Perry	4/8/1905	
Barnett, William A.	1946	1946-50	Lauderdale	----	
Barrett, William Early	1942	1942-46	Pickens	11/16/1893 Deceased	
Barron, Bishop N	1974	1974-78	79th Dist: Montgomery	7/16/1924 Deceased	
Barton, Jim	1/30/01 2002 2006 2010	2001-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	104th Mobile	6/29/1968	
Barton, Park	1978	1978-82	46th Dist: Tuscaloosa	12/26/1943	
Baughn, Richard (R)	2010	2010-14	14th Dist: Tuscaloosa, Walker, Winston	6/9/1958	
Bassett, Leon Gardner (D)	1950 1954 1958 1962 1966 1970	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66 1966-70 1970-74	Pike	6/10/1900 9/7/1987	
Beasley, John P.	1985 1986 1990	1985-86 1986-90 1990-94	85th Dist: Houston, Henry	4/29/1933	R de Jun (
Beasley, William M. (Billy)	1998 2002 2006	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	Barbour, Bullock, Russell	3/19/1940	201
Beason, Scott	1998 2002	1998-02 2002-06	Jefferson	10/13/1969	Ra
Beatty, William Henry	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Jefferson	11/2/1896	
Beck, Warren H,	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10	Geneva, Houston	5/3/1944 Deceased	
Beck, William Morris	1938 1946	1938-42 1946-50	DeKalb	10/11/1903 2/26/1990	Sp
Beckman, Paul(R)	2010	2010-14	88th Dist:E. Autauga, W. Elmore	5/27/1952	
Beck, William Morris, Jr.	1966	1966-70	8th Dist: DeKalb, Cherokee	10/12	

Bedsole, Ann (R) (F)	1978	1978-82	Dist 101:Mobile	1/7/1930	To Rar
Beebe, William Craig	1926 1930 1942	1926-30 1930-34 1942-46	Baldwin	11/1/1890	
Beech Elaine H. (D)	2009 2010	2009-10 2010-14	65th Dist: Clarke & Washington	3/16/1960	Ri Ke
Beers, Greg (R)	1983 1986	1983-86 1986-90	48th Dist: Jefferson	11/30/1941	D
Benford, John James	1946	1946-50	Marshall	6/12/1895	
Bennett Tarvey Wheeler	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Calhoun	8/8/1903	
Bennett, Jim (D)	1978 1982	1978-82 1982-83	37th Dist: Jefferson	1/2/1939	198 Ap 5/1 St: to
Bennett, Robert Harris	1942	1942-46	Barbour	9/24/1913	
Bentley, Dr. Robert Jr.	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10	Tuscaloosa	2/3/1943	E
Benton, Thomas H "Buck"	1970	1970-74	38th Dist: Baldwin Place 2	12/13/1927	
Berryman, Mrs. Kiley T. (F)	1969	1969-70	Limestone, Lawrence	----	Ri
Berryman, Robert Rufus	1966	1966-69	2nd Dist: Limestone, Lawrence	2/22/1902	Die hi
Berryman, Wiliam Anderson	1966	1966-70	5th Dist: Colbert, Franklin	7/3/1910	
Bethea, Barron	1962	1962-66	Jefferson	5/20/1929	
Bethea, Malcolm	1962	1962-66	Jefferson	9/10/1920	
Bevil, Tom Donald Fike	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Walker	3/27/1921 3/28/05	T
Biddle, Jack III	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	35th Dist: Jefferson 43rd Dist: Jefferson	2/7/1931	
Bishop, Kenneth Holmes	1958	1958-62	Colbert	11/21/1909	
Black, Chester Mancel	1942 1946 1950	1942-46 1946-50 1950-54	Walker	6/28/1919	
Black, Marcel (D)	1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	2nd Dist: Colbert 3rd Dist: Colbert	3/25/1951	

Black, Myrus L.	1930	1930-31	Geneva	11/7/1866	R
Black, Lucius (B) (D)	1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	67th Dist: Sumter, Greene, Choctaw 71st Dist: Greene, Marengo, Sumter Dist 71: Greene, Marengo, Sumter, Tuscaloosa	10/4/1925 Deceased	
Blackwell, William Raymond	1922	1922-26	Monroe	9/19/1866	
Blake, A.J.	1978 1982 1983 1986	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	56th Dist: St Clair, Calhoun 42nd Dist: St Clair, Calhoun	4/21/1926 7/19/1993 Deceased	
Blakeney, Harrell	1982 1983 1986 1990	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	92nd Dist: Clarke, Washington, & Baldwin 66th Dist: Clarke, Choctaw, Marengo	6/23/1920	1
Blann, S. N.	1934	1934-38	Sumter	---	
Blanton, John H.	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	28th Dist: Dallas	2/29/1918	
Boles, Hugh	1970 1974 1978 1982 1983	1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	14th Dist: Jefferson Place 20 42nd Dist: Jefferson, Walker 50th Dist: Jefferson	5/27/1921	
Bolton, Lyndol	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	20th Dist: Talladega	1/27/1932	
Boman, Daniel (R)	2010	2010-14	16th Dist: Fayette, Lamar, Tuscaloosa	12/7/1974	
Booth, Alan C. (R)	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	89th Dist: Dale, Pike	11/14/1945	(
Booth, H.O. "Hub"	1938	1938-42	Russell	Deceased	
Borden, Wiley Pickens	1958	1958-62	Blount	1/27/1892	
Boston, Hugh Chester	1962	1962-66	Lauderdale	6/15/1912	
Boswell, Edward Calhoun	1935 1938 1942	1935-38 1938-42 1942-46	Geneva	10/8/1883	Ser of
Bounds, Roland H.	1958	1958-62	Clarke	---	
Boutwell, Drake	1970	1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson Place 12	6/4/1945	
Bowen, Lewis	1922	1922-26	Jefferson	---	
Bowen, Luther Knox	1922	1922-26	Jefferson	8/17/1880	
Bowers, Quinton Roosevelt	1962 1966 1970	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson Place 5	3/20/1921	
Bowling, Robert S.	1942	1942-46	Washington	---	
Bowling, William C. "Bill" II	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	2nd Dist: Cullman, Winston 12th Dist: Cullman	9/4/1927	(D: ii 19: N

Box, Michael	1982 1983 1986 1990 1994	1982-83 1983-1986 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	97th Dist: Mobile 96th Dist: Mobile 96th Dist: Mobile	11/23/1954	p
Boyd, Barbara (F) (B) (D)	1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	32nd Dist: Calhoun, Talladega	1/31/1937	
Boyd, Andrew Love "Pat"	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Pike	5/20/1901 Deceased	
Boykin, John Francis	1922	1922-26	Clarke	2/21/1877	
Bracy, Napoleon (D)	2010	2010-14	98th Dist: Mobile	6/16/1977	
Bradford, James H.	1930	1930-34	Jefferson	---	
Bradford, Marion (Gerald?)	1954	1954-58	19th Dist: Choctaw, Clarke, Washington	7/5/1903	
Bradford, Tom Watts	1930	1930-34	29th Dist: Cherokee, DeKalb	4/2/1884	
Brakefield, Carl C.	1978 1982 1983	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	12th Dist: Winston, Walker 14th Dist: Walker, Tuscaloosa	2/14/1924 6/28/1994	
Brannan, Louie Wesley	1946 1950 1954 1958 1966	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1966-70	21st Dist: Baldwin, Escambia	6/4/1904 Deceased	Sta
Brantley William Benjamin	1942	1942-46	Henry	5/9/1902 Deceased	
Brewbaker, Dick	2002	2002-06	Montgomery	1/28/1961	
Bridges, DuWayne (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	38th Dist: Chambers, Lee	6/10/1946	
Brooks, Andrew Jackson "Jack"	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Lowndes	---	
Brooks, Charles Edgar	1930	1930-34	Lowndes	2/29/1860	
Brooks, Morris J., Jr. "Mo" (R)	1982 1983 1986 1990	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-91	18th Dist: Madison 10th Dist: Madison	4/29/1954	Dist
Browder, Glen (D)	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	57th Dist: Calhoun 34th Dist: Calhoun	1/15/1943	Se U. 96 ra
Brown, Jesse Anderson	1954	1954-58	Lamar	10/20/1915	
Brown, Koven L. (R)	2010 2010	2010 2010-14	40th Dist: Calhoun	6/27/1951	F
Brown, L.E.	1938	1938-42	Covington	---	
Brown, Norman Knight (D) "Tiger"	1962	1962-66	Jefferson	1/15/1921 6/95	Re
Brown, Ralph D. "Doc"	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	18th Dist: Tuscaloosa	2/7/1919 Deceased	
Brown, Roberts Henry (D)	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Lee	10/3/1907	S

	1946 1950 1954	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58			
Brunson, William Mathew	1926	1926-30	Coffee	5/19/1889	
Bryan, William J.	1942	1942-46	Lauderdale	---	
Bryant, George Turner	1926	1926-30	Macon	12/6/1866	
Bryant, Jenkins, Jr. (B) (D)	1982 1983 1986 1990	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-8/94	86th Dist: Perry, Dallas, Wilcox 68th Dist: Perry, Dallas, Hale	11/2/1923 8/8/1994	
Buffington, Lucius Whittick	1934	1934-38	St Clair	6/23/1878	
Bugg, June (F)	1983 1986 1990	1983-86 1986-90 1990-5/93	29th Dist: Etowah	10/7/1919 5/18/1993	
Buckner, Edward Lorenzo	1946	1946-50	Cullman	11/21/1900	
Burdine, Greg (D)	2010	2010-14	1st Dist. Lauderdale	5/1/1959	
Burgess, Gerald Ray	1966 1970 1974	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78	16th Dist: Calhoun	12/13/1936	
Burgreen, Karl Edward	1966	1966-70	2nd Dist: Limestone, Lawrence	10/16/1911 Deceased	
Burke, Ralph	1983 1986 1990 1994	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	24th Dist: DeKalb	4/10/1960	
Burkhalter, James Brunson	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Cherokee	9/17/1907	
Burleson, Forrest Emory	1926 1934	1926-30 1934-38	Perry	9/25/1883	
Burnes, Sam Anderson	1914 1922 1926	1914-18 1922-26 1926-30	Talladega	12/16/1865	
Burnham, Horance Rupert	1962	1962-66	Calhoun	5/25/1917	
Burns, Gary Franklin	1962	1962-66	Etowah	4/23/1933	
Burton, Yancey Lowndes	1910 1914 1922 1930	1910-14 1914-18 1922-26 1930-34	Chambers	11/6/1858	
Busby, Hubert E.	1946	1946-50	Montgomery	---	
Bush, G.O.	1946	1946-50	Macon	---	
Buskey, James E. (B) (D)	1976* 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1976-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	99th Dist: Mobile	4/10/1937	*Fir L M I S Se p C
Buskey, John L. (B) (D)	1983 1986	1983-86 1986-90	77th Dist: Montgomery	10/15/1938 12/3/1993	I Bus

	1990	1990-93			tc (ele c
Butler, Mack	2012	2012-2014	30th Dist: Etowah & St. Clair	4/27/1963	
Butler, Robert Taylor	1950	1950-54	Clay	6/18/1907	
Butler, Tom D.	1982 1983 1986 1990	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	17th Dist: Limestone, Madison 6th Dist: Madison	4/9/1944	
Buttram, Marvin (Mac) (R)	2010	2010-14	12th Dist: Cullman	7/5/1947	
Byars, Albert Sidney	1942	1942-46	Lawrence	11/26/1882	
Byars, John D. Logan	1922 1926 1934	1922-26 1926-30 1934-38	Lawrence	12/27/1877	
Cabaniss, W. J., Jr. "Bill" (R)	1978	1978-82	31st Dist: Jefferson	7/11/1938	
Cabiness, Bernard	1958	1958*62	Jackson	7/12/1931	
Cagle, Johnny T.	1990	1990-94	14th Dist: Walker, Tuscaloosa	8/2/1956	De
Calhoun, William Perry	1934	1934-38	Houston	9/13/1904	
Callahan, Artemas Killian "Temo"	1930 1946 1954 1958 1962	1930-34 1946-50 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Tuscaloosa	5/18/1904	
Callahan, H.L. "Sonny"	1970	1970-74	Mobile	9/11/1932	se in U Re
Calloway, Lee	1922	1922-26	Montgomery	8/17/1872	
Cameron, James Wesley	1966	1966-70	Montgomery	10/8/1928	
Camp, Ashley Leonidas, Jr.	1958	1958-62	Talladega	9/19/1923	
Campbell, Frank	1974	1974-78	90th Dist: Choctaw, Sumter	7/2/1920	
Campbell, James M.	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	59th Dist: Calhoun 36th Dist: Calhoun	11/23/1942	1 C & (D
Campbell, William Dewy, Jr.	1962	1962-66	Tuscaloosa	10/31/1928 9/11/1988	
Campbell, William Loy	1962	1962-66	Jackson	11/26/1927	
Canfield, Greg (R)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	Dist 48: Jefferson, Shelby	7/12/1960	A Gov
Cannon, William Morrow	1906 1926	1906-10 1926-30	Fayette	3/15/1865	
Cantrell, Berry Dabney Lynchmore	1962	1962-66	Colbert, Franklin, Marion	Deceased	
Carmichael, Charles Elmore	1930	1930-34	Colbert	8/30/1894	
Carnes, D.B. "Dave"	1970	1970-74	Etowah	11/13/1943	
Carnley, Jefferson Albert	1914	1914-18	Coffee	12/13/1873	F

	1918 1942	1918-22 1942-46			
Carns, Jim (R)	1990 1994 1998 2002 2011	1990-94 1994-98 1994-02 2002-06 2010-14	46th Dist: Jefferson 46th Dist: Jefferson, Shelby 48th: Jefferson, Shelby	9/21/1940	Anr for Ele fi
Carothers, Joe R., Jr	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	71st Dist: Houston 86th Dist: Houston	9/15/1938	Def
Carr, Aubrey Jack	1962	1962-66	Marshall	8/21/1920	
Carter, Tommy	1970 1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	16th Dist: Lawrence, Limestone 5th Dist: Limestone	11/26/1934	19 Ru
Carter, Eugene Walter	1926	1926-30	Montgomery	18-Oct	
Carter, James Dudley	1934	1934-38	Marengo	7/24/1899	
Carter, John Houston, Jr.	1942	1942-46	Marshall	2/19/1903	
Carwile, H.J.	1938	1938-42	Clay	---	
Casey, John Sears	1958 1962 1970 1982	1958-62 1962-66 1970-74 1982-83	22nd Dist: Cleburne, Randolph 60th Dist: Cleburne, Clay, Calhoun	12/31/1930	A
Castleberry, Forrest Moore	1934 1939	1934-38 1939-42	Conecuh	8/25/1902	Wa 19 te
Cates, Eric O., Jr.	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	84th Dist: Butler, Crenshaw	5/28/1918	
Cates, John Lewis	1958	1958-62 1962-66	Shelby	6/3/1928	Re w
Cato, Julius C., Jr	1922	1922-26	Barbour	11/16/1898	
Cauthen, David B.	1970	1970-74	Morgan	3/25/1935	
Chambers, William Ralph	1958	1958-62	Henry	8/9/1902	
Cheatwood, Earl	1978	1978-82	14th Dist: Jefferson, Blount	11/22/1928	
Cherner, Bennett Lee	1966	1966-70	Jefferson	11/5/1936	D r j Bi

Chesnutt, Clarence, Jr.	1970	1970-74	DeKalb, Cherokee	7/9/1925	
Chesteen, James D. (R)	2010	2010-14	87th Dist: Geneva, Houston	8/27/1953	
Chewing, William Yancey	1934	1934-38	Randolph	10/7/1907	
Chinchester, John Daniel	1934 1942	1934-38 1942-46	Jefferson	12/13/1895	
Christian, William Collier	1918 1922 1926	1918-22 1922-26 1926	Hale	11/18/1846	
Christopher, John Edward	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Limestone	8/9/1887	
Christopher, Oliver Bryan	1930	1930-34	Choctaw	7/24/1891	
Clark, Denzel L.	1983	1983-86	4th Dist: Limestone, Lauderdale	6/21/1929	
Clark, George N.	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	88th Dist: Greene, Hale, Pickens & Tuscalossa	1/27/1947	
Clark, James Sterling "Jimmy"	1983 1986 1990 1994	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	84th Dist: Barbour & Russell	10/7/1921	(19 h Ser 1 19
Clark, William (B) (D)	1981 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1981-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	98th Dist: Mobile	5/16/1937	1 une
Clarke, Adline (B) (F) (D)	2013	2013-2014	97th Dist: Mobile	n/a	E Yv
Clay, George H. (B) (D)	1989 1990	1989-90 1990-94	82nd: Dist: Bullock & Macon	12/12/1941	(3/14 ter rer
Clayton, Charles T.	1930 1938	1930-34 1938-42	Russell	---	
Clikas, Steve, Jr (R)	1982	1982-83	104th Dist: Mobile	11/15/1944	1s
Clouse, Steve (R)	1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	93rd Dist: Dale, Houston	2/7/1956	
Coats, Charles Albert, Sr.	1930	1930-34	Clarke	---	
Cobb, Lemuel Jackson	1938	1938-42	Cherokee	6/3/1885	

Cobb, Wayne	1978	1978-82	5th Dist: Franklin & Marion	6/12/1931	
Coburn, Ernest Paul	1942 1946 1950	1942-46 1946-50 1950-54	Colbert	12/15/1895	
Coburn, Tom C.	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	3rd Dist: Colbert, Franklin & Lauderdale 2nd Dist: Colbert	7/17/1932	Ch
Cockrell, J.J.	1926	1926-30	Clay	---	
Cole, B.L.	1942 1946 1950	1942-46 1946-50 1950-54	Russell	2/7/1895	
Coleman, John Critcher	1934	1934-38	Marshall	7/10/1878	
Coleman, Linda F.	2002	2002-06	Jefferson	1/8/1950	Ra
Coleman, Merika (D) (F) (B)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	57th Dist: Jefferson	9/6/1973	
Coleman, T. Loyd	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	26th Dist: Marshall 25th Dist: Marshall	7/20/1947	S
Coleman, William Madison	1892 1894 1922	1892-93 1894-95 1922-26	Marshall	3/2/1860	
Collier, Benjamin Pannell	1938	1938-42	Morgan	1/24/1875	
Collier, Ernest Sims	1966	1966-70	Elmore	11/19/1903	
Collier, Spencer (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2009-10 2010-14	105th Dist: Mobile	3/27/1973	Dir
Collins, Clara Stone Fields (F)	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	Mobile	Died: 6/2/1981	Also 196
Collins, Donald Lamar (R)	1962	1962-66	Jefferson	9/8/1929 1/23/1993	
Collins, Sam	1991 1994	1991-94 1994-98	Fayette, Lamar, Pickens	12/18/1924	l "Sp
Collins, Terri L. (R)	2010	2020-14	8th Dist. Morgan	5/6/1958	
Collins, William Montgomery "Monty"	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	Mobile	7/21/1930	
Colston, David B. (D)	2010	2010-14	69th Dist: Autauga, Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox	2/22/1974	
Colvin, John W., Jr	1988	1988-90	30th Dist: Etowah & St. Clair	9/21/1946	S re , ele
Connell, B.W.	1970	1970-74	Houston & Henry	5/21/1915	
Conner, Theo Eugene	1934	1934-38	Jefferson	7/11/1897	
Cook, Daniel Gullett	1934	1934-38	Wilcox	7/24/1868	
Cook, James Drexel	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Coffee	11/13/1922	

	1966	1966-70			
Cook, John Watson "Doug"	1966	1966-70	Jefferson	6/14/1934	S
Cook, John William	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Greene	12/1/1863	
Cooley, Steve	1978	1978-82	Morgan & Cullman	9/22/1947	
Cooper, Andrew James II	1962	1962-66	Macon	3/21/1920	
Cooper, J. Gary (B) (D)	1974 1978	1974-78 Resigned 1/31/1979	Mobile	10/2/1936	197 C S J A 10/
Cope, R.E.L., Jr.	1938	1938-42	Bullock	---	
Copeland, Buford L.	1958	1958-62	Etowah Place #1	---	
Cornett, Homer Wilson, Jr.	1954 1958 1962	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Russell	3/1/1923	
Cosby, W.F. "Noopie" Jr	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	85th Dist: Dallas & Autauga 70th Dist: Dallas	7/9/1949	D
Coshatt, Roy H. "Doc"	1970	1970-74	St Clair	11/3/1926	
Cottingham, Paul C. "Cot"	1970	1970-74	Dallas: Place 1	2/18/1910 Died 3/1988	
Cox, Charles Brainard	1934 1946	1934-38 1946-50	Chilton	6/28/1880	
Crane, Verbon Egleston	1966	1966-70	Jefferson	11/13/1919	
Crawford, J.F. "Buddy"	1962 1966 1970 1974	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74 1974-78	Barbour 43rd Dist: Houston & Henry 70th Dist: Barbour, Henry & Houston	12/1/1913 8/30/1990	
Crigler, Phil, Jr. (R)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	105th Dist: Mobile	4/26/1951	
Crocker, Zoe Perry, Jr.	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Marengo	7/12/1916	
Crook, John Allen	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Bullock	2/25/1906	
Cross, Jimmy Wayland	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	2nd Dist: Limestone, Lawrence 7th Dist: Lawrence & Morgan	7/24/1939	
Crow, Bobby C.	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	58th Dist: Calhoun	1/26/1932 3/8/1998	
Crow, Robert T. "Bobby Tom"	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	13th Dist: Walker 12th Dist: Walker & Winston	6/24/1943	S

Cullins, James T.	1990	1990-94	81st Dist: Tallapoosa	2/26/1930	D
Culver, Charles Sanders	1922 1930	1922-26 1930-34	Etowah	12/05/1883	
Culver, John Lee	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	Tuscaloosa	11/25/1915 Deceased	
Cunningham, Robert Elmore	1922	1922-26	Mobile	2/12/1896	
Curry, Johnny L. (R)	1986 1990 1994 1998	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02	50th Dist: Jefferson 15th Dist: Jefferson, Shelby	5/6/1956	
Curtis, Mike	2006	2006-10	2nd Dist	9/22/1955	201
Daniel, Van Buren	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Marengo	1/22/1900	
Daniels, Gene	1978	1978-82	73rd Dist: Geneva, Covington, Houston	9/29/1935	
Darden, John Austin	1914 1926	1914-18 1926-30	34th Dist: Cleburne, Clay, Coosa	4/2/1879	
Davis, Albert Campbell	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Montgomery	6/25/1880	
Davis, Bryce Cromeans	1954	1954-58	Cullman	2/7/1917	
Davis, Frederick Howard	1962	1962-66	Bibb	5/22/1915	
Davis, Gilbert Eugene	1930	1930-34	Pickens	6/28/1883	
Davis, Hubert Trevelyn	1902 1930	1902-04 1930-34	Etowah, Macon	3/9/1864	
Davis, Patricia (F) (B) (D)	1982 1983 1986	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	36th Dist: Jefferson 58th Dist: Jefferson	12/27/1944	Cc Fi
Davis, Randy (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	96th Dist: Baldwin, Mobile	7/14/1952	
Davis, William Edgar	1938 1946	1938-42 1946-50	Madison	5/22/1911	
Davis, William Ira	1950	1950-54	St. Clair	11/11/1901	
Dawkins, Joe Maxwell	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Montgomery	1/10/1917 1/23/1987	
Dean, Mike (R)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	104th Dist: Mobile	12/26/1955	
Dearman, Wilbur Elisha	1926 1930 1938 1942	1926-30 1930-34 1938-42 1942-46	Sumter	4/4/1891	
DeGraffenreid, Sr., Ryan	1954	1954-58	11th Dist: Tuscaloosa	4/15/1925 2/13/1965	Dis wh
Deloney, John Edward	1900 1902 1922 1926 1934 1938	1900-02 1902-06 1922-26 1926-30 1934-38 1938-42	31st Dist: Colbert, Franklin, Marion	11/6/1854	
DeMarco, Paul (R)	2005 2006	2005-06 2006-10	46th Dist: Jefferson	7/20/1967	Fil

	2010	2010-14			Ele
Dement, James Markham	1954	1954-58	Limestone	12/21/1895	
Denson, Nimrod Davis, Jr.	1926 1934	1926-30 1934-38	Lee	1/31/1887	
Denton, Nathan Carter	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Blount	9/13/1882	
DeSear, William Lawrence	1926 1930 1950 1954	1926-30 1930-34 1950-54 1954-58	Perry	11/16/1883	
DeVane, Percy Foy	1934	1934-38	19th Dist: Choctaw, Clarke, Washington	5/8/1894	
Devers, James Milton	1938	1938-42	Jackson	8/22/1895	
Dial, Gerald	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	60th Dist: Clay, Cleburne, Talladega	11/17/1937	To
Dickinson, John Augustus	1922	1922-26	Autauga	3/28/1880	
Dickson, Robert Stiles, Jr.	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Lowndes	11/30/1926	
Diffly, John Joseph, Sr.	1938	1938-39	Montgomery	2/5/1889 3/2/1939	Die
Dill, Richard Frederick, Jr. "Dick"	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson	5/13/1921	
Dillard, Ernest	1986	1986-90	7th Dist: Lawrence	12/19/1919	
Dixon, Larry D. (R)	1978	1978-82	81st Dist: Montgomery	5/31/1942	To
Dobbs, Harley Millington	1938 1942 1946	1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Elmore	12/9/1892	
Dobbs, Miles Chapple	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Fayette	10/8/1885	
Dobbs, Oscar Clarence	1966	1966-70	13th Dist: Walker	7/11/1908	
Dodd, Ben G. (R)	1950	1950-54	Winston	2/17/1893	C
Dodd, Bruce William	1958	1958-62	Lawrence	3/30/1915	
Dodson, Elbert Lee	1942	1942-46	Tuscaloosa	9/18/1881	
Doggett, Roswell Christopher	1962	1962-66	Choctaw	10/2/1928	
Dolbare, Jeff	1990 1994 1998 2002	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	65th Dist: Clarke & Washington 65th Dist: Choctaw, Clarke, Washington	2/3/1947 8/12/04	
Dominick, Richard Fahey	1962	1962-66	12th Dist: Jefferson Place 4	10/27/1926	
Dominick, William Aubrey	1934	1934-38	Tuscaloosa	4/4/1905 4/27/1995	
Doss, Chris Herschel	1970	1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson Place 9	5/28/1935	
Doss, John Leslie, Jr.	1966	1966-70	6th Dist: Morgan	8/9/1929	
Doster, Harry Martin	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Autauga	11/7/1891	
Doughty, R.B.	1946	1946-50	14th Dist: Pickens, Sumter	---	
Dowdle, John William	1922	1922-26	Pickens	4/27/1880	

Downing, Maurice Albert "Casey"	1962 1966 1970	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74	37th Dist: Mobile Place 8	10/14/1915 Died 1985	S Do
Drake, E. Richard (Dickie) (R)	2011	2010-2014	45th Dist: Jefferson, St. Clair	6/13/1949	Fil for E
Drake, Owen (R)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	45th Dist: Jefferson, St. Clair	6/15/1936	Dis
Drake, Tom	1962 1966 1970 1974 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74 1974-78 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	7th Dist: Marshall, Cullman 10th Dist: Cullman, Morgan 11th Dist: Cullman Morgan	12/5/1930	C 19 th
Drinkard, William H. Bill	1978 1982	1978-82 1982-86	29th Dist: Etowah	1/4/1946	Sta
Duffee, Cecil Gravlee	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Tallapoosa	9/14/1882	
Dukes, Bill J.	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	8th Dist: Morgan	2/26/1927	D
Dumas, Lawrence, Jr. "Larry"	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	13th Dist: Jefferson	10/12/1908	
Dunn, Priscilla	1998 2002 2006	1998-02 2002-06 2006-09	56th Dist: Jefferson	10/8/1943	To re
Dunwoody, Samuel Murphy	1922	1922-26	Henry	7/19/1871	
Dutton, Roger D.	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	7th Dist: Lawrence, Morgan 7th: Lawrence	10/3/1950 7/7/1989	
Dyar, Wiley Eden	1946	1946-50	Marion	8/28/1885	
Easters, Douglas	1970	1970-74	41st Dist: Coffee	11/19/1921	
Eddins, Edward Oswell	1942	1942-46	20th Dist: Marengo, Sumter	7/27/1904	
Edgar, J. Massey	1930	1930-34	Washington, Choctaw	---	
Edington, Robert Sherard	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	37th Dist: Mobile 24th Dist: Mobile	11/18/1929	(
Edwards, Jesse K	1942 1954 1958	1942-46 1954-58 1958-62	Jefferson	2/2/1898	
Edwards, Walter Malcolm	1954 1962	1954-58 1962-66	Escambia	4/5/1909	
Edwards, William Dearsa	1962 1970 1974 1978	1962-66 1970-74 1974-78 1978-82	29th Dist: Lowndes, Autauga 83rd Dist: Lowndes, Wilcox, Dallas	7/7/1916 8/27/1982	
Edwards, William Robert	1926	1926-30	Choctaw	2/11/1863	
Elliot, Oscar Wilton	1922	1922-26	Choctaw	4/?/1872	
Ellis, Leven Handy	1938	1938-42	Autauga, Chilton, Shelby	4/6/1881	

Ellis, Robert Lawson, Jr. "Bob"	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	Jefferson	3/27/1922	To
Elrod, Amburs Lafayette	1942	1942-46	Blount	11/2/1890	
Embry, Franklin Bernard	1922	1922-26	St Clair	10/12/1890	
Endreich, Ben L. (D)	1970	1970-74	Jefferson	9/12/1938	T
Engel, Mylan Robert	1962	1962-66	Mobile	7/24/1923	
England, Chris (D)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	70th Dist: Tuscaloosa	8/19/1976	
Englehardt, Samuel Martin, Jr.	1950	1950-54	Mobile	3/21/1912 1/16/1991	
Escott-Russell, Sundra (F) (B)(D)	1981 1982 1983 1986 1990	1981-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990- 5/1993	45th Dist: Jefferson 60th Dist: Jefferson	2/21/1954	F te v
Eslick, Robert Lee	1950	1950-54	Madison	9/16/1909 12/23/1977	
Etheredge, Robert Foster "Buck"	1962	1962-66	Jefferson	7/14/1920	
Evans, Franklin Corbin	1946	1946-50	Choctaw	3/21/1918	
Falkenburg, Francis	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	14th Dist: Jefferson 32nd Dist: Jefferson	10/13/1911 9/16/1989	
Fanning, Charles H.	1922	1922-26	Walker	8/10/1894	
Farley, Allen (F)	2010	2010-14	15th Dist: Jefferson	10/10/1951	
Faulk, Dwight	1982 1983 1986	1982-83 1983-86 1986-89	84th Dist: Butler, Crenshaw 90th Dist: Butler, Crenshaw	7/31/1945	Res to
Faulk, Ronald R.	1946 1950 1954 1958 1962	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Geneva	1/1/1900	
Faust, Joe (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	94th Dist: Baldwin	9/13/1940	
Ferguson, Auther Louis	1958	1958-62	Tuscaloosa	6/26/1928	
Ferrell, F.L.	1954	1954-58	DeKalb	---	
Ferrell, Henry Archer	1922	1922-26	Russell	5/31/1877	
Fields, Clara Stone (Fields) Collins (D) (F)	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	Mobile	Died: 6/2/1981	
Fields, James C., Jr.	2008	2008-10	District 12: Cullman		S 1/ see
Fincher, Chad (R)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	102nd Dist: Mobile	2/25/1974	
Fine, Dave	1966	1966-70	12th Dist: Lamar, Fayette	9/1/1905	
Fite, Arthur Freeman, Jr.	1950	1950-54	Walker	1/6/1919 12/30/1993	

Fite, Ernest Baxter	1914 1926 1930 1942	1914-18 1926-30 1930-34 1942-46	Colbert, Franklin, Marion	2/21/1882	
Fite, Fred	1914 1922	1914-18 1922-26	Jefferson	5/2/1891	
Fite, Lea	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-09	Calhoun	1/4/1955 10/26/2009	
Fite, Rankin	1950 1954 1962 1966 1970	1950-54 1954-58 1962-66 1966-70 1970-74	31st Dist: Colbert, Franklin, Marion 9th Dist: Marion, Winston	9/1/1916 Deceased	Sp (1 7
Flippo, Ronnie G.	1970	1970-74	1st Dist: Lauderdale, Colbert	8/15/1937	Sta U.
Flowers, J. Steve	1982 1983 1986 1990 1994	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	68th Dist: Barbour, Pike 89th Dist: Dale, Pike	9/5/1951	Swi
Flowers, Walter Sinkler	1938	1938-42	Butler	12/2/1908	
Folmar, Joel M.	1974	1974-78	68th Dist: Coffee, Pike	1/19/1936	El
Ford, Craig (D)	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	28th Dist: Etowah	5/21/1968	
Ford, Joe	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-00	28th Dist: Etowah	10/3/1937 Deceased	
Ford, Johnny	1/20/98 2002 2004	1998-02 2002-04	82nd Dist: Macon, Bullock, Lee	8/23/1942	Re v M
Forman, James	1922	1922-26	Morgan	8/4/1868	
Forte, G. Berry (D)	2010	2010-14	84th Dist: Barbour, Bullock, Russell	10/26/1937	
Foshee, Eugene Crum	1966	1966-70	49th Dist: Covington, Geneva	12/13/1937	
Frasier, Harmon Hunt	1942	1942-46	Dallas	8/1/1893	
Franklin, Charles Robert	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Coosa	5/13/1907	
Frazer, Thomas Sydney	1931	1931-34	Bullock, Macon	3/17/1876 7/3/1941	Fil
Frazier, Ed	1986	1986-90	14th Dist: Walker, Tuscaloosa	6/26/1946	
Freeman, Dewayne	1982 1986 1990	1982-83 1986-90 1990-94	19th Dist: Madison	9/1/1955	To

Frey, Samuel George Jr.	1926	1926-30	Jefferson	10/4/1895	
Fulger, Mike J.	1934	1934-38	Tallapoosa	---	
Fuller, William P. "Bill" Jr.	1983 1986 1990 1994	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	38th Dist: Chambers 38th Dist: Chambers, Lee	6/22/1953	Ch
Gafford, Robert C. "Bob"	1966 1970 1974 1978	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78 1978-82	14th Dist: Jefferson 33rd Dist: Jefferson	3/31/1919	
Gaines, Frank M.	1922	1922-26	Houston	7/17/1875	
Gaines, Mark L. (R)	1990 1994 1998 2002	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-05	55th Dist: Jefferson 47th Dist: Jefferson, Shelby	11/17/1955	Re
Gallalee, John Caulkins "Jack"	1950	1950-54	Mobile	8/13/1918	
Galliher, Blaine (R)	1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	30th Dist: Etowah & St. Clair	1/13/1949	Re: & Leg
Ganey, Joseph Samuel	1946	1946-50	Talladaga	12/5/1880	
Garner, Ray	2002	2002-06	Limestone, Madison	12/5/1956	De
Garrett, Walter Eugene "Gene"	1966	1966-70	34th Dist: Wilcox, Monroe, Conecuh	12/3/1928 4/25/1997	Sp
Garrett, William Walter	1938 1946 1950	1938-42 1946-50 1950-54	Baldwin, Escambia, Monroe	10/9/1882	
Gaston, Victor (R)	1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	100th Dist: Mobile	1/15/1943	20
Gentle, Rodney	1950	1950-54	Jackson	---	
George, Arthur Cleveland	1946	1946-50	Randolph	3/10/1885	
Gewin, Walter Pettus	1938	1938-42	Hale	12/9/1908	
Gibson, Wallace Clifton, Jr.	1946	1946-50	Jefferson	12/21/1914	
Giddens, Jack Lawrence	1930	1930-34	Pike	8/13/1904	
Gilchrist, James Robert "Bob"	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Morgan	8/31/1927	
Gillis, John Fagg	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Clarke	2/2/1866	
Gilmer, Charles T.	1978	1978-82	6th Dist: Lamar, Marion, Fayette	2/25/1933	
Gilmore, Eddie Hubert	1962	1962-66	12 Dist: Jefferson	6/12/1926	To
Gilmer, Marion Donal "Pete"	1958	1958-62	Dallas	9/23/1912	
Gipson, H. "Mac", Jr	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	88th Dist: Autauga, Elmore	11/22/1935	R

	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10			2
Gist, Leroy	1954	1954-58	Jackson	9/25/1931	
Givan, Juandalynn (D)	2010	2010-14	60th Dist: Jefferson	10/10/2011	
Givhan, Water Coats	1930 1942 1946 1950	1930-34 1942-46 1946-50 1950-54	Dallas	5/7/1902	5
Glass, Bob	1974	1974-78	105th Dist: Mobile	6/17/1942	To
Glass, Folsom Lamont	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Butler	12/22/1898	Sp to n
Glass, Preston Brooks	1922	1922-26	Marengo	10/26/1854	
Glenn, Lee	1922	1922-26	Lauderdale	7/22/1896	
Gloor, Thomas Wayne	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-73	14th Dist: Jefferson	Died 12/4/1987	5 (19 ,)
Glover, Arthur	1930	1930-34	Elmore	---	
Glover, Elijah Coleman	1922 1930	1922-26 1930-34	Henry	9/21/1872	
Glover, Elijah Lester	1922 1930 1934	1922-26 1930-34 1934-38	Henry	1/17/1900	
Glover, Rusty	2002	2002-06	Mobile	4/17/1966	
Goldthwaite, Alfred Witherspoon (D)	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Montgomery	8/12/1921 5/13/1997	' o par sw St
Golson, Howell Hunter	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Elmore	11/15/1884	
Golson, John S.	1942	1942-46	Butler	2/16/1867	
Goode, Robert James, Jr.	1914 1922 1926 1930	1914-18 1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Wilcox	8/2/1888	
Goodwin, J.W. "Joe"	1970 1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	4th Dist: Colbert, Franklin 3rd Dist: Colbert, Lauderdale	2/22/1928 Deceased	
Goodwin, Tully Akron	1950	1950-54	Butler, Conecuh, Covington	2/5/1880	
Goodwyn, O.J. "Joe"	1954 1958 1962	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Montgomery	12/15/1920	Ser Sp cr

Goodwyn, Robert Tyler	1902 1906 1922 1926 1930	1902-06 1906-10 1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Montgomery	11/4/1870	
Goodwyn, Robert Tyler, Jr.	1934	1934-38	Montgomery	8/10/1900	
Goolsby, John Boyd	1934	1934-38	Escambia	12/29/1901	
Gordon, James	2006	2006-10	98th Dist:	7/17/1964	
Gordon, Wiley Pickens	1958	1958-62	Blount	1/27/1892	
Graham, Betty Carol (D) (F)	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	81st Dist: Tallapoosa	7/13/1943	201
Graham, Bryce Uraldine	1996	1966-70	5th Dist: Colbert, Franklin	1/13/1924	
Graham, Ernest	1938	1938-42	Lawrence	---	
Grainger, Charles E.	1970	1970-74	3rd Dist: Madison	---	
Granade, Turner	1931	1931-34	Mobile	---	Ele l Jos :
Grant, Charles Brasfield, Jr.	1958	1958-62	Marengo	2/23/1924 2/7/1994	
Grantland, Ronald	2000 2002 2006	2000-02 2002-06 2006-10	9th Dist: Cullman, Morgan	3/11/1947	[
Graves, William Dawson	1922 1926 1930 1938	1922-26 1926-30 1930-34 1938-42	Tallapoosa	11/10/1874	
Gray, Billy (R)	1983 1986	1983-86 1986-90	45th Dist: Jefferson	6/28/1934 10/8/1991	
Gray, Fred D. (B)(D)	1970	1970-74	31st Dist: Macon, Bullock, Barbour	12/14/1930	bl Re
Grayson, George W. (B)(D)	1983 1986 1990	1983-86 1986-90 1990-93	19th Dist: Madison	11/1/1938	C Ju
Grayson, John William	1966	1966-70	37th Dist: Mobile	7/5/1914	
Green, Joseph Walton	1910 1914 1918 1922 1926	1910-14 1914-18 1918-22 1922-26 1926-30	Dallas	1/13/1858	
Green, Shurman Brooks	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Pike	1/4/1900	
Green, William Cooper	1930	1930-34	Jefferson	11/18/1900	
Greene, Jeanette A	1998	1998-02	Mobile	---	

Greer, Lynn (R)	1974 1978 2002 2010	1974-78 1978-81 2002-06 2010-14	1st Dist: Lauderdale 2nd Dist: Lauderdale	11/20/1941	I Se
Greeson, Todd (R)	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	24th Dist: DeKalb	3/7/1971	
Gregg, Richard G.	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	19th Dist: Madison	7/18/1945	
Grey, Deacon C. "Deacon"	1970	1970-74	12th Dist: Lamar, Fayette	12/18/1922	
Grimes, David	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10	Montgomery	6/6/1953	201
Grimsley, George H.	1978 1982 1983	1978-82 1982-83 1983-85	70th: Houston, Henry, Barbour 85 Dist: Henry, Houston	9/10/1914	Die
Grimsley, William "Dexter" (D)	2010	2010-14	85th Dist: Henry, Houston	11/11/1970	
Gross, William Wallace	1958	1958-62	Jackson	7/14/1891 1/5/1987	
Grouby, E.A., Jr. "Ed"	1978 1982 1983 1986	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	82nd Dist: Autauga, Montgomery, Elmore, Lowndes 82nd Dist: Autauga, Elmore 71st Dist: Autauga, Chilton	11/22/1927	
Grouby, Edward Arthur	1950 1954 1958 1962	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Autauga	9/20/1902	Fat
Grove, Edward Joseph	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Mobile	1/17/1892 6/11/1931	a
Guin, Ken, Jr.	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	14th Dist: Tuscaloosa, Walker, Winston	1/23/1962	I
Gullatt, Claud Burtram	1926 1930 1942	1926-30 1930-34 1942-46	Lee, Russell	7/4/1881	G
Gullatt, Jane (F) (D)	1989 1990	1989-90 1990-94	83rd Dist: Russell	10/6/1932 3/7/2005	D (Clk
Guthrie, John J	1958	1958-62	Cullman	Deceased	I I
Guy, Renzo Meade	1918 1922 1926 1930	1918-22 1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Lowndes	10/2/1878	
Gwin, Ivy J.	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Jefferson	---	

Hain, Bruce Valentine	1954 1958 1962 1966	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66 1966-70	28th Dist: Dallas	9/13/1915 8/7/1995	
Hale, Douglas V. (R)	1970	1970-74	3rd Dist: Madison	1/1/1942	
Haley, John Patrick	1933 1934	1933-34 1934-38	Perry	3/18/1869	E
Hall, Albert	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 died	22nd Dist: Madison, Jackson 22nd Dist: Madison	9/7/1936	be
Hall, David McGiffert, Jr.	1934	1934-38	Greene	1/8/1910	
Hall, Henry James	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Montgomery	4/20/1905	
Hall, Joel Prior	1922	1922-26	Bullock	7/14/1865	
Hall, Laura (F)(B)(D)	11/1993 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1993-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	19th Dist: Madison	1/25/1943	F Gr 8/3 ,
Hall, Robert B. "Bob"	1974	1974-78	15th Dist: Jefferson	6/24/1943	S
Hall, Robert Fowler	1918 1938	1918-22 1938-42	Henry	7/21/1874	
Haltom, Elbert Bertram, Jr.	1954	1954-58	1st Dist: Lauderdale, Limestone	12/26/1922	
Hamby, John Glass	1930	1930-34	Fayette	8/19/1863	
Hamilton, Eustace Grady	1938	1938-42	Morgan	6/22/1901	
Hamilton, James H. "Goat"	1986 1990 1994 1998	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-2002	4th Dist: Lauderdale, Limestone 2nd Dist: Lauderdale, Limestone	12/8/1932	
Hammett Seth	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	75th Dist: Covington 92nd Dist: Covington	6/24/1946	S (19 1 2 Di ap ,
Hammon, Micky (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	4th Dist: Limestone, Morgan	8/5/1957	
Hamner, Reuben Franklin	1934	1934-38	Dallas	7/1/1892	
Hampton, John Plassiebo	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Madison	2/13/1891	

	1930	1930-34			
Hanby, E.K.	1954	1954-58	Etowah	4/16/1911	
Haney, Jim (R)	1990 1994 1998	1990-94 1994-98	10th Dist: Madison	4/1/1930	
Hankins, Jack	1942 1946 1950 1954 1958 1962	1942-46 1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Lamar, Jefferson	4/25/1914	
Hankins, John Franklin	1942	1942-46	Lamar	12/27/1877 Deceased	
Hanks, Arthur Lee	1934	1934-38	Talladega	12/13/1881	
Hannah, William Clarence	1962	1962-66	Lauderdale	5/10/1927	
Hardin, W.E. "Gene"	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	36th Dist: Butler, Crenshaw, Pike	---	
Hardwick, William Guy	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	35th Dist: Henry, Houston	5/30/1910 Died 5/1993	
Hardy, Frank	1950 1954 1958	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Dallas	1/10/1902	
Hare, James Albert, Jr.	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Dallas	5/17/1906	
Hare, N.S.	1954	1954-58	Mobile, Monroe	10/11/1911	
Harper, Alan (D)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	61st Dist: Pickens, Tuscaloosa	11/9/1957	
Harper, Henry Owen	1962 1966 1978	1962-66 1966-70 1978-82	25th Dist: Tallapoosa 62nd Dist: Tallapoosa	4/16/1917	
Harper, Taylor F.	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	105th Dist: Mobile	11/25/1944	M
Harris, Harold Monroe	1966	1966-70	35th Dist: Montgomery	5/31/1906 3/15/1995	
Harris, James D., Jr.	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	35th Dist: Montgomery 81st Dist: Montgomery	2/2/1943	
Harris, Norman West	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	2nd Dist: Lawrence, Morgan	6/12/1907	
Harris, Robert Edward	1958	1958-62	DeKalb	12/2/1925	
Harris, William Thomas	1930	1930-34	Perry	11/3/1872	
Harrison, A.L. "Tony" (B)(D)	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	44th Dist: Jefferson	4/19/1944	
Harrison, Ercelle Tyson	1942 1946 1950	1942-46 1946-50 1950-54	Wilcox	11/14/1903	
Harrison, Karl Cecil	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	15th Dist: Autauga, Chilton, Shelby	12/29/1907	
Harrison, William Clinton	1930 1934	1930-34 1934-38	Marengo	11/15/1879	

Harvey, Bob	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	27th Dist: Blount, Etowah, Marshall 27th Dist: Blount	5/16/1936	D
Harvey, Jesse Estes	1950 1954 1958	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Sumter	6/3/1902	
Harwood, Robert Bernard	1926	1926-30	Tuscaloosa	6/4/1902	
Hatter, Robert Harkness	1922	1922-26	Greene	10/19/1891	
Hawk, Howard	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-2002	25th Dis: Marshall	11/4/1957	Res Circ
Hawkins, George C.	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Etowah	12/4/1918	
Hawkins, John Harper, Jr.	1958 1962 1990 1994 1998 2002	1958-62 1962-66 1990-94 1994-98 1998-2002 2002-2004	Jefferson	9/27/1926 died 6/22/2004	H S H
Hawkins, John P. (R)	1922	1922-25	DeKalb	---	
Hawkins, Samuel Williamson	1918 1926	1918-22 1926-30	Jefferson	9/7/1877	
Hawkins, Warren Gamaliel	1950	1950-54	DeKalb	1/23/1920	
Hayden, Andrew M. (B)(D)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-2002	72nd Dist: Hale, Marengo, Perry, Tuscaloosa	7/18/1919	
Haygood, James H.	1966	1966-70	1st Dist: Lauderdale	---	
Haynes, Clarence A.	1986 1990	1986-90 1990-94	32nd Dist: Talladaga	7/20/1952	
Haynes, Frank Lloyd	1938 1946	1938-42 1946-50	Franklin	8/5/1897	
Haynes, Robert Pugh	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Lowndes	4/22/1893	
Head, Frank	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Shelby	12/29/1891	
Headley, Lewis William "Pig"	1966 1970 1986	1966-70 1970-74 1986-90	24th Dist: Chilton	12/31/1923	
Hearn, Glenn H.	1970	1970-74	3rd Dist: Madison	4/27/1914	
Hearn, Olin Crawford	1958	1958-62	Marshall	5/18/1907	
Heflin, Henry Grady	1962	1962-66	Chilton	4/25/1902	
Heflin, John Tyler	1898 1900 1934	1898-99 1900-01 1934-38	Randolph	10/2/1865	
Henderson, Robert Lee	1942	1942-46	Cherokee	12/26/1884	
Henley, Joseph Henry Lee	1896 1900 1906 1922	1896-97 1900-01 1906-10 1922-26	Escambia	6/21/1864	
Hendley, Jubal Early	1934	1934-38	Covington	1/30/1876	
Henry, William "Ed" (R)	2010	2010-14	9th Dist: Cullman, Morgan	7/30/1970	
Henson, James Wade	1922	1922-26	Washington	5/20/1869	

Henson, Luther Talmon	1934	1934-38	Washington	9/7/1876	
Hester, James Walston	1962	1962-66	Franklin	9/2/1912	
Hettinger, Steve R.	1982 1983 1986	1982-83 1983-86 1986-88	21st Dist: Madison 20th Dist: Madison	8/25/1945	Res M F
Higginbotham, G.J. "Dutch" (D)	1966 1974 1986 1990	1966-70 1974-78 1986-90 1990-94	32 Dist: Chambers, Lee 64th Dist: Lee, Russell	2/22/1920	197 1 198 1 Ec
Higginbotham, John E.	1981	1981-82	1st Dist: Lauderdale	--	
Hightower, Council Berry	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Sumter	6/4/1861	
Hill, Mike (R)	11/1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	41st Dist: Shelby	3/3/1949	
Hill, Orlan Bramlett	1938	1938-42	Lauderdale, Limestone	2/17/1892	
Hill, Robert Leroy	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Marion	8/11/1881	
Hill, Robert M., Jr.	1966 1970 1974	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78	1st Dist: Lauderdale 2nd Dist: Lauderdale	4/16/1932	
Hillard, Earl F. (B)(D)	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-81	45th Dist: Jefferson	4/9/1942	To 19
Hillard, Earl, Jr.	2006	2006-10	60th Dist	6/16/?	R: 20
Hillard, John R. (B)(D)	1993 1994 1998	1993-94 1994-98 1998-02	60th Dist: Jefferson	2/21/1961	I Ri re
Hines, Brooks	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	91st Dist: Escambia	5/13/1947	
Hinshaw, Randy	1994 2002 2006	1994-98 2002-06 2006-10	21st Dist: Madison	3/29/1960	201
Hobbie, Iverson Walker Jr. (D)	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	35th Dist: Montgomery	4/16/1929 3/22/1998	Ele of M
Hocklander, Joseph M.	1958	1958-62	Mobile	---	
Hodges, George W., Jr.	1954	1954-58	St. Clair	8/3/1917	
Hodges, Harry	1934	1934-38	Fayette	7/2/1889	
Hodges, W.J.	1942	1942-46	St. Clair	---	
Hodgson, Philip Morton	1922	1922-26	Baldwin	2/11/1865	
Hodo, Mark	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Jefferson	4/18/1898	
Hogan, Elwood Leon	1962	1962-66	37th Dist: Mobile	7/13/1930	

	1966	1966-70			
Hogan, Thomas E.	1986 1990 1994 1998	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02	13th Dist: Walker	5/19/1929 Deceased	
Holladay, Hugh	1990	1990-94	47th Dist: St. Clair	12/7/1948	S
Holladay, Hugh Edwin	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	15th Dist: St Clair	1/6/1923	Far
Holland, Jerry	1930	1930-34	Lawrence	5/21/1875	
Holley, Jimmy W.	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	74th Dist: Coffee, Covington 91st Dist: Coffee	7/30/1944	
Holliman, Cephus Robert	1954	1954-58	Marengo	8/17/1905	
Hollinsworth, Julina Watt	1930	1930-34	Chambers	7/4/1889	
Hollis, Daniel George Washington	1892 1926	1892-93 1926-30	Lamar	2/24/1855	
Holman, Kenneth	1951	1951-54	Dale	---	Fil v
Holman, Robert F.	1966	1966-70	14th Dist: Jefferson	9/4/1913	
Holmes, Alvin (B)(D)	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-04 2006-10 2010-14	80th Dist: Montgomery 78th Dist: Montgomery	10/26/1939	20
Holmes, Donald G.	1975 1978	1975-78 1978-82	58th Dist: Calhoun	2/10/1944 6/25/1997	Ref v t
Hooper, Perry O, Jr.	1983 1986 1990 1994 1998	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-2002	73rd Dist: Montgomery	10/5/1954	
Hooton, Paul Jones	1942	1942-46	Chambers, Randolph	5/23/1899	
Hopping, Jack, Sr.	1974	1974-78	40th Dist: Jefferson	12/28/1910	
Horn, William Fred (B)(D)	1978 1982 1983	1978-82 1982-83 1983-84	39th Dist: Jefferson 53rd Dist: Jefferson	6/26/1925	T
Hornsby, Lee	1922 1946	1922-26 1946-50	Elmore, Tallapoosa	8/2/1868	
House, Henry Frank, Jr. "Pig"	1966	1966-70	14th Dist: Jefferson	8/18/1930 3/21/2005	
Houston, Tommie L. (B)(D)	1994	1994-98	57th Dist: Jefferson	5/3/1937	

	1998	1998-02			
Howard, Asbury (B)(D)	1974 1978 1982	1974-78 1978-82 1982-82	49th Dist: Jefferson, Tuscaloosa	1/18/1907 Died 1982	
Howard, Fontaine Maury	1926	1926-30	Autauga	4/6/1876	
Howard, Ralph (D) (B)	2005 2006 2010	2005-06 2006-10 2010-14	72th Dist; Bibb, Hale, Marengo, Perry	10/26/1969	File of
Howard, Walter Lee	1922	1922-26	Talladaga	1/30/1876	
Howell, John Wesley	1946	1946-50	Calhoun	5/24/1874	
Howell, T.W.	1926	1926-30	Henry	---	
Howze, Henry Russell	1922	1922-26	Jefferson	11/12/1870	
Hubbard, Graph John	1914 1922 1926	1914-18 1922-26 1926-30	Coffee, Pike, Crenshaw	1/1/1871	
Hubbard, Joseph "Joe" (D)	2010	2010-14	73rd Dist: Montgomery	7/19/1981	
Hubbard, Mike (R)	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	79th Dist: Lee	2/11/1962	201
Huddleson, Harry Jack	1954	1954-58	Colbert	11/21/1921	
Huey, Thomas Edward, Sr.	1918 1950	1918-22 1950-54	Jefferson	4/21/1883	
Hughes, J.C.	1970	1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson	---	
Hughes, Leon Herbert	1926	1926-30	Jackson	5/18/1878	
Humphries, Bobby	4/1998 1998 2002	4/98-11/98 1998-02 2002-06	51st Dist: Jefferson	1/10/1954	ann
Hunt, Robert Repress	1954	1954-58	Chambers	9/23/1884	
Hurst, Steve (R)	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	35th Dist: Talladega, Calhoun	5/14/1948	;
Ingalls, Luther	1946	1946-50	Montgomery	5/2/1911	
Inge, Richard Henry	1940	1940-42	Mobile	6/12/1912	Ele
Ingram, Kenneth Frank	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Clay	7/7/1929	
Inzer, John W., Jr.	1946	1946-50	St. Clair	---	
Irons, Tammy	3/21/06 2006	2006 2006-10	Lauderdale	10/21/1963	File c
Ison, Jamie (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-2006 2006- 2010 2010-2014	101st Dist: Mobile	9/7/1953	
Jackson, D. W.	1942	1942-46	Chambers	---	
Jackson, Mack	1942	1942-46	Tallapoosa	10/15/1889	
Jackson, Ronald E. (B)(D)	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	38th Dist: Jefferson	7/8/1948	
Jackson, Thomas E. (B)(D)	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	68th Dist: Choctaw, Clarke, Monroe, Marengo, Conecuh	8/24/1950	

	2010	2010-14			
Jackson, Thomas Hall, Jr.	1966	1966-70	14th Dist: Jefferson	7/29/1925	
Jackson, Walter Frank	1966 1970 1974	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78	40th Dist: Covington, Geneva 75th Dist: Covington	3/13/1915	
Jenkins, James Mallory	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Randolph	2/12/1902	
Jenkins, Wm. Harrison	1938	1938-42	Chambers	5/29/1905	
Jeter, Mark Lafayette	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Jefferson	3/24/1895	
Johnson, Ernest	1994	1994-98	58th Dist: Jefferson	---	
Johnson, Frank Minnis (R)	1942	1942-44	Winston	9/21/1895	F
Johnson, J.T.	1926	1926-30	Clarke	---	
Johnson, Jesse T. "Tom"	1950 1954 1958	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Tallapoosa	4/28/1918	
Johnson, Jerry "Wayne"	2010	2010-14	22nd Dist: Jackson, Madison	9/13/1952	
Johnson, Ken C. (R)	2010	2010-14	7th Dist: Lawrence, Winston	11/2/1959	
Johnston, Leonard	1958	1958-62	Elmore	2/1/1904	
Johnson, Ronald G. (R)	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	54th Dist: Talladega, Coosa 33rd Dist: Talladega	9/21/1943	2/ to
Johnson, Roy W., Jr	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	47th Dist: Tuscaloosa 63rd Dist: Tuscaloosa	12/31/1944	S
Johnson, Sanford Hardaway	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Elmore	7/6/1911	
Johnston, Thomas Alexander, III	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Mobile	9/7/1916	
Johnston, Albert Parks	1930 1934	1930-34 1934-38	Calhoun	3/14/1875	
Johnstone, Douglas Inge	1974	1974-78	Mobile	11/15/1941	
Jolly, Carl	1974	1974-78	14th Dist: Blount, Jefferson	7/14/1912	
Jones, Fred R.	1970	1970-74	Montgomery	11/18/1935	Sta
Jones, George Bliss	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Lauderdale	9/18/1905	
Jones, George Herbert	1898 1899 1922	1898-99 *1899-22 1922-26	Bullock	7/19/1882	

	1926	1926-30			
Jones, J. Earl	1970	1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson	7/27/?	
Jones, Joe	1942	1942-46	Covington	11/17/1899	
Jones, John Fletcher	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Covington	2/10/1927	
Jones, Leo R.	1926	1926-30	Cleburne	---	
Jones, Jr. Michael L. (R)	2010	2010-14	92nd Dist: Covington, Escambia	12/12/1966	
Jones, Patrick	1998	1998-02	Madison	---	
Jones, Ralph Lee	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	21st Dist: Baldwin, Escambia, Monroe	7/26/1899	
Jones, Richard Henry	1930	1930-34	Covington	1/24/1869	
Jones, Tom	1966	1966-70	3rd Dist: Madison	---	
Jordan, Elmer DeKalb	1926	1926-30	Etowah, St. Clair	9/13/1887	
Jordan, Jesse Lee	1926	1926-30	Washington	6/3/1893	
Jordan, Joseph Wiley	1930	1930-34	Clay	7/21/1860	
Jorgensen, Lee (R)	1994	1994-98	6th Dist: Madison	10/16/1954	
Junkins, Bobby M.	1982 1983 1986	1982-83 1983-86 1986-89	30th Dist: Etowah & St. Clair, Cherokee	11/1/1946	Re: b Gra & Cou
Kaul, Hugh	1938 1946 1950 1954	1938-42 1946-50 1950-54 1954-58	Jefferson	11/10/1906	
Keahey, George	2006	2006-09	65th Dist	7/22/1980	
Kelley, Joseph Earl	1930 1938	1930-34 1938-42	Conecuh	2/14/1880	
Kelley, Phillip B	1974 1978 1982	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83	26th Dist: Marshall	1/5/1947	
Kelly Joseph Huey	1954	1954-58	Winston	12/9/1903	
Kelly, M.P.	1938	1938-42	Clay	---	
Kelly, Richard Bussey, Jr.	1930	1930-34	Talladega	11/22/1891	
Kendall, Robert Gordon, Jr. "Bob"	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Conecuh	9/24/1913	
Kennedy, Cain James (B)(D)	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-79	98th Dist: Mobile	4/2/1937 5/20/2005	Re ju
Kennedy, Yvonne (F)(B)(D)	1979 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1979-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-12	103rd Dist: Mobile - - - - - - - 97th Dist: Moble	1/8/1945	Fi of resi Bla Di 201
Kettler, Charles Joseph	1930	1930-34	Crenshaw	2/2/1902	
Key, William Henry, Jr.	1930	1930-34	Franklin	1/24/1900	

Kilborn, Vince Fonde	1922	1922-26	Mobile	1/6/1893	
Kilgore, Hubert	1966	1966-70	14th Dist: Jefferson	---	
Killian, Roger	1974	1974-78	24th Dist: DeKalb & Jackson	6/12/1947	
Killough, Arthur Lloyd	1954	1954-58	Butler	12/19/1905	
Kilpatrick, Emmett	1922	1922-26	Perry	11/20/1890	
King, Bill G.	1970	1970-74	Madison	10/27/1934	To
Kinsey, Daniel Lee "Dan"	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	38th Dist: Baldwin 94th Dist: Baldwin	9/13/1932	
Kirby, Atticus Dickson	1906 1934 1942	1906-10 1934-38 1942-46	Madison, Jackson	6/16/1868	
Kirkham, Jack Bruce	1954	1954-58	Marengo	8/6/1924	
Kirkpatrick, Clifton	1926	1926-30	Dallas	4/29/1863	
Knight, Al J. (R)	1986 1990 1994	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	40th Dist: Bibb, Shelby	5/2/1941	
Knight, George Talmadge	1946	1946-50	Henry	4/11/1894	
Knight, John F. (B)(D)	1992 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1992-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	77th Dist: Montgomery	6/7/1945	El d
Kvalheim, Ken (R)	1982 1983 1986 1990	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	101 Dist: Mobile	8/6/1957	
Lackey, Rufus Manning	1954	1954-58	Jefferson	7/25/1897	
Laird, Richard (D)	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	61st Dist: Randolph, Chambers 37th Dist: Chambers, Clay, Randolph	6/4/1939	
Lancaster, John Austin	1930	1930-34	Elmore	7/19/1878	
Lang, William H.	1970	1970-74	17th Dist: Pickens, Greene	12/5/1922	
Langan, Joseph Nicholas	1938	1938-42	33rd Dist: Mobile	3/11/1912	
Langdon, Robert Gideon	1926 1934 1950	1926-30 1934-38 1950-54	Pickens	11/18/1897	
Langford, Charles D. (B)(D)	1978 1982 1983	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	77th Dist: Montgomery	12/12/1922	C 1 S
Langley, Albert Leroy	1938	1938-42	Tallapoosa	4/15/1872	
Larkins, Haughton Ben	1946	1946-50	21st Dist: Coffee, Crenshaw, Pike	9/13/1907	
Lauderdale, Jack B.	1982	1982-83	5th Dist: Marion,	8/30/1922	

	1983	1983-86	Franklin 17th Dist: Marion, Winston	7/6/1922	
Law, Carol Jack	1954	1954-58	Elmore	4/16/1922	
Lawler, Robert Thompson, Jr.	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Madison	7/8/1893	
Lawson, Shelby Allen	1957 1962 1966	1957-58 1962-66 1966-70	3rd Dist: Madison	1/16/1913	
Laxson, S.A. "Billy"	1966	1966-70	Madison	---	
Layson, Allen	1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	15th Dist: Pickens, Tuscaloosa 61st Dist: Pickens, Tuscaloosa	12/16/1931 1/5/2007	
Layton, George L.	1982	1982-83	34th Dist: Jefferson	9/5/1921	
Lee, Ames Coleman	1926 1930 1934	1926-30 1930-34 1934-38	Monroe	7/19/1880	
Lee, Jack D.	1930	1930-34	Coffee	---	
Lee, Jimmy	1974	1974-78	46th Dist: Tuscaloosa	3/1/1935	
Lee, John Cook	1910 1914 1918 1922	1910-14 1914-18 1918-22 1922-26	Perry	1/22/1850	
Lee, John Holmes	1950	1950-54	Perry	2/7/1886	
Lee, McDowell (D)	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Barbour	2/12/1925	Left of b
Lee, Paul (R)	2010	2010-14	86th Dist: Houston	10/7/1960	
Lee, W.J.	1934	1934-38	Bullock	---	
Lee, W.J., Jr.	1954	1954-58	Lawrence	4/26/1910	
LeFlore, John L (B)(D)	1974	1974-78	99th Dist: Mobile	---	
LeMaistre, John Wesley	1922	1922-26	Covington	6/29/1880	
Lemley, Bealon Leonard "Bill"	1966	1966-70	10th Dist: Blount	3/28/1925	
Lenard, George Kyser	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	8th Dist: Talladega	2/20/1909	
Leonard, Tom	1974	1974-78	37th Dist: Jefferson	2/28/1939	
Letson, John J "Jody"	7/16/96 1998 2002 2006	1996-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	7th Dist: Lawrence, Winston	1/1/1949	Ele te Sa 201
Letson, S.R. "Sam"	1978 1990 1994	1978-82 1990-94 1994-98	7th Dist: Lawrence, Moulton 7th Dist: Lawrence	12/25/1940 2/8/1996	
Letson, William Palestine	1910 1922	1910-14 1922-26	Marion	12/4/1870	
Lewis, Benjamin	2006	2006-10	86th Dist	7/31/1975	App ji
Lewis, M. Duane	1978 1982	1978-82 1982-83	50th Dist: Jefferson	12/20/1942	

Lewis, Rufus A. (B)(D)	1974	1974-78	77th Dist: Montgomery	---	
Lindsey, Richard J. (D)	1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	39th Dist: Cherokee, DeKalb, Cleburne	6/30/1956	
Little, Tandy Duncan, Jr. (R)	1962	1962-66	Montgomery	7/22/1921	
Livingston, Speer	1934	1934-38	Cherokee	11/24/1888	
Locke, Hugh Allen Jr.	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Jefferson	4/13/1924	
Locke, Judson Cleveland, Sr.	1938 1942 1954	1938-42 1942-46 1954-58	18th Dist: Bibb, Perry	4/1/1890 2/13/1974	
Locke, Robert	1954	1954-58	19th Dist: Choctaw, Clarke, Washington	9/8/1895 1/10/1959	
Lockett, John A., Jr.	1974	1974-78	85th Dist: Autauga, Dallas	11/21/1942	
Logan, Steve J. (R)	1986	1986-90	17th Dist: Marion, Winston	8/14/1942	
Long, Charles Griffin	1958	1958-62	Lauderdale	5/29/1924	
Long, James W.	1930	1930-34	Perry	---	
Long, John Lee	1906 1910 1918 1922 1926	1906-10 1910-11 1918-22 1922-26 1926-30	Butler	1/12/1868	S 19;
Long, Thomas Ralston	1958	1958-62	Perry	4/7/1918	
Long, Oliver Wesley "Wes"(R)	2010	2010-14	27th Dist: Marshall	8/13/1977	
Longshore, Adolphus P.	1888 1890 1894 1918	1888-89 1890-91 1894-95 1918-22	Shelby	---	F
Love, Clyde M.	1954	1954-58	Covington	5/1/1908	
Love, Frank C.	1922	1922-26	Madison	1/15/1855	
Love, Jr., Jay (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	74th Dist: Montgomery	8/24/1968	Re
Lovelace, Barnes Flournoy	1938 1946	1938-42 1946-50	Escambia	5/23/1910 12/13/1986	
Lovelace, John Henry	1930	1930-34	Tallapoosa	12/27/1873	
Lovelace, W.Y.	1926	1926-30	Escambia	---	
Lowe, Robert Joseph, III	1942	1942-46	4th Dist: Madison	3/24/1903	
Loyd, James William	1930	1930-34	DeKalb	1/4/1849	
Luck, Paul Oliver	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Shelby	11/1/1888	
Lusk, John Alexander, Jr.	1934	1934-38	6th Dist: Etowah, St. Clair	5/18/1891	
Lutz, Hartwell B.	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	3rd Dist: Madison 22nd Dist: Jackson, Madison	---	

Lybrand, Fred Ray	1966	1966-70	16th Dist: Calhoun	7/29/1931	To
Lyons, Beth Marietta (F)	1983 1986	1983-86 1986-90	104th Dist: Mobile	11/2/1950	Ma
Lyons, G. Sage	1969 1970	1969-70 1970-75	37th Dist: Mobile Place 6	10/1/1936	Un 7 Ho as Se Re J Di .
Major, Eric	2002	2002-06	Jefferson	4/6/1968	De
Malone, Dan Richard	1966	1966-70	11th Dist: Etowah	4/31/1938	
Malone, Robert "Ken"	1974	1974-76	97th Dist: Mobile	11/28/1939	M As Re
Malone, Wallace Davis	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Houston	1/28/1896	
Malone, William Warren, Jr (D)	1950	1950-54	Limestone	2/12/1916	
Manasco, Carter	1930	1930-34	Walker	1/4/1902	
Mancuso, Angelo	1998	1998-06	Madison, Limestone, Morgan	---	
Manley, Richard Shannon "Rick" (D)	1966 1970 1974 1978 1982	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83	27th Dist: Sumter, Marengo, Perry 87th Dist: Sumter, Marengo, Perry, Greene 87th Dist: Hale, Marengo	6/23/1932	Ch 83 1
Maples, A.L.	1942	1942-46	Lauderdale	---	
Marietta-Lyons, Beth (F)	1983 1986	1983-86 1986-90	104th Dist: Mobile	11/2/1950	Alse
Marks, Herman H.	1986	1986-90	8th Dist: Morgan	10/2/1927	
Marr, Thomas Marshall, Sr.	1966	1966-70	37th Dist: Mobile	3/28/1932	
Martin, Charles B.	1974 1978 1983	1974-78 1978-79 1983-86	8th Dist: Morgan	7/12/1931	To 198
Martin, James M. "Jimmy"	1998 2002 2006	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	Chilton, Shelby	12/14/1938	201
Martin, Thomas Everett	1926	1926-30	Montgomery	8/26/1877	
Martin, Wilber Lee, Jr.	1938 1942 1946 1950 1954 1958 1962	1938-42 1942-46 1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Greene	9/30/1896	
Mashburn, Telfair James	1962	1962-66	Baldwin	8/22/1907	
Mask, Barry (R)	2/28/06 2006 2010	2006 2006-10 2010-14	31st Dist:Coosa, Elmore	7/25/1959	

Mason, D.K., Jr.	1946	1946-50	Perry	---	
Mathews, Charles "Pete"	1954 1966 1970	1954-58 1966-70 1970-74	Clay	11/16/1917 4/05	Stat Cha 196
Mathews, David Champman	1918 1938 1950	1918-22 1938-42 1950-54	Clarke	6/10/1886	Sor Un. Ket
Mathis, Nathan	1982 1983 1986 1990	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	73rd Dist: Coffee, Geneva, Houston 87th Dist: Geneva, Houston, Henry	4/18/1943	
Mathison, George Bertram, Sr.	1946	1946-50	Henry	9/20/1899	
Matthews, Barnett Houser	1918 1926 1930 1934	1918-22 1926-30 1930-34 1934-38	Wilcox	10/20/1874	
Matthews, Claud E.	1938	1938-42	Jackson	---	
Mauil, Edward A. (B)(D)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	67th Dist: Dallas	10/5/1927	
May, Philip Thomas "Pot"	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	39th Dist: Escambia	10/27/1912 4/18/1988	
Mayhall, Roy	1938	1938-42	Winston	---	
Mays, James McCoy	1966	1966-70	39th Dist: Escambia	9/27/1911	
McAdory, Lawrence (B)(D)	1994 2009 2010	1994-98 2009-10 2010-14	56th Dist: Jefferson	6/21/1929	Ret Rep
McAdory, Wallace Crook	1926	1926-30	Jefferson	2/4/1891	
McBride, Richard L.	1970	1970-74	Jefferson	10/18/1934	
McC Campbell, A.J. (D)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	71st Dist:Greene, Marengo, Sumpter, Tuscaloosa	3/11/1953	
McClain, Edward B. (B)(D)	1986 1990	1986-90 1990-94	57th Dist: Jefferson	4/29/1940	To : 199
McClammy, Thad (B)(D)	1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	76th Dist: Montgomery	10/22/1942	
McClendon, Dr. Jim (R)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 20-10-14	50th Dist: St. Clair, Shelby	1/10/1943	
McClendon, Roy Wise	1946 1950 1954 1958	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Chambers	5/16/1900	
McClurkin, Mary Sue	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	43rd Dist: North Shelby, South Jefferson	2/14/1947	
McCluskey, Murraray P.	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	Talladega	12/29/1915	
McCord, Roy D.	1938	1938-42	Etowah	---	
McCorquodale, Joseph Charles, Jr. (D)	1958	1958-62	Clarke	12/2/1920	Spe

	1962 1966 1970 1974 1978	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74 1974-78 1978-82	Choctaw, Clarke, Washington Clarke, Monroe		197 Pro
McCoy, Leslie Bateson	1950	1950-54	Dallas	---	
McCulley, J. Henry	1974	1974-78	Mobile, Washington	4/4/1938	
McCurdy, James Edgar	1942	1942-46	Escambia	8/25/1896	
McCutcheon Chester C. "Mac"	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	25th Dist: Limestone, Madison	7/15/1952	
McDaniel, Almus Judson. Jr.	1938 1946	1938-42 1946-50	Walker	6/11/1913	
McDaniel, Henry	1923	1923-24	Marengo	4/4/1877	Fil
McDaniel, W.F. "Frank"	1990 1994 1998 2002 2006	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	26th Dist: DeKalb, Marshall	3/18/1937	;
McDermott, William Henry	1962	1962-66	Mobile	8/2/1933	To 70 C
McDermott, William Vincent	1934	1934-38	Mobile	2/5/1906	
McDonald, George Bulger	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Coosa	12/17/1887	
McDonald, Stephen Emery	1918 1922 1930	1918-22 1922-26 1930-34	Lauderdale	12/27/1862	
McDonald, Sydney Leighton "Sid" (D)	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	Etowah, Marshall	5/18/1938	To for U.S
McDowell, Bobbie Green (F)(B)(D)	1983 1986 1990	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	56th Dist: Jefferson	8/3/1942 10/6/1996 Deceased	Car 199
McElderry, Hugh Francis	1930	1930-34	Talladega	2/11/1886	
McElhaney, Howard Eugene	1966	1966-70	Montgomery	10/4/1924	
McGinty, Oattie Orestes	1942	1942-46	Monroe	10/22/1891	
McGowen, Thomas Pickney	1922	1922-26	Sumter	4/18/1863	
McGowin, Earl Mason	1930 1934 1938 1942 1946	1930-34 1934-38 1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Butler	11/11/1901	
McIlwain, Willis L.	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Bullock	---	
McKay, Charles Watson, Jr.	1954	1954-58	Talladega	4/29/1921	
McKee, Richard S.	1950	1950-54	Marengo	---	
McKee, Robert "Bob"	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	79th Dist: Montgomery 74th Dist: Montgomery	4/18/1938	R

	1998	1998-02			
McLain, Eugene Milton	1966	1966-70	Madison	2/14/1931	
McLaughlin, Jeff	1/30/01 2002 2006	2001-02 2002-06 2006-10	27th Dist: Marshall	5/2/1960	201
McLendon, M.B.	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Bullock	5/21/1921	
McLendon, Perkins	1930	1930-34	St. Clair	---	
McMillan, George D.H., Jr.	1973	1973-74	Jefferson	10/11/1943	Fill tc
McMillan, John M., Jr.,	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-81	95th Dist: Baldwin, Mobile	7/6/1941	Re: / As: Ste
McMillan, Stephen A.	1981 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	95th Dist: Baldwin, Mobile 95th Baldwin	7/6/1941	19 te Mc A A J I
McNair, Chris (B)(D)	1973 1974 1983	5/1973- 1974 1974- 78 1983-86	14th Dist: Jefferson 57th Dist: Jefferson	11/22/1925	Car El
McNeel, Frank J	1930	1930-34	Autauga	1/8/1857	
McNees, Allen	1974	1974-78	6th Dist: Fayette, Lamar, Marion	11/8/1915 2/17/1994	
McNider, Emory Speed	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Clarke	5/26/1906	
McPhaul, Alexander Brown	1934	1934-38	Baldwin	9/20/1875	
McPherson, Lonnie G.	1942	1942-46	DeKalb	---	
Meade, Ralph Allison	1958 1962 1966	1958-62 1962-66 1966-70	8th Dist: DeKalb, Cherokee	7/30/1928	
Meeks, Julius Paul	1946 1950 1954	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58	Jefferson	4/8/1906	
Meeks, Julius Paul, Jr.	1962 1966 1970	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson Place 1	4/18/1928	
Meggison, Ernest Mitford	1938	1938-42	Mobile	5/17/1890	
Melton, Bryant, Jr. (B)(D)	1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	61st Dist: Tuscaloosa 70th Dist: Tuscaloosa	5/9/1940	P
Melton, Darrio T. (D)	2010	2010-14	67th Dist: Dallas	3/1/1979	

Melton, Oakley Webster	1922	1922-26	Elmore	9/9/1894	
Melton, William Dudley	1966	1966-70	34th Dist: Wilcox, Monroe, Conecuh 19th Dist: Wilcox, Conecuh, Clarke, Monroe	6/30/1943	T repl
Merrill, Hugh Davis	1900 1922 1926 1938	1900-01 1922-26 1926-30 1928-42	Calhoun	12/20/1877	S 19% Fa I
Merrill, Hugh Davis	1958 1962 1966 1970 1974	1958-62 1962-66 1966-70 1970-74 1974-78	59th Dist: Calhoun	4/2/1913 10/30/1997	S J Ch
Merrill, John H. (R)	2010	2010-14	62nd Dist: Tuscaloosa	11/12/1963	
Merrill, Pelham Jones	1936 1946 1950	1936-38 1946-50 1950-52	Celburne	12/1/1907 11/5/1991	S 1 Sup
Merrill, Walter Benjamin	1942	1942-46	34th Dist: Cleburne	5/4/1873	Fa
Mikell, Mike (R)	1983 1986 1990	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	76th Dist: Montgomery, Elmore	4/29/1948	D
Miles, William Cowden	1934	1934-38	Blount	2/4/1874	
Miller, Alonzo Asbury	1926	1926-30	Marengo	11/17/1869	
Miller, Edward Bailey	1946	1946-50	Etowah	7/28/1908	
Miller, George Oliver	1926 1930 1934 1938 1942	1926-30 1930-34 1934-38 1938-42 1942-46	Sumter	4/4/1891	Sp
Millican, Michael J. "Mike" (R)	1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	17th Dist: Marion, Winston	12/5/1950	
Mims, Maston	1970	1970-74	34th: Dist: Wilcox, Monroe, Conech Place 1	8/2/1932	S
Minnfield, Warren A. (B)(D)	1994	1994-98	55th Dist: Jefferson	7/14/1952	
Minus, Preston "Mann", Jr.	1978 1982	1978-82 1982-83	90th Dist: Sumter, Choctaw	11/28/1946	
Mitchell, Earl	1978 1982 1983	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	89th Dist: Tuscaloosa, Pickens 15th Dist: Tuscaloosa, Pickens	7/16/1942	R a
Mitchell, J. Monroe	1946	1946-50	Cherokee	---	
Mitchell, Joseph (B)(D)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	103rd Dist: Mobile	5/28/1948	

	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14			
Mitchem, Hinton	1974	1974-78	25th Dist: Dekalb, Marshall	5/18/1938	
Mize, James Henry	1930	1930-34	Tuscaloosa	6/4/1887	
Molette, William Paige	1926 1930 1942 1950 1954	1926-30 1930-34 1942-46 1950-54 1954-58	Dallas	8/17/1874 2/13/1956	
Money, Joe	1954 1966	1954-58 1966-70	Jackson 14th Dist: Jefferson	8/2/1911	
Monk, William Francis	1926	1926-30	Dale	11/21/1869	
Moon, Gordon Ray	1986	1986-90	25th Dist: Marshall	10/10/1926	
Mooneyham, Oscar Jeter	1922	1922-26	Barbour	11/10/1892	
Moore, Edsel Ford	1962	1962-66	Lawrence	1/24/1922 10/15/2001	
Moore F. Barry (R)	2010	2010-14	91st Dist:Coffee	9/26/1966	
Moore, Lila Spragins	1934	1934-38	Bibb	2/23/1904	
Moore, Mary A. (D)	2002 2006 2010	2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	59th Dist:Jefferson	7/23/1948	
Moore, Otis H. "Sonny"	1974 1978 1982 1983	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	52th Dist: Jefferson, Shelby, Talladega 41st Dist: Shelby	6/11/1924 5/2006	
Moore, Pat	2006	2006-10	15th Dist:	6/17/1945	2
Moore, Richard Randolph	1918 1922	1918-22 1922-26	Lowndes	9/30/1879	
Moore, W. Garreth (R)	1994	1994-98	91st Dist:Coffee	5/14/1956	
Moore, Warren C.	1974	1974-78	17th Dist: Limestone, Madison	11/12/1904	
Moren, Edward Franklin	1950	1950-54	Tuscaloosa	5/14/1921	
Morgan, James Bryant	1950	1950-54	Jefferson	10/22/1903 7/25/1990	
Morris, Larry Wade	1974	1974-78	62nd Dist: Chambers, Tallapoosa	---	
Morrison, Neal	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-07	12th Dist: Cullman	10/9/1964	Ste t p s
Morrow, Hugh, III	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Jefferson	11/28/1931	
Morrow, John Calhoun	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Jefferson	9/28/1891	
Morrow, Johny Mack (D)	1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	18th Dist: Franklin, Marion 18th Dist: Franklin, Colbert	11/25/1942	

Morton, Albert G. (R)	1990 1994 1998 2002	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	Jefferson 45th Dist: Jefferson	4/25/1931	
Moxley, Joseph Benjamin	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Crenshaw	7/22/1877	
Mulkey, J.A.	1931	1931-34	Geneva	---	File or
Mullen, Francella Goodman	1926	1926-30	Talladega	6/12/1851	
Murphree, Jim	1994	1994-98	27th Dist: Blount	10/27/1962	
Murphy, Don (R)	1982	1982-83	49th Dist: Shelby, Jefferson	6/29/1944	
Murphy, John A.	1958	1958-62	Mobile	---	
Murphy, Michael Thomas	1954	1954-58	Mobile	7/20/1925 6/28/1956	
Nabors, Ollie Wilson	1962	1962-66	Etowah	7/1/1926	
Naramore, Alvis	1970 1974 1978	1970-74 1974-78 1978-82	13th Dist: Walker	2/11/1931	
Nation, Charles Strider	1938	1938-42	Blount	9/5/1878	
Neighbors, Thomas Herbert	1938	1938-42	Coosa	8/22/1890	
Nelson, Eldridge Esau	1946	1946-50	Clay	12/21/1908	
Nesmith, Carl Dalton	1962	1962-66	Blount	2/24/1923	
Nettles, Bert (R)	1970	1970-74	Mobile	5/6/1936	
Nettles, James E.	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Conecuh	---	
Nettles, Samuel Cornelius, Jr.	1954 1958 1962	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Wilcox	12/4/1912	
Nevett, C. Howard (B)(D)	1978 1982	1978-82 1982-86	41st Dist: Jefferson 37th Dist: Jefferson	4/27/1940	
Neville, William Vinkley, Jr.	1966	1966-70	31st Dist: Macon, Bullock, Barbour	7/23/1934	
Newman, Max "Spider"	1982 1983 1986 1990	1882-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-91	6th Dist: Fayette, Lamar, Marion 16th Dist: Fayette, Lamar, Marion	9/28/1926 7/31/1991	
Newman, Walter D.	1938	1938-42	Marshall	8/27/1897	
Newton, Charles O. (D)	1989 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1989-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	90th Dist: Butler, Crenshaw 90th Dist: Butler, Crenshaw, Lowndes	7/11/1947	Se Pri
Newton, Demetirus (B)(D)	1986 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1986-90 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	53rd Dist: Jefferson	3/15/1928	Ch

Nice, Charles, Jr.	1954	1954-58	Jefferson	---	
Nichols, Joseph C.	1922	1922-26	Cleburne	1/25/1895	
Nicholson, Tom	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	13th Dist: Walker	7/22/1950 7/17/1996	
Nichols, William Flynt	1958	1958-62	Talladega	10/18/1916	
Nipper, Henry Lee	1926	1926-30	Marshall	7/20/1890	
Nolan, Wilbur Bernard, Jr.	1954	1954-58	Montgomery	3/4/1918 4/16/2005	
Nordgren, Karen R. (F) (R)	2010	2010-14	29th Dist: Dekalb, Etowah	5/25/1961	
Norman, Charles Dozier	1926 1930 1934 1938 1942 1946	1926-30 1930-31 1934-38 1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Bullock	9/18/1886	S
Norman, Henderson Hiram	1922	1922-26	Montgomery	2/12/1850	
Norman, Moscow Reynard	1934 1938 1942	1934-38 1938-42 1942-46	Lowndes	9/15/1873	
Oakley, Gregory	1950 1954 1958	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Wilcox	8/7/1916	
O'Daniel, H.H. "Runt"	1970	1970-74	Elmore	4/27/1912	
Oden, Jeremy H. (R)	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	11th Dist: Blount, Cullman, Morgan	10/7/1968	Re, Ser
Oden, William Emmett	1950 1954 1958	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Franklin	11/2/1909	
Odom, Charles Propst	1922	1922-26	Lamar	12/28/1898	
Ogden, William Whitesides	1930	1930-34	Lamar	6/8/1859	
Olive, J. Fred II	1978	1978-82	40th Dist: Jefferson	10/23/1916 6/9/1990	
Onderdonk, Michael	1983	1983-86	65th Dist: Washington, Clarke	12/19/1941	
O'Neal, John Silor	1930 1934 1946	1930-34 1934-38 1946-50	Jackson	6/18/1880	
Owen, L..D., Jr. "Dick"	1965 1966	1965-66 1966-70	Baldwin	4/10/1919	196 19
Owens, Clarence	1934 1938 1942	1934-38 1938-42 1942-46	Madison	4/13/1889	
Owens, Guy	1958	1958-62	Crenshaw	---	
Owens, Roy Walter	1966 1970 1974 1978 1982	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83	23rd Dist: Hale, Bibb 48th Dist: Bibb, Tuscaloosa	9/11/1931	Ch (1

Owens, W.E. Jr. "Bill"	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	Etowah	5/31/1928	
Owens, William Henry	1926	1926-30	Barbour	1/10/1885	
Page, Jack	1993 1994 1998 2002 2006	1993-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	29th Dist: Etowah	1/18/1950	E filli de 201
Pappas, Greg	1991-	1991-2012	---	9/17/1952	El I R
Papucci, Nelson (R)	1994	1994-98	4th Dist: Madison, Morgan, Limestone	3/1/1968	
Parish, James Albert	1926 1934	1926-30 1934-38	Henry	1/10/1887	
Parish, John Hamilton	1934	1934-38	Pike	8/14/1875	
Parker, Edward Burns	1930 1934	1930-34 1934-38	Cleburne	6/21/1895	
Parker, Horace	1970	1970-74	Jefferson	8/7/1929	
Parker, James Monroe	1918 1922	1918-22 1922-26	Coosa	11/7/1846	
Parker, Paul	1982 1983 1986 1990 1994	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	9th Dist: Morgan	12/27/1945	
Parker, Tim	1970	1970-74	18th Dist: Tuscaloosa, Place 3	5/11/1904 4/1992	Fa
Parker, Tim, Jr.	1990 1994 1998	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02	63rd Dist: Tuscaloosa	7/4/1944	S
Parker, V.M. (R)	1978	1978-82	97th Dist: Mobile	---	
Patterson, Jr. James M. (R)	2010	2010-14	21st Dist: Madison	4/2/1950	
Patterson, John	1922 1926 1930	1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Morgan	8/12/1870	
Patton, Robert Elliot "Bob"	1978	1978-82	8th Dist: Morgan	9/29/1936	
Paulk, James L.	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	31st Dist: Macon, Bullock, Barbour	6/2/1920	
Payne, Arthur (R)	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	15th Dist: Jefferson 44th Dist: Jefferson	6/5/1946	fo
Payne, Lurlie Newton	1938 1942 1950 1954	1938-42 1942-46 1950-54 1954-58	Talladega	1/20/1897	

Peacock, Clarence Cadet	1934	1934-38	Coffee	11/5/1889	
Pearson, Leon P.	1966	1966-70	29th Dist: Autauga, Lowndes	6/30/1906	
Pegues, Ira	1926	1926-30	Jackson	9/1/1894	
Pegues, R. Leigh	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	86th Dist: Dallas, Marengo, Perry	4/10/1927	Dis
Pemberton, John William	1963-91	1963-91	---	3/14/1922	Ele 19
Pennington, Harry Lucas	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	3rd Dist: Madison	9/3/1919	
Penry, Walter E. Jr.	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	94th Dist: Baldwin	4/5/1930	De I
Perdue, George (B)(D)	1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	54th Dist: Jefferson	3/15/1943	Cl 1
Perloff, Mayer William "Mike"	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	37th Dist: Mobile Place 3	9/2/1926	
Perry, Walter Emmett, Jr.	1954 1958 1962	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Jefferson	1/19/1927	
Petelos, Tony (R)	1986 1990 1994	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	49th Dist: Jefferson 51st Dist: Jefferson	7/23/1953	A Re
Petrey, Walter Lee	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Crenshaw	10/2/1876	
Pflegger, Sydney S.	1950	1950-54	Mobile	---	
Philip, W.B.	1938	1938-42	Marengo	---	
Pill, Howard Edgar	1942	1942-46	Montgomery	1/8/1900	
Phillips, Hunter	1958	1958-62	Choctaw	3/23/1904	
Pickens, Champ	1922	1922-26	Sumter	---	
Pienezza, Jessie Willard	1950	1950-54	Elmore	4/16/1915 7/29/90	
Pierce, Frances DeKalb	1930	1930-34	Barbour	3/13/1893	
Pierce, Junius Julius "Junie"	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	21st Dist: Montgomery Place 1	7/11/1905	
Pinkston, Charles M.	1946	1946-50	Montgomery	---	
Pinson, John Hendrix	1946	1946-50	14th Dist: Pickens, Sumter	1/15/1876	
Pirkle, J.H.	1954	1954-58	Cleburne	---	
Pitts, Percy McGraw (R)	1926 1930 1938	1926-30 1930-34 1938-42	Chilton	1/18/1890	
Plaster, James J.	1974	1974-78	82nd Dist: Autauga, Elmore, Lowndes, Montgomery	9/23/1926	

Plott, James Samuel	1950	1950-54	Chilton	9/18/1893	
Pool, Sibyl (F)(D)	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Marengo	1903/1973	App Ex Re 1st Ap C e T ter Firs
Poole, Joseph Neil	1922 1926 1930 1934	1922-26 1926-30 1930-34 1934-38	17th Dist: Butler, Covington, Conecuh	12/29/1892	
Poole, Phil	1982 1983 1986 1990	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	88th Dist: Greene, Hale, Pickens & Tuscaloosa 62nd Dist: Hale, Tuscaloosa	3/3/1959	To
Poole III, William S.	2010	2010-14	63rd Dist: Tuscaloosa	5/1/1975	
Porter, Dennis	1942	1942-46	19th Dist: Choctaw	11/4/1914	
Porter, John Lewis	1942	1942-46	Henry	3/27/1909	
Porter, John Thomas (B)(D)	1974	1974-77	39th Dist: Jefferson	4/4/1931	Re or
Porter, Leroy R.	1973	1973-74	8th Dist: DeKalb, Cherokee	---	L Jol
Posey, George Washington	1934	1934-38	Walker	7/26/1874	
Posey, James Francis	1942	1942-46	Autauga	4/18/1874	
Posey, John Andrew (R)	1922 1930 1934	1922-26 1930-34 1934-38	Winston	7/17/1889	Fa
Posey, John Andrew, Jr. (R)	1962	1962-66	Winston	8/5/1923	
Powell, Freddie Delano	1962	1962-66	Elmore	5/7/1932	
Powell, Horace	1990	1990-94	71st Dist: Autauga, Chilton	10/18/1932	
Powell, James Blackmon	1958	1958-62	Bullock	9/18/1911	
Powell, James Bryd	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Walker	7/5/1878	
Pratt, Jack	1983	1983-86	49th Dist: Jefferson	2/9/1927 8/12/1996	
Preuitt, James E. "Jim"	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	55th Dist: Talladega 32nd Dist: Talladega	7/19/1934	To
Pringle, Chris (R)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	101st Dist: Mobile	2/25/1961	
Propst, Frank Glenn	1934	1934-38	Calhoun	8/17/1896	
Pruett, John J.	1942	1942-46	Clay	12/25/1885	
Pruitt, Ira Drayton "Mr. Ira"	1944 1946 1950 1954 1958	1944-46 1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	27th Dist: Sumter, Marengo, Perry	3/4/1904	

	1962 1966 1970	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74			
Quarles, George Park	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Dallas	3/5/1905	
Quarles, Marilyn (F)(D)	1974	1974-78	Calhoun, St. Clair	12/31/1928	See
Quillen, William Hiram	1926	1926-30	Franklin	12/11/1902	
Rains, Albert McKinley	1942	1942-46	Etowah	3/11/1902	
Rains, T. Euclid, Sr.	1978 1982 1983 1986	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	25th Dist: DeKalb, Marshall 26th Dist: DeKalb, Marshall, Limestone	11/24/1920 Dead	Fi se
Ramey, Charles Hicks	1946 1954 1958	1946-50 1954-58 1958-62	Hale	4/8/1892	
Rankin, James G.	1926	1926-30	Limestone	---	
Rast, Holt	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Jefferson	10/29/1917	
Ray, Hewitt Ermon "Pete"	1958	1958-62	Winston	11/5/1909	
Ray, James E.	1978	1978-82	68th Dist: Pike, Coffee, Bullock, Barbour	10/18/1922	
Reed, Thomas J. (B)(D)	1970 1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1994	1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-88 1994-98	31st Dist: Macon, Bullock, Barbour 67th Dist: Bullock, Macon 82nd Dist: Bullock, Macon, Lee	9/17/1927 10/27/1997 Died in Office	Col re ele , bla sir
Reeder, Homer Linden	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Lauderdale	12/17/1873	
Reid, R.A.	1934	1934-38	Shelby	---	
Reid, Ralph	1970	1970-74	Blount	12/19/1929	
Reynolds, Glen A.	1970	1970-74	Colbert, Franklin	1/21/1920	
Reynolds, J.B.	1934	1934-38	Dale	---	
Reynolds, Charles Grady	1950 1958	1950-54 1958-62	Chambers	11/8/1925	
Reynolds, Newton Luther	1950 1954 1958 1962	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Madison	6/20/1911	
Rice, John W.	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	64th Dist: Lee, Chambers 80th Dist: Lee	8/27/1951	Dei
Rich, Kerry (R)	1974 1990 2010	1974-78 1990-94 2010-14	26th Dist: Cherokee, Etowah	6/25/1951	1! 19 D Go R
Richardson, Ben T.	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	23rd Dist: DeKalb, Jackson	5/13/1924	

	1986	1986-90	23rd Dist: Jackson		
Richardson, John B. "Doc"	1946	1946-50	Lawrence	1/6/1900	
Richardson, Reginald	1953 1954	1953-54 1954-58	Hale	5/12/1922	
Riddick, Frank H.	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	Madison	6/30/1929	
Ringer, William Edward	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Cherokee	1/8/1868	
Rish, John Wesley	1930	1930-34	Houston	11/27/1886	
Rivers, John Robert Thomas	1922	1922-26	Jefferson	6/13/1875	
Rivers, Richard Malachi (R)	1926	1898-99 1900-01 1926-30	Winston	2/15/?	
Roberts, Bill	1970	1970-74	Mobile	1/6/1941	Sta
Roberts, Escar Lee	1946	1946-50	Etowah	12/7/1906	
Roberts, Luther Edward	1950	1950-54	Morgan	4/10/1916	
Roberts, Rosco O., Jr.	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Madison	6/30/1923	
Roberts, Tommy Ed	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	9th Dist: Morgan	10/19/1940	To
Roberts, William A. "Bill"(R)	2010	2010-14	13th Dist: Walker	12/29/1946	
Robertson, Edward D. "Big Ed"	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	Tuscaloosa	10/16/1930	
Robertson, Maurice Linden	1934 1938 1942	1942-46 1938-42 1942-48	Cullman	8/22/1869	
Robertson, Richard Leo	1950	1950-54	Lawrence	7/5/1918	
Robinson, Cornelius "Neil"	1934 1938 1942 1946 1950	1934-38 1938-42 1942-46 1946-50 1950-54	Lowndes	3/24/1889	
Robinson, John R.	1938	1938-42	St. Clair	---	
Robinson, John (D)	1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	23rd Dist: Jackson	3/22/1950	
Robinson, Lewey Vasco	1930	1930-34	Jefferson	8/25/1899	
Robinson, Oliver Leon, Jr. (D)	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	58th Dist: Jefferson	3/13/1960	
Rockhold, Lois (F)(D)	1990	1990-94	104th Dist: Mobile	11/4/1940	
Rodgers, J.J.	1954	1954-58	Macon	---	
Rogers, Alpha Clayton	1914 1926	1914-18 1926-30	Elmore	6/3/1875	
Rogers, Charles McPherson Auduston	1926	1926-30	Mobile	7/30/1891	
Rogers, Charles McPherson Auduston, III	1962	1962-66	Mobile	11/10/1932	
Rogers, Frank	1990	1990-94	51st Dist: Jefferson	11/10/1929	
Rogers, Henry Grady	1958	1958-62	Macon	6/2/1891	
Rogers, John W., Jr. (B)(D)	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	38th Dist: Jefferson 52nd Dist: Jefferson	12/16/1940	

	1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006 2010	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14			
Rogers, Mike (R)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-02	36th Dist: Calhoun	7/16/1958	To
Rogers, Mims	1946	1946-50	Lauderdale	3/4/ /	
Romine, Henry	1950	1950-54	Lauderdale	4/18/1900	
Rountree, William Russell, Jr.	1922	1922-26	Dallas	5/8/1896	
Rozelle, Hugh Edward	1958	1958-62	Escambia	11/25/1914	
Russell, John Joseph	1918 1922	1918-22 1922-26	Mobile	7/18/1861	
Russell, Noble Jefferson	1950	1950-54	Morgan	12/6/1911	
Rutherford, Chapman D.	1922	1922-26	Russell	---	
Sadler, Leon Yelvington, Jr.	1938	1938-42	Wilcox	10/31/1913	
Sadler, William Huggins, Jr.	1946	1946-50	Jefferson	10/19/1913	
Salaam, Yusuf	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10	Dallas	12/31/1947	2
Salter, Wiley	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Conecuh	7/6/1927	
Sanderford, Howard (R)	1989 1990 1994 1998 2002 2010	1989-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2010-14	20th Dist: Madison	10/18/1935	File of S b
Sanders, Alexander Cadenhead	1910 1914 1942	1910-14 1914-18 1942-46	Pike	3/3/1871	
Sanderson, Allen (R)	1990 1994 1998	1990-94 1994-98 1998-02	47th Dist: Jefferson 43rd Dist: Jefferson	4/13/1959	
Sandeson, Lew Almon	1926 1930 1934 1938 1942	1926-30 1930-34 1934-38 1938-42 1942-46	Montgomery	8/27/1877	
Sandusky, J. Thomas "Tommy"	1974 1974	1974-78 1978-82	100th Dist: Mobile	3/28/1934	
Sasser, James G.	1974 1978 1982 1983	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	69th Dist: Barbour, Dale, Henry 88th Dist: Dale	9/2/1927	Gov Lia .
Saunders, John Thomas	1906 1922 1926	1906-10 1922-26 1926-30	Pike	8/26/1862	
Saunders, Shelby Buchanan	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Conecuh	1/14/1877	
Saxon, L.L.	1930	1930-34	Shelby	---	
Schmitz, Suzanne L. "Sue"	1998 2002	1998-02 2002-06	6th Dist: Madison	11/3/1944	*(

	2006	2006-09*			
Scott, Hosmer	1938	1938-42	Walker	---	
Scott, Rod (D)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	55th Dist	11/9/1958	
Scott, Van (R)	1982	1982-83	31st Dist: Jefferson	10/24/1921	
Scruggs, Claud Dorman	1950	1950-54	Marshall	9/10/1893	
Scurlock, Louie M.	1962	1962-66	Walker	3/3/1927	
Segrest, Charles Ernest	1934	1934-38	Geneva	1/23/1876 7/31/1935	
Segrest, Clyde Mark	1938	1938-42	23rd Dist: Hale, Geneva	8/25/1902	
Segrest, Henry Neil	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Macon	6/9/1898	
Seibels, George C., Jr. (R)	1978 1982 1983 1986	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	32nd Dist: Jefferson 47th Dist: Jefferson	7/16/1913	Birr
Seibenhener, Riley (R)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-2002	87th Dist: Geneva, Houston	3/12/1949	
Selden, Armistead Inge, Jr.	1950	1950-54	Hale	2/20/1921	
Self, John "Pete"	1958	1958-62	Marion	4/19/1923	
Sellers, Clyde Chapman	1950	1950-54	Montgomery	9/27/1908	
Sellers, Lewis Elliott, Jr.	1946	1946-50	Tallapoosa	6/19/1913	
Selman, Thomas Kern	1954	1954-58	Walker	7/17/1913	
Sessions, David R. (R)	2011	2010-2014	105th DISt: Mobile	3/31/1962	E Sp r Di
Sessions, Horatio Moultrie	1922	1922-26	Coffee	10/9/1861	
Sessions, Paul Trammell "Tram"	1938 1942 1958 1962 1966	1938-42 1942-46 1958-62 1962-66 1966-70	14th Dist: Jefferson	11/17/1898	
Sharp, Eldon	1978	1978-79	62nd Dist: Chambers, Tallapoosa	---	F
Shaver, Charles Edwin	1934	1934-38	Madison	12/6/1907	
Shavers, Cecil	1978	1978-82	23rd Dist: Jackson	5/27/1924	
Shelton, James Pervis	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Tuscaloosa	10/2/1886 5/6/1954	
Shelton, Tom	1974	1974-78	57th Dist: Calhoun	---	
Sheperd, John Carlyle	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Walker	10/13/1883	
Sherer, Thomas L.	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10	13th District Walker	11/11/1948	201
Sherrer, John L.	1938	1938-42	Dallas	---	
Shipman, John Milton	1934	1934-38	Pike	4/10/?	
Shirley, Max	1946	1946-50	Pike	10/31/1903	
Shiver, Harry	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	64th Dist: Baldwin, Conecuh, Escambia, Monroe	7/13/1946	
Shivers, Walter Otie	1926	1926-30	Perry	9/24/1883	

Shoemaker, Wallace	1978	1978-82	55th Dist: Talladega	12/8/1931	
Shumate, Alonzo Mason	1954 1958 1966	1954-58 1958-62 1966-70	13th Dist: Walker	4/11/1915	
Sightler, Septimus Bonham	1934 1938 1942 1946	1934-38 1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Montgomery	10/24/1863	
Simon, Otto E.	1954	1954-58	Mobile	11/15/1919	
Simpson, James Alexander	1926	1926-30	Jefferson	1/28/1890	
Simpson, Truman A	1950	1950-54	Fayette	Died 8/12/1957	
Sims, Larry P. (R)	1994	1994-98	35th Dist: Talladega, Calhoun	11/13/1946	
Singleton Bobby (D)	?		72nd Dist: Bibb Hale, Perry	?	Rai
Slate, Ralph E.	1962 1966 1970	1962-66 1966-70 1970-74	6th Dist: Morgan	1/11/1927	
Slaughter, William M. (R)	1986	1986-90	46th Dist: Jefferson	2/24/1939	
Smith, Bill G.	1974	1974-78	21st Dist: Madison	11/19/1938	To
Smith, Curtis	1974 1978 1982 1983 1990 1994	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1990-94 1994-98	53rd Dist: Chilton, Shelby 72nd Dist: Chilton, Bibb 42nd Dist: Chilton, Shelby	12/18/1932	
Smith, Felix Lowery, Jr.	1930	1930-34	Coosa	7/13/1895	
Smith, Jack W.	1974	1974-78	73rd Dist: Covington, Geneva, Houston	7/23/1924	
Smith, James Arthur	1922	1922-26	Clay	10/10/1879	
Smith, James P.	1978	1978-82	17th Dist: Limestone, Madison	10/17/1950	To 94
Smith, Joseph W.	1958	1958-62	27th Dist: Russell	2/12/1917	
Smith, Kirby	1970	1970-74	25th Dist: Talapoosa	9/14/1928	
Smith, Martha Jo (F)(D)	1978	1978-82	21st Dist: Madison	8/7/1944	
Smith, Monroe	1974	1974-78	61st Dist: Chambers, Randolph	1/10/1942	
Smith, Philip Hardy	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	20th Dist: Talladega Place #2	5/28/1931	
Smith, Roaul Rush	1958	1958-62	St. Clair	11/1/1926 9/12/1996	
Smith, Robert Clanton	1906 1922	1906-10 1922-26	Lee	4/13/1872	
Smith, Robert Crew	1950	1950-54	Coosa	5/13/1913 2/2006	
Smith, Roy E. (R)	1990	1990-94	30th Dist: Etowah, St. Clair	6/10/1931	To
Smith, Roy Lee	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Russell, Lee	4/22/1901	
Smith, Rufus Elton	1922	1922-26	Jefferson	9/9/1888	

Smith, Coy	1962	1962-66	37th Dist: Mobile	11/21/1933 1/15/1997	
Smyer, Sidney William	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Jefferson	5/30/1897	
Snell, Charles Sherman	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	26th Dist: Cherokee	8/20/1920	
Snodgrass, John David	1966	1966-70	3rd Dist: Madison	3/27/1938	
Snodgrass, John Milton	1922 1930 1946	1922-26 1930-34 1946-50	Jackson	7/30/1894	
Snyder, Roger William	1938 1942	1938-42 1942-46	Jefferson	8/12/1877	
Sollie, Michael	1922	1922-26	Dale	10/12/1864	
Solomon, Emory Redding	1950 1954 1958	1950-54 1954-58 1958-62	Henry	4/19/1917	
Sonnier, Nat	1974	1974-78	102nd Dist: Mobile	---	
Sossaman, George Albert	1930	1930-34	Mobile	9/23/1898	
Sparks, Chauncey	1918 1926 1930 1934	1918-22 1926-30 1930-34 1934-38	Barbour	10/8/1884	Go
Sparks, John R.	1974	1974-78	11th Dist: Cullman, Winston	6/15/1919	
Sparks, William Shelton	1934	1934-38	Walker	1/29/1881	
Speaks, Francis W.	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	Chilton	2/13/1923	
Spence, Charles Adams	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Chambers	1/13/1892	
Spencer, Thomas W.	1930	1930-34	Limestone	---	
Spicer, Terry	1998 2002 2006	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	91st Dist: Coffee	9/17/1965	201
Spratt, Lewis G. (B)(D)	1983 1986 1990 1994	1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	59th Dist: Jefferson	2/9/1927 3/18/1921	
Springer, Curtis H. Jr.	1966	1966-70	35th Dist: Montgomery	11/12/1922	
Springer, John Wiley, Jr.	1950	1950-54	Bullock	2/24/1894	
St. John, Finis Ewing	1922 1926 1930	1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Cullman	1/5/1874	
St. John, Finis Ewing, III	1970	1970-74	7th Dist: Marshall, Cullman 4th Dist: Cullman, Morgan, Walker, Winston	8/4/1933	
Stallings, John Anthony	1938	1938-42	Pike	6/1/1869	
Standridge, David	2012	2012-2014	34th Dist: Etowah, St. Clair		Ele c
Staples, Alfred Lewis	1934	1934-38	Mobile	7/26/1881	
Starkey, Bethel D.	1974	1974-78	23rd Dist: Jackson	10/5/1925	
Starkey, Nelson R., Jr.	1978	1978-82	2nd Dist:	6/2/1929	

	1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-05	Lauderdale 1st Dist: Lauderdale	12/16/2005	
Starnes, John Wallace	1966	1966-70	7th Dist: Marshall. Cullman	5/11/1939	
Starnes, William Thurston	1926	1926-30	6th Dist: Etowah, St. Clair	5/14/1899	
Starr, John C., Jr (R)	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	78th Dist: Mongtomery 75th Dist: Montgomery	12/29/1940	
Steagall, Henry B., II	1954 1958 1962 1966	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66 1966-70	42nd Dist: Dale	9/4//1922	Ap Col e 1 I
Stewart, William Histapas	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Morgan	8/24/1906	
Steele, James Oliver	1934	1934-38	Coosa	5/24/1904	
Stell, William	1942	1942-46	Franklin	8/19/1886	
Stembridge, Robert Jones	1954 1962 1966	1954-58 1962-66 1966-70	43rd Dist: Houston	10/17/1918	
Stephens, Forney Gilmore	1926	1926-30	Blount	9/24/1872	
Stewart, Donald W.	1970	1970-74	16th Dist: Calhoun Place #3	2/8/1940	To 7
Stewart, George	1978	1978-82	104th Dist: Mobile	7/7/1931	
Stewart, Nathaniel Edmond	1918 1922 1926 1930	1918-22 1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Bibb	10/12/1854	
Stewart, Oliver L	1922	1922-26	Calhoun	4/14/1874	
Still, A.A.	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Chambers, Fayette	---	
Stokes, Ben	1970	1970-74	37th Dist: Mobile Place 2	11/21/1930	
Stokes, Charles Oscar	1973	1930-34	Dale	12/22/1891	
Stokes, Jackson William	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Coffee	1/25/1929	
Stone, George Edwin, Jr.	1938 1942 1946	1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Mobile	11/1/1911	F C
Stout, J. David	1978	1978-82	24th Dist: Jackson, DeKalb	7/27/1947	
Straiton, James D. "Jim"	1970	1970-74	Montgomery	9/5/1936	
Stubbs, Tom	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	19th Dist: Shelby	---	
Sullivan, Joseph Charles	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	Mobile	2/1/1907	
Sullivan, Ulie Base	1954 1958 1962	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Pickens	2/20/1899	

Summerlin, Vernon Shelby	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Crenshaw	2/10/1912	
Sutton, Robert Edmund	1930	1930-34	Marengo	3/4/1889	
Swift, George Robinson	1926 1930	1926-30 1930-34	Escambia	12/19/1887	
Tanner, John F.	1983	1983-86	40th Dist: Bibb, Shelby	8/25/1952	
Tate, Joseph Robert	1930	1930-34	Jefferson	3/30/1871	
Taylor, Butch	2007	2007-2010	22nd Dist. Madison and Jackson	7/12/1950	201
Taylor, George Malcolm	1946	1946-50	Autauga	4/17/1882	
Taylor, Harry Andrews	1942 1946	1942-46 1946-50	32nd Dist: Hale	11/15/1875	
Taylor, Harry Oliver	1950 1954	1950-54 1954-58	Butler	9/1/1903	
Taylor, Heyward	1938	1938-42	Choctaw	---	
Taylor, Hiram Brodgen	1954 1958	1954-58 1958-62	17th Dist: Butler, Covington, Conecuh	4/8/1912	
Taylor, Hubert L.	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	29th Dist: Etowah	3/30/1943 11/9/1990	
Taylor, Sam W.	1970	1970-74	35th Dist: Montgomery Place 1	8/18/1935	E Cris
Taylor, William Cornelius	1930 1934	1930-34 1934-38	Mobile	2/27/7893	
Teague, John A.	1974	1974-76	55th Dist: Talladega	7/9/1944	To
Teel, Robert Jerome	1962	1962-66	Coosa	1/30/1921	Not
Tennille, Francis S. "Frank"	1950	1950-54	Montgomery	11/15/1913 10/6/1989	
Terry, Hilliard Alexander	1935	1935-38	Hale	1/27/1889	El suc
Thagard, Thomas Werth	1930 1934 1938 1942 1946	1930-34 1934-38 1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	17th Dist: Butler	---	
Therrell, Charles C.	1970	1970-74	37th Dist: Mobile Place 4	8/9/1922	
Thigpen, Sr., William E.	1998 2002 2006	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	16th Dist: Tayette, Lamar, Tuscaloosa	12/2/1940	201
Thomas, Dave (R)	1994 1998	1994-98 1998-2002	49th Dist: St. Clair	5/12/1965	
Thomas, Elwyn	1998 2002 2006 2010	1998-02 2002-06 2006-10 2010-14	34th Dist: Blount, Jefferson	2/18/1943	Re: bi Ala Ho
Thomas, Hugh Rowe	1966	1966-67	18th Dist: Tuscaloosa	9/16/1933 4/25/1967	Kill e
Thomas, James Lewis (B)(D)	1982 1983	1982-83 1983-86	83rd Dist: Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox,	6/29/1943	

	1986 1990 1994 1998 2002 2006	1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	Montgomery 69th Dist: Dallas, Lwmdes, Wilcox		
Thomas, Leuphenia (F)(B)(D)	1978	1978-79	39th Dist: Jefferson	---	File
Thomas, Rutledge Stanislas	1938	1938-42	Morgan	11/9/1901	
Thomas, Sim Allen. Jr.	1946 1950 1954 1958 1962	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1958-62 1962-66	Barbour	9/17/1904	
Tompkins, Thomas Plant	1934	1934-38	Russell	10/31/1894	
Tompkins, Oscar Lealon	1918 1926	1918-22 1926-30	Houston	10/26/1883	
Thompson, Charles Oscar	1922	1922-26	Etowah	5/17/1888	
Thompson, Frank Parks	1930	1930-34	Pike	2/13/1888	
Thompson, Ira	1946	1946-50	Pike	---	
Thompson, Ira Bowman	1914 1942 1946	1914-18 1942-46 1946-50	Baldwin	4/9/1889	
Thompson, John Knox	1922	1922-26	Jackson	3/12/1885	
Thornton, Jarushia (F)(B)(D)	1982	1982-83	44th Dist: Jackson	2/9/1938	
Tidmore, Joseph Watson	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Hale	1/13/1869	
Tidwell, Tennis	1930	1930-34	Morgan	---	
Tiller, H. Grady	1922	1922-26	Geneva	---	
Timmons, Robert D. "Bobby"	1970	1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson Place 6	7/3/1932	
Todd, Patricia (F) (D)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	54th Dist: Jefferson	7/25/1955	
Tolbert, R.L.	1934	1934-38	DeKalb	---	
Toodwin, Tully Akron	1950	1950-54	17th Dist: Butler, Conecuh	2/5/1880	
Toomer, Sheldon Lyne	1934 1938	1934-38 1938-42	Lee	7/4/1872	
Torbert, Clement Clay, Jr. "Bo"	1958	1958-62	Lee	8/31/1929	To : Chi Sup
Towns, Bill (R)	1980	1980-82	27th Dist: Blount, Etowah, Marshall	---	
Townsend, Jim (R)	1994	1994-98	50th Dist: Jefferson	8/22/1938	
Trammell, Hoyt W.	1974 1978 1982 1983	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86	36th Dist: Jefferson 51th Dist: Jefferson 40th Dist: Jefferson	10/11/1916 11/13/2007	Dis
Treadaway, Benjamin "Allen" (R)	2006 2010	2006-10 2010-14	51st Dist: Jefferson	9/25/1961	
Trimmer, Charles S.	1958	1958-62	Mobile	---	
Tuck, Edwin Alvis	1964 1966	1964-66 1966-70	17th Dist: Greene, Pickens	9/10/1910	6

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Tucker, Earl Lee	1930 1938 1942 1946	1930-34 1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Clarke	7/25/1904	
Tucker, Jerome (B)(D)	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	43rd Dist: Jefferson	1/16/1946	
Tuggle, Mark M.	2010	2010-14	81st Dist: Lee, Tallapoosa	2/5/1966	
Tumlin, Lewis Howard	1950	1950-54	Calhoun	8/12/1900	
Tunstall, Alfred Moore	1896 1898 1900 1902 1906 1914 1918 1922 1926 1930	1896-97 1898-99 1900-01 1902-06 1906-10 1914-18 1918-22 1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Hale	10/2/1863 5/28/1935	5 19
Turner, Alton Lee	1962	1962-66	20th Dist: Lowndes, Butler, Crenshaw, Covington	7/12/1925 11/21/1987	
Turner, Granville Nicholas	1958 1962	1958-62 1962-66	Limestone	9/8/1929	
Turner, J.E.	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02	96th Dist: Washington, Mobile 102nd Dist: Mobile	8/16/1937	D F
Turner, W. Miliam, Jr.	1970	1970-74	28th Dist: Dallas Place 2	11/3/1934	
Turnham, Pete Benton	1954 1958 1962 1966 1970 1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994	1954-58 1958-62 1962-66 1966-70 1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98	32rd: Lee, Russell 63rd Dist: Chambers, Lee, Tallapoosa Place 2 79th Dist: Lee	1/1/1921	Knc Hc Jc Ale
Tyson, John M.	1954	1954-58	Mobile	8/26/1925	
Tyson, Thomas Hadley	1922	1922-26	Clarke	10/17/1878	
Vacca, Paschal Patrick "Pat"	1954 1962	1954-58 1962-63	Jefferson	9/6/1901 11/9/1987	
Vance, Lesley (R)	1994 1998 2002 2006	1994-98 1998-02 2002-06 2006-10	80th Dist: Lee, Russell	10/23/1939	201

	2010	2010-14			
Vann, Thomas Herman	1946	1946-50	Madison	1/3/1914	
Varner, William	1922	1922-26	Macon	7/20/1888	
Venable, Jack B.	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1974-78 1978-82 1928-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-05	76th Dist: Elmore 31st Dist: Elmore, Coosa	2/25/1939	Wit Nic 1/ D
Verner, Charles Bell	1902 1922	1902-06 1922-26	Tuscaloosa	6/25/1866	
Vickers, Marion Richard	1926	1926-30	Mobile	12/24/1901	
Waddell, Boswell DeGranffenreid	1902 1910 1918 1926	1902-06 1910-14 1918-22 1926-30	Russell	8/25/1865	
Waggoner, James Thomas, Jr. "Jabo"	1966 1970 1974 1978 1982	1966-70 1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1982-83	14th Dist: Jefferson 51st Dist: Jefferson, Shelby 51st Dist: Jefferson	1/8/1937	Der S
Waldrep, Eugene Edward	1934	1934-38	Franklin	4/23/1904	
Waldrop, Gerald Wayne	1970	1970-74	11th Dist: Etowah	9/7/1942	
Waldrop, W.W.	1938	1938-42	Lamar	---	
Walker, C.P. "Red"	1958	1958-62	Shelby	1926 6/22/1997	Le c
Walker, Claud	1986 1990	1986-90 1990-94	75th Dist: Montgomery	5/11/1934	
Walker, Grover Cleaveland	1942	1942-46	Chilton	8/14/1884	
Walker, Jacob Allen	1922	1922-26	Lee	10/3/1889	
Walker, Robert Henry	1934	1934-38	Limestone	3/18/1875	S
Wall, Young	1922	1922-26	Limestone	11/27/1896	
Wallace, Aubury "Kurt"(R)	2010	2010-14	42nd Dist: Chilton, Shelby	7/17/1957	
Wallace, George Corley	1946 1950	1946-50 1950-54	Barbour	8/25/1919	Gc
Wallace, George G.	1930	1930-34	Russell	---	
Wallace, James Raymond	1934	1934-38	Clarke	---	
Wallace, Percy Edward	1938	1938-42	Wilcox	8/14/1895	
Wallace, Robert Clarke	1926	1926-30	Chambers	11/20/1904	
Wallace, William Wade	1970	1970-74	Jefferson	1/7/1927	
Waller, Luther Hill	1939	1939-42	Montgomery	9/15/1896	5/1
Walton, William Ora	1922 1926	1922-26 1926-30	Chambers	12/6/1882	
Ward, Cam	2002 2006	2002-06 2006-10	Bibb, Shelby	3/24/1971	
Ward, Dee Wallace	1942	1944-46	Lee	10/27/1893	Fa

	1946 1950 1954	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58			
Ward, Robert Salter	1926	1926-30	Geneva	4/13/1893	
Ward, Shelby Dean (F)	1977 1978	1977-78 1978-82	64th Dist: Chambers, Lee	4/15/1938	M Elk 5/1 (Se 19 C F
Ward, Thomas Benjamin	1926	1926-30	Tuscaloosa	1/16/1882	
Ware, Dewitt Talmage	1922 1926 1930	1922-26 1926-30 1930-34	Randolph	6/1/1891	
Warren, James E.	1970 1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998	1970-74 1974-78 1978-82 1972-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02	34th Dist: Wilcox, Monroe, Conecuh 93rd Dist: Conecuh, Escambia, Monroe 64th Dist: Conecuh, Monroe	9/8/1934	
Warren, Pebblin (F) (D)	2005 2006 2010		82nd Dist: Bullock, Lee, Macon	4/4/1952	File of c c
Watkins, Ernest Thomas	1966	1966-70	Jefferson	2/17/1925	
Weathers, John Cliett	1950	1950-54	Randolph	9/28/1898	
Weaver, April C.(F) (R)	2010	2010-14	49th Dist: Bibb, Shelby	4/13/1971	
Weaver, John Bennett	1944 1946	1944-46 1946-50	Winston	7/1/1879	l Fra re:
Weeks, Paul J.	1974	1974-78	Marion	10/26/1910	
Weeks, Raymond	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	14th Dist: Jefferson Place 8	8/18/1908	
Welch, William Shelton	1914 1934 1938	1914-18 1934-38 1938-42	Jefferson	4/28/1874	
Weldon, William G.	1926	1926-30	Elmore	7/24/1876	
Wesley, John Newton	1950	1950-54	Butler	7/14/1904	
West, Charley Ross	1930	1930-34	Jefferson	4/17/1878	
Weston, Charles lee	1934 1938 1942	1934-38 1938-42 1942-46	Barbour	9/?/1910	
Whatley, Chalres W.	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	65th Dist: Barbour, Lee, Russell	2/2/1945	
Whigham, Chalmers Eugene	1934	1934-38	Barbour	10/13/1895	

Whitcomb, Odie Bedford	1946	1946-50	Marengo	1/6/1920	
White, Dr. Dewey, Jr.	1970 1974	1970-74 1974-78	Jefferson	1/28/1923	Pe
White, Frank P. "Skippy"	1982 1983 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02 2002-06	91st Dist: Escambia 93rd Dist: Escambia 66nd Dist: Escambia	7/7/1941	
White, Gary (R)	1983 1986	1983-86 1986-90	55th Dist: Jefferson	12/30/1946	
White, Henry William	1950	1950-54	Cullman	8/15/1898	
White, Henry	2006	2006-10	5th Dist. Limestone	11/15/1948	201
White, John Gwin	1938 1942 1946	1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Perry	4/4/1883	
White, Stephen Reece	1946	1946-50	Covington	4/28/1911	
White, Thomas Lester	1982 1983 1986	1982-83 1983-86 1986-90	62nd Dist: Tallapoosa 81st Dist: Tallapoosa	1/11/1950 10/19/2000	
Wikins, Mrs. Hattie Hooker (D)	1922	1922-26	Dallas	7/28/1875	F
Wikins, Robert Bernard	1950	1950-54	Mobile	8/24/1922 2/19/1992	
Williams, Albert Pierce	1934	1934-38	Clarke	5/30/1886	
Williams, Bill Jere	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	Jackson	8/4/1929	
Williams, Jack D. (R)	2004 2006 2010	2004-06 2006-10 2010-14	47th Dist: Jefferson	9/7/1957	Fil (Ele
Williams, James D. "Dan" (R)	2010	2010-14	5th Dist: Limestone	6/6/1942	
Williams, John P., "Phil" (R)	2009 2010	2009 2010-14	6th Dist: Madison	8/14/1959	
Williams, Nick	2004	2004-06	Choctaw, Clarke, Washington	5/6/1969	Fil of J ,
Williams, Nolan	1974 1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1974-78 1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	72nd Dist: Dale 72nd Dist: Dale, Houston	8/15/1941	
Williams, Robert Clarence	1930	1930-34	Calhoun	6/16/1906	
Williams, Travis Erastus	1922	1922-26	Franklin	8/18/1876	
Willis, Gerald	1978 1986 1990 1994 1998	1978-82 1986-90 1990-94 1994-98 1998-02	57th Dist: Calhoun 34th Dist: Calhoun	1/6/1940	Rai

Wilson, Ham, Jr.	1982	1982-83	81st Dist: Montgomery	11/14/1951	
Wilson, William Floyd	1950	1950-54	Hale	5/12/1903	
Windle, Samuel Ralph	1954	1954-58	Pickens	8/23/1879	
Winn, Guy Westmoreland	1926	1926-30	Barbour	3/28/1871	
Wise, Harold B.	1970	1970-74	Geneva	7/7/1925	
Wood, James Cooke "Jim"	1966 1970	1966-70 1970-74	Mobile	9/19/1939	
Wood, John Emmet	1946 1950 1954 1962	1946-50 1950-54 1954-58 1962-66	Washington	9/9/1909	
Wood, John Fred	1938 1942 1946	1938-42 1942-46 1946-50	Bibb	9/26/1908	
Wood, Randy (R)	2002 2006 2010	2006-06 2006-10 2010-14	37th Dist: Calhoun, St. Clair 36th Dist: Calhoun, St. Clair	3/25/1947	
Woodard, Jeff	2012				
Wren, Greg (R)	1994 1998 2006 2010	1994-98 1998-02 2006-10 2010-14	75th Dist: Montgomery, Elmore	1/21/1955	
Wright, Graham	1942	1942-46	Talladega	10/2/1901	
Wright, Jim	1982 1986	1982-83 1986-90	14th Dist: Blount, Jefferson	6/3/1941	
Wright, Louis Charles	1966	1966-70	Etowah	5/12/1922	
Wright, Louis J.	1934	1934-38	Talladega	1/31/1861	
Wyatt, Cecil (D)	1974 1978	1974-78 1978-82	78th Dist: Mongtomery	1/23/1932	Ru Co
Wyatt, William McDaniel	1922	1922-26	Chilton	10/20/1892	
Wynot, Retha Deal (D)(F)	1970	1970-74	Etowah	1/19/1920 11/8/1993	
Yelding, Newman Manley	1966	1966-70	14th Dist: Jefferson	3/8/1900	
Younce, Dal C. (R)	1977	1977-78	97th Dist: Mobile	8/23/1910 6/1995	3/1/
Young, Gus Wilson	1962 1966	1962-66 1966-70	Randolph 22nd Dist: Cleburne, Randolph	2/18/1918	
Young, John Ervin	1922	1922-26	Dallas	11/18/1886	
Zoghby, Mary S. (F)(D)	1978 1982 1983 1986 1990	1978-82 1982-83 1983-86 1986-90 1990-94	102nd Dist: Mobile 97th Dist: Mobile	7/23/1938	

Exhibit G

Uses of "Moral Turpitude" in the Alabama Code

Cite	Subject of Statute
Ala. Const. Art. VII sec. 173	Grounds for impeachment of constitutional officers
5-2A-6(a)(7)	Banking Superintendent, grounds for removal
5-6A-1	Bank Director qualifications
5-17-44(a)(7)	Credit Union - administrator qualifications
5-17-55(c)	Credit Union - board member qualifications
8-6-3(d)(4)	Bond dealer: application for license
8-6-9(3)(b)	Bond dealer: license
8-19A-11(a)(1)	Telemarketing: license
8-26A-5(a)(8)	Athletic agent: license
9-11-17(b)(4)	Game warden: license
11-5-33(a)(6)	Coroner: license
11-43-210(b)	Reserve law enforcement officer: license
11-43C-17	District council members (municipalities) - qualifications
11-44E-42	County Commission members: qualifications
11-49B-6(d)	Public Transportation Board of Directors
11-65-2(a)(11)	Racing Commission: qualifications
12-16-60(a)(4)	Juror competency
12-21-162(b)	Witness competency
15-13-159(4)(c)	Surety company: license
15-13-160(3)(d)	Bail company: license
16-24B-3(e)(1)d	School principals
22-18-6(f)(8)	Emergency Medical Technician: license
22-30D-8(b)	Dry-cleaning Environmental Response Trust Fund member
27-9-6(a)(5)	Insurance adjuster: license
27-40-5(a)(5)	Insurance premium finance company: license
34-2-34(3)(c)	Architect: license
34-3-86(1)	Attorney: license
34-4-21(c), 34-4-29(c)(6)	Auctioneer: license
34-8A-4	Board of examinations: license
34-8A-16(a)(1)	Counselors: license
34-9-10(e)(12), 34-9-18	Dentists and dental hygienist: license
34-13-56(1)	Funeral services director: license

34-14-9(c) (1)	Hearing instrument dealer and fitter: license
34-17A-6(f)	Marriage and family therapist: license
34-20-14(b) (4)	Nursing home administrator: license
34-21-25(b)	Nurse: license
34-22-23(3)	Optometrist: license
34-23-132(4)	Pharmacy technicians: license
34-24-59, 34-24-360	Physician and Osteopaths: license
34-24-166(b) (4)	Chiropractor: license
34-24-217(3)	Physical therapist: license
34-24-276(1)	Podiatrist: license
34-25-21(4) , 34-25-32(a)	Polygraph examiners: license
34-26-21(d)	Psychologist: Board of Examiners
34-27-32(a) , 34-27-36(a) (23) , 34-27-66(b) (1)	Real Estate Broker: license, disciplinary actions
34-27-67(1)d	Registration of sale of time-shares
34-27A-20(a) (4)	Real Estate Appraisers: license
34-29-76(10) , 34-29-94(j)	Veterinarians: license
34-34A-14(a) (4)	Dietetics / Nutrition board: license
34-41-4(g)	Geologists: Board of Licensure
36-11-1(b) (5)	Impeachment of various officers
36-25A-2(3)	Open meetings act (definition of "general reputation and character")
36-26-15(a)	Merit system employees (grounds for rejections of application)
36-26-103(b)	Suspension of school employees (without pay)
45-5A-70(d)	Blount County Board of Education
45-8-120.03	Calhoun County: County employees
45-8A-21(c)	Anniston City Board of Education
45-8A-23.053	Anniston City Council
45-9A-50(d)	Lanett City Board of Education