

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 791

Designating September 2022 as “National Voting Rights Month”.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 22, 2022

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. REED, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Designating 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 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 entanglement 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 local-

ities 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 Senate—

2 (1) designates September 2022 as “National
3 Voting Rights Month”;

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

7 (3) encourages Congress to pass—

8 (A) the For the People Act of 2021 (S.
9 2093 and H.R. 1 of the 117th Congress), to in-
10 crease voters’ access to the ballot, prohibit the
11 use of deceptive practices to intimidate voters,
12 end gerrymandering, create automatic voter
13 registration, limit the power of restrictive voter

1 identification laws, make critical investments in
2 election infrastructure and technology, and ad-
3 dress corruption in campaign finance and eth-
4 ics;

5 (B) the Freedom to Vote Act (S. 2747 of
6 the 117th Congress), to set basic national
7 standards to make sure all people in the United
8 States can cast their ballots in the way that
9 works best for them, regardless of what ZIP
10 Code they live in, improve access to the ballot
11 for people in the United States, advance com-
12 mon sense election integrity reforms, and protect
13 the democracy of the United States from relent-
14 less attacks;

15 (C) the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Ad-
16 vancement Act of 2021 (H.R. 4 of the 117th
17 Congress), to restore the protections of the Vot-
18 ing Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et
19 seq.) that prohibit discriminatory voting prac-
20 tices, remove barriers to voting, and provide
21 protections for minority voters in States with a
22 history of voting discrimination;

23 (D) the Democracy Restoration Act of
24 2021 (S. 481 of the 117th Congress), to restore
25 Federal voting rights to citizens after release

1 from imprisonment, honoring the responsibil-
2 ities of citizenship and civic engagement nec-
3 essary for building healthy and safe commu-
4 nities, while welcoming the contributions of peo-
5 ple returning home after imprisonment; and

6 (E) other voting rights legislation that
7 seeks to advance voting rights and protect elec-
8 tions in the United States;

9 (4) recommends that public schools and univer-
10 sities in the United States develop an academic cur-
11 riculum that educates students about—

12 (A) the importance of voting, how to reg-
13 ister to vote, where to vote, and the different
14 forms of voting;

15 (B) the history of voter suppression in the
16 United States before and after passage of the
17 Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

18 (C) current measures that have been taken
19 to restrict the vote;

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

23 (A) to honor the life and legacy of Rep-
24 resentative John R. Lewis in supporting voting
25 rights; and

1 (B) to remind people in the United States
2 that ordinary citizens risked their lives,
3 marched, and participated in the great democ-
4 racy of the United States so that all citizens
5 would have the fundamental right to vote; and

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

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

12 (B) to share important registration dead-
13 lines; and

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

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