

Late last year, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (LDF), co-counsel Covington and Burling, LLP, and LDF cooperating attorney Ed Still filed a federal lawsuit to challenge Alabama's racially discriminatory photo voter ID law. This lawsuit, filed on behalf of Greater Birmingham Ministries and the Alabama NAACP, represents the latest chapter in LDF's over 75-year history of defending the rights of Black voters and other voters of color in Alabama and across the nation.

A TIMELINE OF LDF'S OVER 75-YEAR HISTORY OF DEFENDING VOTING RIGHTS IN ALABAMA

2016

Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Alabama, (N.D. Ala. Dec. 1, 2015). LDF has challenged Alabama's racially discriminatory photo ID law and voucher requirement that has likely affected the rights of at least 280,000 registered voters in the State. LDF continues to pursue this case in 2016.

2015

Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama, 135 S. Ct. 1257 (2015). LDF filed a "friend-of-the-Court" brief in support of a successful appeal by Black voters, represented by LDF co-counsel Ed Still and others, to challenge the racially discriminatory redistricting of the Alabama House and Senate.

2013

Shelby County, Alabama v. Holder, 570 U.S. 2 (2013). LDF presented oral argument and defended the constitutionality of the Voting Rights Act in the United States Supreme Court.

2007

Chapman v. Gooden, 974 So. 2d 972 (Ala. 2007). LDF successfully proved that the Secretary of State had erroneously interpreted Alabama's felon disenfranchisement law.

2007

Dillard v. Chilton County Commission, 495 F.3d 1324 (11th Cir. 2007). LDF defeated a challenge by white voters to a settlement under the Voting Rights Act, which had allowed Black voters to exercise proportional voting power in county commission elections.

1994

Presley v. Etowah County Commission, 869 F. Supp. 1555 (M.D. Ala. 1994). LDF stopped white elected officials' attempts to deny the county's Black commissioners the ability to exercise the same powers and responsibilities as other commissioners.

1989

Dillard v. Town of North Johns, 717 F. Supp. 1471 (M.D. Ala. 1989). LDF won in a case where the town had intentionally discriminated against Black candidates by withholding required candidacy forms from them, while providing such forms to white candidates.

1988

Harris v. Siegelman, 695 F. Supp. 517 (M.D. Ala. 1988). LDF won a lawsuit that required Alabama to appoint additional Black poll workers and eliminated state laws that had limited the ability of Black voters to receive necessary assistance at the polls.

1986

Dillard v. Crenshaw County, 649 F. Supp. 289 (M.D. Ala. 1986), *aff'd*, 831 F.2d 246 (11th Cir. 1987). LDF won a case challenging intentionally discriminatory Alabama state laws, which ultimately resulted in the court requiring nearly 200 counties, school boards, and city councils across the State to make their elections more open to Black voters.