U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

2016 Election Administration & Voting Survey

Statutory Overview

In order to better understand state laws governing Federal elections, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, as part of its biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey, is collecting information on state election laws and procedures. These answers will help EAC to better understand the quantitative data relating to the 2016 general election that we are collecting from all U.S. states and territories.

EAC understands that responding to this Statutory Overview may require significant staff time on the part of your office. Please be assured that we have attempted to minimize the burden, and we appreciate your cooperation in this very important project.

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DIRECTIONS AND EXAMPLE

As appropriate, please provide your state's legal citation for the responses to the questions beginning on the following page.

Please answer each question to the best of your ability. If a term or concept is ambiguous, please explain why. If a question is not applicable to your state, please explain why. If a definition or term lacks statutory reference in your state but is widely used in practice, please explain. If election procedures vary at the local level within your state, please explain these variations to the best of your ability.

The Statutory Overview data collection document has two columns below each question.

- On the left, we have provided you with the answer your state provided for the 2014 Statutory Overview. If there has not been a change in your state's laws or legal citation in the response to a question, please mark the box labeled **No Change since 2014** at the top of the left column.

- If the response has changed since 2014 – or your state has not answered this question previously for some reason— please mark the box labeled **Changed since 2014** at the top of the right column and then provide the new answer in the text box provided. If your response is too long to fit in the box, please make a note in the text box and place your response in the "Notes" page at the end of the document. Additionally, if a law was repealed in full, please answer "repealed in full" in the box.

If any of your state laws are currently enjoined or otherwise blocked from enforcement by a state or federal court or by executive decision, please specify.

Example:

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

a) Over-vote

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

State code 1.11 - An attempt to vote for a larger number of candidates than is allowed.

b) Under-vote

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

This term has no legal definition.

State code 1.12 - An attempt to vote for a smaller number of candidates than is allowed.

SECTION A: GENERAL

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

a) Over-vote

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

An attempt to vote for more than the allowed number of candidates for one office.
[Alabama Administrative Code, Rule 307-X-1-.01(12)]

2016 Response:

b) Under-vote

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No definition in state law or the state administrative code. In practice, "undervote" refers to the situation where a voter casts no vote 1) for a candidate nominated for a particular office or 2) in a referendum.

2016 Response:

c) Blank ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No definition in state law or the state administrative code. In practice, “blank ballot” refers to the situation where a voter casts no vote 1) for any candidates nominated for any offices on a ballot or 2) in a referendum.

2016 Response:

d) Void/Spoiled ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No definition in state law or the state administrative code. In practice, a void or spoiled ballot is a ballot that is not to be counted in the election. The ballot may be spoiled or void due to a voter requesting a new ballot (e.g., when the voter has made an error in marking the ballot or due to a defect in the ballot which prevents the ballot from being counted in a ballot tabulator).

2016 Response:

e) Provisional/Challenged ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

A ballot issued to a voter when a question exists regarding the voter's eligibility or when the voter does not submit proper identification at the time of voting, or when a state or federal court extends the hours of operation of polling places, or when the voter has applied for but not voted an absentee ballot.

2016 Response:

f) Absentee

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

In the context of absentee voting, this term refers to those individuals who will be out of the county on election day or who, due to an infirmity, physical incapacity, or military or overseas citizen status are unable to vote at a polling place on election day. [§17-11-3(a), Code of Alabama]

2016 Response:

g) Early voting

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Not applicable

2016 Response:

h) Active Voter

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

A voter who is not inactive.

2016 Response:

i) Inactive Voter

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

A voter who has not voted within the last four years [§17-4-9, Code of Alabama] or who the county Board of Registrars is unable to contact as part of the State of Alabama's statewide voter file maintenance process [§17-4-30(b), Code of Alabama].

2016 Response:

j) Other terms (please specify) _____

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

2016 Response:

A2. Please provide the legal citation for any *significant* changes to election laws or procedures that have been enacted or adopted since the previous Federal election. "Significant" does not include routine or technical changes (such as changes to election district boundaries or polling place changes). However, EAC would like to learn about any new identification requirements for voters or registrants; changes in eligibility for voting or registering; adoption of alternative voting methods; and other changes that you believe represent a significant change in the way your state runs its elections.

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Pursuant to administrative regulation, the Secretary of State has implemented an web-based electronic application for voter registration.

Pursuant to Act of Alabama 2015-518, Alabama implemented ranked-choice voting for UOCAVA voters participating in Alabama's primary and primary runoff elections in 2016.

Pursuant to Act of Alabama 2015-288, in the 2016 primary runoff election Alabama began implementing a procedure for mobility disabled and elderly voters to advance to the front of the line at their polling place upon the voter's request.

Pursuant to §17-11-41, et. seq., Alabama in 2016 has implemented electronic ballot return for UOCAVA voters who are located outside of the territorial limits of the United States.

Pursuant to Act of Alabama 2015-459, the Secretary of State is permitted to share the state's voter list with other states to maintain the statewide voter registration database. Pursuant to this Act, Alabama is a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center and has conducted a mailing to persons with Alabama driver's licenses or non-driver identification but whom it could not identify as a registered voter. The purpose of the mailing was to invite the recipient to register to vote. Also pursuant to this Act, Alabama has joined the Interstate Crosscheck program to identify Alabama voters who have more recently registered to vote and may be voting in other states.

Pursuant to Act of Alabama 2016-387, the application process for restoration of voter rights has been expedited for persons convicted of felony crimes that resulted in removal of their voting rights.

Pursuant to Act of Alabama 2016-317, Alabama is implementing a pilot project for electronic poll books at the 2016 General Election in various counties.

2016 Response:

SECTION B: VOTER REGISTRATION

B1. Is your state's voter registration database system best described as a bottom-up, a top-down, or a hybrid? (Note: A bottom-up system generally uploads information retained at the local level and compiled at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list. A top-down system is hosted on a single, central platform/mainframe and is generally maintained by the state with information supplied by local jurisdictions. A hybrid is some combination of both systems described above.)

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Top-down.	

If your state uses a bottom-up or hybrid system, how often do local jurisdictions transmit registration information to the state list?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Not applicable.	

B2. Please describe the process used in your state to move voters from the active list to the inactive list, and from the inactive list to the active list. Is a different process used for UOCAVA voters?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

A person is made inactive if he or she has not voted within the last four years [§17-4-9, Code of Alabama] or when the county Board of Registrars is unable to contact him or her as part of the State of Alabama's statewide voter file maintenance process [§17-4-30(b), Code of Alabama].
An inactive voter is restored to active status when he or she updates his or her voter registration by submitting an update form at the polling place or by updating with the county Board of Registrars at any time during the year. [§17-4-13, Code of Alabama]
There is no difference in procedure for UOCAVA voters.

2016 Response:

B3. Please describe your state's process for removing voters from the voter registration rolls (not merely moving them from active to inactive). Please include information regarding notices and confirmations. Are these procedures the same for UOCAVA voters?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

A voter may be removed from the voter list if the Board of Registrars determines that the individual is no longer qualified to vote. Information that may be used to support such determination include: 1) a notice of voter registration from another jurisdiction, 2) notice of death from the Alabama Department of Public Health, 3) notice of disqualifying felony conviction from the Alabama judicial system, and 4) notice of adjudication as mentally incompetent by a proper court. [§17-4-6, Code of Alabama]
Additionally, the State of Alabama has adopted an NVRA-compliant statewide voter file maintenance process to assist in removal of disqualified voters due to change of residency. This process provides that each voter be mailed a non-forwardable postcard in January following a presidential election. If that postcard is returned undeliverable, a forwardable notice is mailed to the voter requesting that the voter update his or her information. If the second notice is returned undeliverable or the voter does not respond to the second notice, the voter is placed on the inactive list and is placed in a "suspense" file. If the voter does not update or vote within the next four years, he or she will be removed

2016 Response:

B4. Can your state's voter registration database (or equivalent) share information electronically with your state's driver's license agency (for example, to match records or trace changes in address)? Can your voter registration database be similarly linked with databases in any other state or Federal agencies? Please describe these links, including any use of database matching to verify voter registration applications.

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Alabama's web-based electronic application for voter registration utilizes a connected to the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA; Alabama's driver's license agency) to validate the last name, date of birth, and driver's license to the identity of the applicant.

Alabama implemented in 2016 the electronic transfer of the data from voter registration applications from ALEA that are submitted to driver's license officials pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act.

2016 Response:

B5. Please describe how your state uses National Change of Address (NCOA). What has been your state's experience with NCOA?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Not applicable.

2016 Response:

B6. Please describe your state's voting eligibility requirements as they relate to individuals with a felony conviction. (For example, are convicted felons allowed to vote while in prison or while on parole or probation? Are voting rights automatically restored or does the individual have to apply for a pardon, certificate of eligibility or other similar certificate? Does an individual whose voting rights have been restored have to produce documentation of his/her status when registering to vote?)

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

A person who is convicted of a felony crime of moral turpitude is disqualified from voting. Individuals convicted of other types of felonies maintain their right to vote. Anyone in prison or jail who has not been disqualified from voting may vote by absentee ballot. Voting rights are not restored automatically. The individual must apply for a restoration and be issued a certificate of restoration of voting rights through the Alabama Department of Pardons and Paroles. The person whose voting rights have been restored may be required to produce proof of restoration at the time of registering to vote. [Constitution of Alabama, Amendment 579; §15-22-36.1, Code of Alabama]

2016 Response:

Clarification of information that should have been included in the 2014 information:

Persons convicted of certain disqualifying crimes are not eligible to apply for a certificate of restoration for voting rights. These individuals must apply for a pardon that restores voting rights. These disqualifying crimes that require a pardon to restore voting rights are 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. [§15-22-36.1(g), Code of Alabama]

B7. Does your state currently use the Internet in any way to facilitate voter registration? If yes, please describe how your state allows voters to use the Internet in the registration process (e.g., entire registration completed online; completed online but then must be printed, signed, and mailed by voter, etc.).

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

In 2016, Alabama implemented a web-based electronic voter registration application. The entire application can be completed on-line by any person who possesses a valid Alabama driver's license or Alabama non-driver's identification card. The data from the application is then transmitted electronically to the appropriate county Board of Registrars for processing.

2016 Response:

SECTION C: ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

C1. Please describe how all votes cast at a place other than the voter's precinct of registration are tabulated (for example, please include descriptions of such votes as absentee ballots, mail-in ballots, votes cast at vote centers, provisional ballots, early voting locations, etc.).

a. Are the votes counted centrally or at the precincts?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Precincts.

2016 Response:

b. If centrally tabulated, are the votes redirected to the appropriate precinct for reporting in the canvass?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Not applicable.

2016 Response:

c. Are the absentee, mail, etc., votes reported separately for each precinct, or are they added to the in-precinct results and reported as just a single number?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

The absentee box is reported as its own precinct.

2016 Response:

d. How are UOCAVA ballots counted and reported?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
UOCAVA ballots are counted and reported in the absentee precinct totals.	

C2. Does your state require a reason for voting absentee, or does your state allow no-excuse absentee voting? (If a reason is required, please provide the legal citation.)

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Alabama requires a reason for voting by absentee. [§17-11-3, Code of Alabama]	

C3. Does your state provide for in-person early voting? If so, how is early voting defined? When early voting is used, are the ballots counted at the precinct or at a central location? How are these votes reported?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Alabama does not have “early voting”. However, a person who is eligible to vote by absentee may vote early in the office of the Absentee Election Manager.	

C4. Do any jurisdictions in your state use a vote-by-mail system to replace (and not merely supplement) at-the-precinct voting in any elections?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No.

2016 Response:

C5. Please list each of the situations that require a provisional ballot in your state. Please provide the relevant legal citation for each situation.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

1) A voter's name is not on the poll list
2) A voter is challenged by the chief inspector as being ineligible to vote
3) A voter does not have proper identification
4) When a person votes during a time period that the polls are open due to an order of a state or federal court (extended polling hours)
5) The voter has requested an absentee ballot but has not voted it

[§17-10-2, Code of Alabama]

2016 Response:

C6. Does your state count provisional ballots of voters who are registered in different precincts, or are those ballots automatically rejected? Please describe the process used by local election officials in determining whether to count a provisional ballot.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

If a person is registered in the county but has moved to a new precinct without updating his or her voter registration record, the provisional ballot will be counted at the new precinct as long as the person votes at the new precinct and completes the voter update form as part of the provisional ballot to report the change of address. [§17-10-2(e)]

2016 Response:

C7. Please describe your state's laws regarding post-election audits, if any. A post-election audit refers to hand-counting votes on paper records and comparing those counts to the corresponding vote counts originally reported, as a check on the accuracy of election results, and resolving discrepancies using accurate hand counts of the paper records as the benchmark.

If your state has post-election auditing, consider including in your response information such as the unit being audited (e.g., precincts, machines); the sampling method (e.g., fixed percentages); whether there is a specific trigger for the audit; the location of the random selection (e.g., state, county); and the races that can be audited.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Not applicable.

2016 Response:

C8. Please describe any state requirements for poll worker training.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Not less than 5 days prior to an election, the authority charged with holding the election is tovconduct a training school for poll workers. [§17-8-9, Code of Alabama]

2016 Response:

SECTION D: ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

D1. Please describe your state's process for capturing "over-vote" and "under-vote" counts.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

The ballot tabulators automatically record this data.

2016 Response:

D2. What identification does your state require from voters in the following situations:

a. registering to vote;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

None.

2016 Response:

b. casting an in-person ballot;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

See Appendix A

2016 Response:

c. casting a mail-in or absentee vote;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Same as above.

2016 Response:

d. casting a ballot under UOCAVA;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No ID required for UOCAVA voters. [§17-9-30(d)]

2016 Response:

e. any other stage in registration or voting process in which identification is required (please specify).

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No.

2016 Response:

D3. Please describe your state's laws regarding access to the polling place for election observers. Election observers are people allowed inside the polling place who are not poll workers, election officials or voters. If decisions on access to observers are left to local jurisdictions, please explain.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

(a) Except in the case of municipal elections, each political party or organization having candidates nominated, by a writing submitted to the inspector by the chair of the county executive committee or nominees for office or beat committeeman, may appoint a watcher for each voting place. In the event of an election in which there are no candidates, each political party, through a writing submitted to the inspector by the chair of the county executive committee, may appoint a watcher for each voting place.
(b) Watchers shall have the right to:
(1) Observe the conduct of the election.
(2) Monitor the preliminaries of opening the polls.
(3) Remain at the polling place throughout the election until the results of the election have been posted and the voting machines sealed, as provided by law.
(4) Observe the ballots as they are counted.
(5) Observe absentee ballots and affidavits when they are called during the count.
(6) See all oaths administered and signed, the record of assisted voters, the list of qualified voters, the poll lists, and any and all records made in connection with the election.
(c) Each watcher shall be sworn to faithfully observe the rule of law prescribed for the conduct of elections. Watchers may be present to be sworn in with the precinct election officials, or as time allows, but so as not to interfere with the election. Each watcher shall be a resident and qualified elector of the State of Alabama. Election officials, including returning officers, may not serve as poll watchers.
(d) A watcher may not disturb voters, attempt to influence voters, campaign, or display or wear any campaign material or buttons while inside any polling place.
[§17-8-7, Code of Alabama]

2016 Response:

SECTION E: OTHER

E1. Under HAVA, Section 402, states are required to establish and maintain administrative complaint procedures to remedy grievances. Has your state revised its administrative complaint procedures since they were first implemented? If so, how?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
No.	

E2. Please add any additional comments or information about your state's election administration processes that would help to inform the EAC's interpretation of your data.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
None.	

* The information collection associated with the Election Administration and Voting Survey is required for the EAC to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). This part of the information collection is being requested to help the EAC to better understand state laws governing Federal elections. Respondents include the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC website (www.eac.gov). According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 04/30/2017). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 59 hours per state response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent the U.S. Election Assistance Commission – 2014 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300, Silver Spring MD, 20910.

NOTES – please place longer responses below

Appendix A – Alabama 2014 Responses

D2b. (a) Each elector shall provide valid photo identification to an appropriate election official prior to voting. A voter required to show valid photo identification when voting in person shall present to the appropriate election official one of the following forms of valid photo identification:

(1) A valid Alabama driver's license or nondriver identification card which was properly issued by the appropriate state or county department or agency.

(2) A valid Alabama photo voter identification card issued under subsection (f) or other valid identification card issued by a branch, department, agency, or entity of the State of Alabama, any other state, or the United States authorized by law to issue personal identification, provided that such identification card contains a photograph of the elector.

(3) A valid United States passport.

(4) A valid employee identification card containing the photograph of the elector and issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the United States government, this state, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other entity of this state.

(5) A valid student or employee identification card issued by a public or private college, university, or postgraduate technical or professional school located within the state, provided that such identification card contains a photograph of the elector.

(6) A valid United States military identification card, provided that such identification card contains a photograph of the elector.

(7) A valid tribal identification card containing a photograph of the elector.

(b) Voters voting an absentee ballot shall submit with the ballot a copy of one of the forms of identification listed in subsection (a).

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a voter who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot pursuant to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (subchapter IG of Chapter 20 of Title 42 U.S.C.); Section 3(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (subchapter I-F of Chapter 20 of Title 42 U.S.C.); or any other federal law, shall not be required to produce identification prior to voting.

(d) An individual required to present valid photo identification in accordance with this section who is unable to meet the identification requirements of this section shall be permitted to vote by a provisional ballot, as provided for by law.

(e) In addition, an individual who does not have valid photo identification in his or her possession at the polls shall be permitted to vote if the individual is positively identified by two election officials as a voter on the poll list who is eligible to vote and the election officials sign a sworn affidavit so stating.

(f) The Secretary of State shall issue, upon application, an Alabama photo voter identification card to registered Alabama electors which shall under state law be valid only for the purposes of voter identification under subsection (a) and available only to registered electors of this state. No fee shall be charged or collected for the application for or issuance of an Alabama photo voter identification card.

(g) No person shall be eligible for an Alabama photo voter identification card if such person has a valid unexpired driver's license, nondriver identification card, or any other photo identification described in subsection (a).

(h) The Alabama photo voter identification card shall be captioned ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER IDENTIFICATION CARD and shall contain a prominent statement that under Alabama law the card is

valid only as identification for voting purposes. The Alabama photo voter identification card shall be laminated, shall contain a digital color photograph of the applicant, shall have the signature of the Secretary of State, and shall include the following information:

(1) Full legal name.

(2) Address as reflected in the person's voter registration record.

(3) Date of birth.

(4) Eye color.

(5) Gender.

(6) Height.

(7) Weight.

(8) Date identification card was issued.

(9) Other information as required by rule of the Secretary of State.

(i) The application for an Alabama photo voter identification card shall elicit the information required under subdivisions (1) to (7), inclusive, of subsection (h). The application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant, and any falsification or fraud in the making of the application shall constitute a Class C felony.

(j) The Secretary of State shall require presentation and verification of the following information before issuing an Alabama photo voter identification card to a person:

(1) A photo identity document, except that a non-photo identity document is acceptable if the document includes both the person's full legal name and date of birth.

(2) Documentation showing the person's date of birth.

(3) Documentation showing the person is registered to vote in this state.

(4) Documentation showing the person's name and address as reflected in the voter registration record.

(k) An Alabama photo voter identification card shall remain valid so long as the person resides at that same address and remains qualified to vote. It shall be the duty of a person who moves his or her residence within the State of Alabama to surrender his or her card to the Secretary of State, and such person may after such surrender apply for and receive a new card if the person is otherwise eligible under this section. It shall be the duty of a person who moves his or her residence outside the State of Alabama or who ceases to be qualified to vote to surrender his or her card to the Secretary of State.

(l) The Secretary of State is authorized to contract with a private provider for the production of the Alabama photo voter identification card pursuant to any applicable state bid laws.

(m) The expenses for the production of the Alabama photo voter identification card shall be paid from funds appropriated in the state General Fund for Registration of Voters.

(n) The Secretary of State is directed to inform the public regarding the requirements of subsection (a) through whatever means deemed necessary by the Secretary of State.

(o) The Secretary of State is granted rule making authority for the implementation of this section under the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act.

[§17-9-30, Code of Alabama (as amended by Act 2011-673)]