## SP ALABAMA

Southern Poverty Law Center 400 Washington Ave Montgomery, AL 36104 splcenter.org

Via Email and Mail

September 11, 2024

Nash Campbell City Attorney City of Chickasaw PO Box 1348 Mobile, AL 36633

Dear City Attorney Campbell:

First,  $h(Y)^T = 1$  |  $h(Y)^T = 1$ 



Ala. Code § 13A-8-10 because it lacks essential elements of that statute in namely the intent to avoid



households criminally prosecuted for falling behind on their garbage and sewage bills, which are concentrated in tracts of the city with a higher concentration of Black residents:





Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Tr. Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Î H\Y'bch\W'a i gh\Y'cZ'gi W'bUh fY' as reasonably to convey the required information, and it must afford a reasonable time for those interested to make their appearance[.]I Id. (internal citations omitted).

In Memphis Light, Gas & Div. v. Craft, the U.S. Supreme Court held that a city utility violated due process because the billing notice ZUJYX hc ]bZcfa hkcgY Wghca Yfg Î



Moreover, the notices that the City does provide are misleading, which also violates due process.



Black people make up 47 percent of the Chickasaw population, but account for 53 percent of prosecutions.  $^{25}$ 

And Black women, who represent only 25.5 percent of the population in Chickasaw, account for 37 percent of prosecutions.<sup>26</sup>

These disparities establish that the CityÑ policy of suspending

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H\Y`5`W\La U`7cbgh]hi h]cb`dfcj ]XYgî [t]\\Lh`bc`dYfgcb`g\\U``VY`]a df]gcbYX`Zcf`XYVhii `5`U` Const. § 20"î H\YX]ZZYfYbW`VYrk YYb'h\Y`]a dfcdYf'i gY`cZ'UghLhi hY`Lg'U'a Y\LbgcZ'di b]g\a YbhZcf`XYVh \LbX`h\Y`dfcdYf'i gY`cZ'UghLhi hY`Lg'U'a Y\LbgcZ'di b]g\a YbhZcf`XYVh \LbX`h\Y`dfcdYf'i gY`cZ'UghLhi hY`Lg'U'a Y\LbgcZ'di b]g\a YbhZcf`U'\Y]a ]bU`\Whi]g]bhYbhii `Bullen v. State, 518 So. 2d 227, 2&' `f5`U'`7f]a "`5dd"'%, +\L'\î 5`a YfY`ZU]`i fY`cf`]bW]`]mhc`d\LmU`XYVh`XcYg`bch bY\WgUf]`m\Wbgh]hi hY`h\YZh'ii' \Id. Î H\YZh'fYei ]fYg`the specific intention to deprive which cannot be inferred from the mere naked Z\MicZ'bcbd\Lma YbhcZ'UXYVh'ii'\Id. (emphasis in original).

Alabama courts have applied Ala. Const. § 20 to invalidate laws that do not include willful nonpayment as an element of the offense. In fact, courts have only upheld statutes authorizing prosecution for nonpayment of utility bills if the ordinance makes willful nonpayment an element of the offense. See, e.g., Lavender v. City of Tuscaloosa, 198 So. 459, 460l 61 (Ala. Crim. App. 1940) (ordinance Vf]a ]bU]n]b['Îk]'YMr cf'fYZ gU'hc'Wta d'm'k]h\ cfX]bLbW'fYei]f]b['fYg]XYbhg hc'dLmZcf'sewage services did not violate Ala. Const. § 20); 5 'U'C d"5 hm, Yb"B c"; (-00166, 1984 WL 1028538 (Feb. 17, 1984) (municipality may criminalize failing to pay garbage bills only ]ZÎh\YcZYbX]b['dUfm]g bch ]bX][Ybh'k; see also Piggly Wiggly, 601 So. 2d at 909 (ÎH\Ya YfY ZU)'i fY hc'dLmU XYVhz k\]'Y Z fb]g\]b['UVUg]g Zcf'UVIJ] 'g ]h]g'bchg ZZJVJYbhhc Wbghh hY'UVIJa Y'l' (quoting Bullen, 518 So. 2d at 233)); Carr v. State, 17 So. 350, 351 (Ala. 1895) (constitutional prohibition against imprisonment for XYVhî is inimical alike to the incarceration of a debtor as a means of coercing payment, and to his di b]g\a YbhVm]a df]gcba YbhZcf'UZJ]'i fY'hc'dLhz\Uh'YUghk \Yb'g W ZJ]'i fY'fYg 'hg'Zfca ']bUJ]'|mik

Chickasaw, Ala. Code § 2021-01UB facially violates Ala. Const. § 20 because it makes mere nonpayment of garbage and sewage bills a crime and authorizes up to 10 days in jail for each violation. There is no requirement for the City to establish willful nonpayment before charging residents wit@0 4





its water and sewage system in the form of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds, as well as other federal funds including from the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GoMESA).<sup>30</sup>

GD@7 Ng fYj ]Yk 'cZ187 casefiles reveal a racial disparity in prosecutions for nonpayment of trash and sewage bills in violation of Title VI. 141 of the 187 casefiles that SPLC attorneys reviewed of prosecutions for nonpayment of garbage and sewage services included race and gender demographics. As described above, those casefiles show a disparate impact based on race.

Even more troubling is that the proportion of Black people being prosecuted for nonpayment is increasing:

In 2021, 49% of the residents prosecuted were Black. In 2022, 55% of the residents prosecuted were Black. In 2023, 57% of the residents prosecuted were Black.

The United States Department of Justice (Î DOJÎ) and the United States Department of Health and Human Services (Î HHSÎ) have from OB[(A)+2(DP)+(b+1)]sed Otto 0000001 a on pay report with the Justice Title VI. In 2023, for example, DOJ and HHS reached an interim agreement with the Alabama Department of Public Health (Î ADPHÎ) to resolve allegations that ADPH violated Title VI



To avoid being subjected to a similar inquiry by the Department of Justice as Lowndes County,



GD@7 Nggoal is to ensure that that no one is denied essential solid waste services or prosecuted simply because they cannot afford a trash or sewer bill. We would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to discuss in more detail the constitutional and statutory violations described above and how to remedy them. We can be reached at (334) 314-8976 or the phone and email addresses below.

Sincerely,

/s/ Micah West

Micah West Senior Staff Attorney, ASB-1842-J82F P: 334-314-8976

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City Councilmember Jim Trout City Councilmember James Hanson City Councilmember Jason Rawls City Councilmember Kendall Sterrett

City Councilmember Jennifer White