

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 501

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 5, 2017

Mr. VEASEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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 designation of the month of September as “National Voting Rights Month”.

Whereas, from 1954–1968, African-Americans in the South suffered from the oppressive effects of Jim Crow laws designed to prevent political, economic, and social mobility;

Whereas African-Americans were subject to violence, poll taxes, literacy tests, all White primaries, property ownership tests, grandfather clauses, voter roll purges, and the prevention of former prisoners from voting;

Whereas in 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to protect the rights of African-Americans and other traditionally disenfranchised groups to vote;

Whereas in 2013, the Supreme Court invalidated section four of the Voting Rights Act, dismantling the pre-clearance provision in the law that protected voters in States that historically have suppressed the rights of minorities to vote;

Whereas, since the preclearance provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 have been vacated, many States have gerrymandered districts, disproportionately affecting minority voting power;

Whereas these gerrymandered districts have been found to have a discriminatory impact on traditionally disenfranchised minorities through tactics that include “cracking”, diluting their voting power 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, and Wisconsin to be gerrymandered districts that were created with the intent of interfering with the constitutional right to vote;

Whereas the Shelby v. Holder Supreme Court decision calls on Congress to fix the Voting Rights Act formula of 1965;

Whereas in 33 States some form of restrictive voting law has been instituted since 2013;

Whereas these restrictive voting laws encompass cutbacks in early voting, voter roll purges, placement of faulty equipment in minority communities, requirement of photo identification—the procurement of which amounts to a

modern day poll tax, and elimination of same day registration;

Whereas more than 80 million minority, elderly, poor, and disabled voters could be disenfranchised by these changes in voting;

Whereas in 2016 discriminatory laws in North Carolina, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Texas have been ruled unconstitutional and overturned by the courts;

Whereas there are local elected officials who refuse to adhere to Federal court decisions that have struck down suppressive voting laws instituted since the Supreme Court’s Shelby vs. Holder case;

Whereas there is much more work to be done to ensure all Americans have the right to vote;

Whereas National Voter Registration Day is September 26; and

Whereas the month of September would be an appropriate month to designate as “National Voting Rights Month”:
Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) supports the designation of “National Voting Rights Month”;

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

6 (3) endorses the following solutions to further
7 the mission of allowing all citizens to vote:
8

1 (A) Our Nation’s public schools and uni-
2 versities should develop an academic cur-
3 riculum, whereby students learn about the im-
4 portance of voting, how to become registered to
5 vote, where to vote, and the different forms of
6 voting. This curriculum would include teaching
7 the history of voter suppression in America be-
8 fore the 1965 Civil Rights Act was passed. It
9 would also teach students about current issues
10 that are related to laws that have been passed
11 to restrict the vote since 1965 or any actions
12 taken by State and Federal Government offi-
13 cials since passage of the 1965 Civil Rights Act
14 that have created barriers to being able to vote.

15 (B) The Department of the Treasury
16 should issue a special Fannie Lou Hamer
17 stamp during the month of September, to re-
18 mind Americans about how ordinary citizens
19 risked their lives, marched, and participated in
20 our great democracy so all Americans would
21 have the fundamental right to vote.

22 (C) Congress should allocate the requisite
23 funds needed for public service announcements
24 on television, radio, newspapers, magazines, so-
25 cial media, bill boards, buses, and other forms

1 of media to remind Americans when elections
2 are being held, and to urge people to get out
3 and vote.

4 (D) Congress should pass legislation that
5 will allow all citizens upon reaching the age of
6 18, determined by using birth records, to be
7 automatically enrolled to vote in Federal elec-
8 tions.

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