

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1394

Expressing support for the designation of September 2022 as “National Voting Rights Month”.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 22, 2022

Mr. VEASEY (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARSON, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. LIEU, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. MENG, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. KHANNA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Oversight and Reform, Science, Space, and Technology, Education and Labor, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Ethics, Homeland Security, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

RESOLUTION

Expressing support for the designation of September 2022
as “National Voting Rights Month”.

Whereas voting is one of the single most important rights that can be exercised in a democracy;

Whereas, over the course of history, various voter suppression laws in the United States have hindered, and even prohibited, certain individuals and groups from exercising the right to vote;

Whereas, during the 19th and early 20th centuries, Native Americans and people who were born to United States citizens abroad, people who spoke a language other than English, and people who were formerly subjected to slavery were denied full citizenship and prevented from voting by English literacy tests;

Whereas, since the 1870s, minority groups such as Black Americans in the South have suffered from the oppressive effects of Jim Crow laws that were designed to prevent political, economic, and social mobility;

Whereas, prior to 1919 and the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, women were denied the right to vote, and, even following the ratification of the 19th Amendment, many women remained unable to vote long into the 20th century because of discriminatory State voting laws;

Whereas Black Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and other underrepresented voters were subject to violence, poll taxes, literacy tests, all-White primaries, property ownership tests, and grandfather clauses that were designed to suppress the right of those individuals to vote;

Whereas 5,800,000 people in the United States are currently banned from voting because of a felony conviction, including 1 in 16 Black adults, due to the shameful entan-

gement of racial injustice in the criminal legal system and voting access in the United States;

Whereas members of the aforementioned groups and others are currently, in some cases, subject to intimidation, voter roll purges, and financial barriers that act effectively as modern-day poll taxes;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) to protect the right of Black Americans and other traditionally disenfranchised groups to vote, among other reasons;

Whereas, in 2013, in the landmark case of *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated section 4 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, dismantling the preclearance formula provision in that Act that protected voters in States and localities that historically have suppressed the right of minorities to vote;

Whereas, since the invalidation of the preclearance formula provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, gerrymandered districts in many States have gone unchallenged and have become less likely to be invalidated by the courts;

Whereas these gerrymandered districts have been found to have discriminatory impacts on traditionally disenfranchised minorities through tactics that include “cracking”, diluting the voting power of minorities across many districts, and “packing”, concentrating minority voters’ power in one district to reduce their voting power in other districts;

Whereas the courts have found the congressional and, in some cases, State legislative district maps, in Texas,

North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin to be gerrymandered districts that were created to favor some groups over others;

Whereas these restrictive voting laws encompass cutbacks in early voting, voter roll purges, placement of faulty equipment in minority communities, requirement of photo identification, and the elimination of same-day registration;

Whereas these policies could outright disenfranchise or make voting much more difficult for more than 80,000,000 minority, elderly, poor, and disabled voters, among other groups;

Whereas, in 2016, discriminatory laws in North Carolina, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Texas were ruled to violate voters' rights and overturned by the courts;

Whereas the decision of the Supreme Court in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), calls on Congress to update the formula in the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as "COVID-19") public health emergency has only exacerbated the state of elections and the difficulties voters face in obtaining access to the ballot;

Whereas a lack of fair and safe election policies threatens minority communities, which have been disproportionately impacted and disenfranchised due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and their access to the ballot;

Whereas addressing the challenges of administering future elections requires increasing the accessibility of vote-by-mail and other limited-contact options to ensure the protection of voters' health and safety amid a global pandemic;

Whereas, as voting by mail becomes a safer and more accessible option for voters to exercise their constitutional right to vote during the unprecedented times caused by the COVID–19 pandemic, the work of the United States Postal Service will be of paramount importance in successfully conducting elections;

Whereas Congress must work to combat any attempts to dismantle or underfund the United States Postal Service or obstruct the passage of the mail as blatant tactics of voter suppression and election interference;

Whereas following the 2020 elections there has been a relentless attack on the right to vote with more than 400 bills having been introduced to roll back the right to vote, including such bills being introduced in almost every State and at least 31 of such bills having been signed into law in 18 States;

Whereas there is much more work to be done to ensure all citizens of the United States have the right to vote through free, fair, and accessible elections, and Congress must exercise its Constitutional authority to protect the right to vote;

Whereas National Voter Registration Day is September 20;
and

Whereas September 2022 would be an appropriate month to designate as “National Voting Rights Month” and to ensure that, through the registration of voters and awareness of elections, the democracy of the United States includes all citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) expresses support for the designation of
2 “National Voting Rights Month”;

3 (2) encourages all people in the United States
4 to uphold the right of every citizen to exercise the
5 sacred and fundamental right to vote;

6 (3) encourages Congress to pass—

7 (A) the For the People Act of 2021 (S.
8 2093 and H.R. 1 of the 117th Congress), to in-
9 crease voters’ access to the ballot, prohibit the
10 use of deceptive practices to intimidate voters,
11 end gerrymandering, create automatic voter
12 registration, limit the power of restrictive voter
13 identification laws, make critical investments in
14 election infrastructure and technology, and ad-
15 dress corruption in campaign finance and eth-
16 ics;

17 (B) the Freedom to Vote Act (S. 2747 of
18 the 117th Congress), to set basic national
19 standards to make sure all people in the United
20 States can cast their ballots in the way that
21 works best for them, regardless of what ZIP
22 code they live in, improve access to the ballot
23 for people in the United States, advance com-
24 monsense election integrity reforms, and protect

1 the democracy of the United States from relent-
2 less attacks;

3 (C) the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Ad-
4 vancement Act of 2021 (H.R. 4 of the 117th
5 Congress), to restore the protections of the Vot-
6 ing Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et
7 seq.) that prohibit discriminatory voting prac-
8 tices, remove barriers to voting, and provide
9 protections for minority voters in States with a
10 history of voting discrimination;

11 (D) the Democracy Restoration Act of
12 2021 (S. 481 of the 117th Congress), to restore
13 Federal voting rights to citizens after release
14 from imprisonment, honoring the responsibil-
15 ities of citizenship and civic engagement nec-
16 essary for building healthy and safe commu-
17 nities, while welcoming the contributions of peo-
18 ple returning home after imprisonment; and

19 (E) other voting rights legislation that
20 seeks to advance voting rights and protect elec-
21 tions in the United States;

22 (4) encourages the development of strategies to
23 educate students about voting, including how to reg-
24 ister to vote, where to vote and the different forms
25 of voting;

1 (5) encourages the United States Postal Service
2 to issue a special Representative John R. Lewis
3 stamp during the month of September—

4 (A) to honor the life and legacy of Rep-
5 resentative John R. Lewis in supporting voting
6 rights; and

7 (B) to remind people in the United States
8 that ordinary citizens risked their lives,
9 marched, and participated in the great democ-
10 racy of the United States so that all citizens
11 would have the fundamental right to vote; and

12 (6) invites Congress to allocate the requisite
13 funds for public service announcements on television,
14 radio, newspapers, magazines, social media, bill-
15 boards, buses, and other forms of media—

16 (A) to remind people in the United States
17 when elections are being held;

18 (B) to share important registration dead-
19 lines; and

20 (C) to urge people to get out and vote.

○