

**H.R.3335** (*Companion bill is S.1516 by Feingold*)

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

**Sponsor:** [Rep Conyers, John, Jr.](#) [MI-14] (introduced 7/24/2009) [Cosponsors](#) (29)

**Related Bills:** [S.1516](#)

**Latest Major Action:** 8/19/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.

---

**SUMMARY AS OF:**

7/24/2009--Introduced.

Democracy Restoration Act of 2009 - Declares that the right of a U.S. citizen to vote in any election for federal office shall not be denied or abridged because that individual has been convicted of a criminal offense unless, at the time of the election, such individual is serving a felony sentence in a correctional institution or facility. Provides for enforcement and remedies for violations of this Act.

Specifies that: (1) nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit a state from enacting any state law that affords the right to vote in any election for federal office on terms less restrictive than those terms established by this Act; and (2) the rights and remedies established by this Act shall be in addition to all other rights and remedies provided by law, and shall not supersede, restrict, or limit the application of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 or the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

Prohibits any state, unit of local government, or other person from receiving or using any federal grant amounts to construct or improve a place of incarceration unless that person has a program to notify each U.S. citizen incarcerated in that person's jurisdiction, on release from such incarceration, of that individual's rights under this Act.

HR 3335 IH

111th CONGRESS  
1st Session  
**H. R. 3335**

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

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**July 24, 2009**

Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. STARK, Ms. WATERS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RUSH, Ms.

SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. HONDA) 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.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the 'Democracy Restoration Act of 2009'.

### **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) The right to vote is the most basic constitutive act of citizenship. Regaining the right to vote reintegrates offenders into free society, helping to enhance public safety.
- (2) Article I, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress ultimate supervisory power over Federal elections, an authority which has repeatedly been upheld by the Supreme Court.
- (3) Basic constitutional principles of fairness and equal protection require an equal opportunity for Americans to vote in Federal elections. The right to vote may not be abridged or denied by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, gender or previous condition of servitude. The 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments to the Constitution empower Congress to enact measures to protect the right to vote in Federal elections.
- (4) There are three areas where discrepancies in State laws regarding felony convictions lead to unfairness in Federal elections: (A) there is no uniform standard for voting in Federal elections which leads to an unfair disparity and unequal participation in Federal elections based solely on where a person lives; (B) laws governing the restoration of voting rights after a felony conviction vary throughout the country and persons in some States can easily regain their voting rights while in other States persons effectively lose their right to vote permanently; and (C) State disenfranchisement laws disproportionately impact racial and ethnic minorities.
- (5) Disenfranchisement results from varying State laws that restrict voting while under some form of criminal justice supervision or after the completion of a felony sentence in some States. Two States do not disenfranchise felons

at all (Maine and Vermont). Forty-eight States and the District of Columbia have disenfranchisement laws that deprive convicted offenders of the right to vote while they are in prison. In 35 States, convicted offenders may not vote while they are on parole and 30 of these States disenfranchise felony probationers as well. In 10 States, a conviction can result in lifetime disenfranchisement.

(6) An estimated 5,300,000 Americans, or about 1 in 41 adults, currently cannot vote as a result of a felony conviction. Nearly 4,000,000 (74 percent) of the 5,300,000 disqualified voters are not in prison, but are on probation or parole, or are ex-offenders. Approximately 2,000,000 of those individuals are individuals who have completed their entire sentence, including probation and parole, yet remain disenfranchised.

(7) In those States that disenfranchise ex-offenders, the right to vote can be regained in theory, but in practice this possibility is often granted in a nonuniform and potentially discriminatory manner. Offenders must either obtain a pardon or order from the Governor or action by the parole or pardon board, depending on the offense and State. Offenders convicted of a Federal offense often have additional barriers to regaining voting rights.

(8) State disenfranchisement laws disproportionately impact racial and ethnic minorities. Eight percent of the African-American population, or 2,000,000 African-Americans, are disenfranchised. Given current rates of incarceration, approximately one in three of the next generation of African-American men will be disenfranchised at some point during their lifetime. Hispanic citizens are also disproportionately disenfranchised based upon their disproportionate representation in the criminal justice system.

(9) Disenfranchising citizens who have been convicted of a felony offense and who are living and working in the community serves no compelling State interest and hinders their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

(10) State disenfranchisement laws can suppress electoral participation among eligible voters by discouraging voting among family and community members of disenfranchised persons. Future electoral participation by the children of disenfranchised parents may be impacted as well.

(11) The United States is the only Western democracy that permits the permanent denial of voting rights to individuals with felony convictions.

### **SEC. 3. RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.**

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

### **SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT.**

(a) Attorney General- The Attorney General may, in a civil action, obtain such declaratory or injunctive relief as is necessary to remedy a violation of this Act.

(b) Private Right of Action-

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

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

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

## **SEC. 5. NOTIFICATION OF RESTORATION OF VOTING RIGHTS.**

(a) State Notification-

(1) NOTIFICATION- On the date determined under paragraph (2), each State shall notify in writing any individual who has been convicted of a criminal offense under the law of that State that such individual has the right to vote in an election for Federal office pursuant to the Democracy Restoration Act and may register to vote in any such election.

(2) DATE OF NOTIFICATION-

(A) FELONY CONVICTION- In the case of such an individual who has been convicted of a felony, the notification required under paragraph (1) shall be given on the date on which the individual--  
(i) is sentenced to serve only a term of probation; or  
(ii) is released from the custody of that State (other than to the custody of another State or the Federal Government to serve a term of imprisonment for a felony conviction).

(B) MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION- In the case of such an individual who has been convicted of a misdemeanor, the notification required under paragraph (1) shall be given on the date on which such individual is sentenced by a State court.

(b) Federal Notification-

(1) NOTIFICATION- On the date determined under paragraph (2), the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall notify in writing any individual who has been convicted of a criminal offense under Federal law that such individual has the right to vote in an election for Federal office pursuant to the Democracy Restoration Act and may register to vote in any such election.

(2) DATE OF NOTIFICATION-

- (A) FELONY CONVICTION- In the case of such an individual who has been convicted of a felony, the notification required under paragraph (1) shall be given on the date on which the individual--
- (i) is sentenced to serve only a term of probation by a court established by an Act of Congress; or
  - (ii) is released from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons (other than to the custody of a State to serve a term of imprisonment for a felony conviction).
- (B) MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION- In the case of such an individual who has been convicted of a misdemeanor, the notification required under paragraph (1) shall be given on the date on which such individual is sentenced by a State court.

## **SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

For purposes of this Act:

- (1) CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OR FACILITY- The term 'correctional institution or facility' means any prison, penitentiary, jail, or other institution or facility for the confinement of individuals convicted of criminal offenses, whether publicly or privately operated, except that such term does not include any residential community treatment center (or similar public or private facility).
- (2) ELECTION- The term 'election' means--
- (A) a general, special, primary, or runoff election;
  - (B) a convention or caucus of a political party held to nominate a candidate;
  - (C) a primary election held for the selection of delegates to a national nominating convention of a political party; or
  - (D) a primary election held for the expression of a preference for the nomination of persons for election to the office of President.
- (3) FEDERAL OFFICE- The term 'Federal office' means the office of President or Vice President of the United States, or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States.
- (4) PROBATION- The term 'probation' means probation, imposed by a Federal, State, or local court, with or without a condition on the individual involved concerning--
- (A) the individual's freedom of movement;
  - (B) the payment of damages by the individual;
  - (C) periodic reporting by the individual to an officer of the court; or
  - (D) supervision of the individual by an officer of the court.

## **SEC. 7. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.**

(a) State Laws Relating to Voting Rights- Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the States from enacting any State law which affords the right to vote in any election for Federal office on terms less restrictive than those established by this Act.

(b) Certain Federal Acts- The rights and remedies established by this Act are in addition to all other rights and remedies provided by law, and neither rights and remedies established by this Act shall supersede, restrict, or limit the application of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) or the National Voter Registration Act (42 U.S.C. 1973-gg).

## **SEC. 8. FEDERAL PRISON FUNDS.**

No State, unit of local government, or other person may receive or use, to construct or otherwise improve a prison, jail, or other place of incarceration, any Federal grant amounts unless that person has in effect a program under which each individual incarcerated in that person's jurisdiction who is a citizen of the United States is notified, upon release from such incarceration, of that individual's rights under section 3.

## **SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This Act shall apply to citizens of the United States voting in any election for Federal office held after the date of the enactment of this Act.

*END*