

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 906

To secure the Federal voting rights of persons who have been released
from incarceration.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1999

Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. FROST, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RUSH, Mr. OWENS, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. WYNN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. LEE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FORD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To secure the Federal voting rights of persons who have
been released from incarceration.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Civic Participation and
5 Rehabilitation Act of 1999”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) The right to vote is the most basic constitu-
2 tive act of citizenship and regaining the right to vote
3 reintegrates offenders into free society. The right to
4 vote may not be abridged or denied by the United
5 States or by any State on account of race, color,
6 gender or previous condition of servitude. Basic con-
7 stitutional principles of fairness and equal protection
8 require an equal opportunity for Americans to vote
9 in Federal elections. Congress has ultimate super-
10 visory power over Federal elections, an authority
11 which has repeatedly been upheld by the Supreme
12 Court.

13 (2) Congress finds three areas where discrep-
14 ancies in State laws regarding felony convictions
15 lead to unfairness in Federal elections: (A) there is
16 no uniform standard for voting in Federal elections
17 which leads to an unfair disparity and unequal par-
18 ticipation in Federal elections based solely on where
19 a person lives; (B) laws governing the restoration of
20 voting rights after a felony conviction are unequal
21 throughout the country and persons in some States
22 can easily regain their voting rights while in other
23 States persons effectively lose their right to vote per-
24 manently; and (C) State disenfranchisement laws
25 disproportionately impact ethnic minorities.

1 (3) Although State law determines the quali-
2 fications for voting, Congress must ensure that those
3 laws are in accordance with the Constitution. Cur-
4 rent laws vary throughout the country resulting in
5 discrepancies regarding which citizens may vote in
6 Federal elections.

7 (4) An estimated 3,900,000 Americans, or one
8 in fifty adults, currently cannot vote as a result of
9 a felony conviction. Women represent about a half
10 million of this total. Disenfranchisement results
11 from varying State laws that restrict voting while
12 under some form of criminal justice supervision or
13 after the completion of a felony sentence in some
14 States. Four States do not disenfranchise felons at
15 all (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and
16 Vermont). Forty-six States and the District of
17 Columbia have disenfranchisement laws that deprive
18 convicted offenders of the right to vote while they
19 are in prison. In thirty-two States, convicted offend-
20 ers may not vote while they are on parole and in
21 twenty-nine States probationers may not vote. Four-
22 teen States disenfranchise ex-offenders who have
23 fully served their sentences, regardless of the nature
24 or seriousness of the offense. Three-fourths (73%) of

1 the 3,900,000 disqualified voters are not in prison,
2 but are on probation, parole or are ex-offenders.

3 (5) In those States that disenfranchise ex-of-
4 fenders, the right to vote can be regained in theory,
5 but in practice this possibility is often illusory. In
6 eight States, a pardon or order from the Governor
7 is required. In two States, ex-offenders must obtain
8 action by the parole or pardon board. Offenders con-
9 victed of a Federal offense often have additional bar-
10 riers to regaining voting rights. In at least 16
11 States, Federal offenders cannot use the State pro-
12 cedure for restoring their civil rights. The only
13 method provided by Federal law for restoring voting
14 rights to ex-offenders is a Presidential pardon. Few
15 persons who seek to have their right to vote restored
16 have the financial and political resources needed to
17 succeed.

18 (6) Thirteen percent of the African American
19 adult male population, or 1,400,000 African Amer-
20 ican men, are disenfranchised. Given current rates
21 of incarceration, three in ten of the next generation
22 of black men will be disenfranchised at some point
23 during their lifetime. Hispanic citizens are also dis-
24 proportionately disenfranchised since they are dis-

1 proportionately represented in the criminal justice
2 system.

3 (7) These discrepancies should be addressed by
4 Congress. Basic concepts of fundamental fairness
5 and equal protection require an equal opportunity
6 for Americans to vote in Federal elections. This Act
7 will restore fairness in the Federal election process
8 and promote reintegration of former offenders into
9 a life as law abiding citizens of the United States.

10 **SEC. 3. RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.**

11 The right of an individual who is a citizen of the
12 United States to vote in any election for Federal office
13 shall not be denied or abridged because that individual has
14 been convicted of a criminal offense unless such individual
15 is serving a felony sentence in a correctional institution
16 or facility at the time of the election.

17 **SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT.**

18 (a) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General
19 may, in a civil action, obtain such declaratory or injunctive
20 relief as is necessary to remedy a violation of this Act.

21 (b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

22 (1) A person who is aggrieved by a violation of
23 this Act may provide written notice of the violation
24 to the chief election official of the State involved.

1 (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), if the
2 violation is not corrected within 90 days after receipt
3 of a notice under paragraph (1), or within 20 days
4 after receipt of the notice if the violation occurred
5 within 120 days before the date of an election for
6 Federal office, the aggrieved person may, in a civil
7 action obtain declaratory or injunctive relief with re-
8 spect to the violation.

9 (3) If the violation occurred within 30 days be-
10 fore the date of an election for Federal office, the
11 aggrieved person need not provide notice to the chief
12 election official of the State under paragraph (1) be-
13 fore bringing a civil action to obtain declaratory or
14 injunctive relief with respect to the violation.

15 **SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

16 For purposes of this Act—

17 (1) the term “correctional institution or facil-
18 ity” means any prison, penitentiary, jail, or other in-
19 stitution or facility for the confinement of individ-
20 uals convicted of criminal offenses, whether publicly
21 or privately operated, except that such term does not
22 include any residential community treatment center
23 (or similar public or private facility);

24 (2) the term “election” means—

1 (A) a general, special, primary, or runoff
2 election;

3 (B) a convention or caucus of a political
4 party held to nominate a candidate;

5 (C) a primary election held for the selec-
6 tion of delegates to a national nominating con-
7 vention of a political party; or

8 (D) a primary election held for the expres-
9 sion of a preference for the nomination of per-
10 sons for election to the office of President; and

11 (3) the term “Federal office” means the office
12 of President or Vice President of the United States,
13 or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or
14 Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the
15 United States.

16 **SEC. 6. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.**

17 (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit
18 the States enacting any State law which affords the right
19 to vote in any election for Federal office on terms less
20 restrictive than those established by this Act.

21 (b) The rights and remedies established by this Act
22 are in addition to all other rights and remedies provided
23 by law, and neither rights and remedies established by this
24 Act shall supersede, restrict, or limit the application of
25 the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.)

1 or the National Voter Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 1973–
2 gg).

