

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S.** \_\_\_\_\_

To prohibit deceptive practices in Federal elections.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Ms. ALSOBROOKS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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**A BILL**

To prohibit deceptive practices in Federal elections.

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 “Deceptive Practices  
5       and Voter Intimidation Prevention Act of 2025”.

6       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7       Congress makes the following findings:

8               (1) The right to vote by casting a ballot for  
9       one’s preferred candidate is a fundamental right ac-  
10      corded to United States citizens by the Constitution,  
11      and the unimpeded exercise of this right is essential  
12      to the functioning of our democracy.

1           (2) Historically, certain citizens, especially ra-  
2           cial, ethnic, and language minorities, were prevented  
3           from voting because of significant barriers such as  
4           literacy tests, poll taxes, and property ownership re-  
5           quirements.

6           (3) Some of these barriers were removed by the  
7           15th, 19th, and 24th Amendments to the Constitu-  
8           tion.

9           (4) Despite the elimination of some of these  
10          barriers to the polls, the integrity of today's elec-  
11          tions is threatened by newer tactics aimed at sup-  
12          pressing voter turnout. These tactics include "decep-  
13          tive practices", which involve the dissemination of  
14          false or misleading information intended to prevent  
15          voters from casting their ballots, prevent voters from  
16          voting for the candidate of their choice, intimidate  
17          the electorate, and undermine the integrity of the  
18          electoral process.

19          (5) Furthermore, since the decision in *Shelby*  
20          *County v. Holder* in which the Supreme Court struck  
21          down the coverage formula used by the Voting  
22          Rights Act of 1965 to determine which States with  
23          a history of racial discrimination must affirmatively  
24          receive government permission before changing local  
25          voting laws, there have been Federal court decisions

1 finding or affirming that States or localities inten-  
2 tionally discriminated against African Americans  
3 and other voters of color.

4 (6) Denials of the right to vote, and deceptive  
5 practices designed to prevent members of racial, eth-  
6 nic, and language minorities from exercising that  
7 right, are an outgrowth of discriminatory history, in-  
8 cluding slavery. Measures to combat denials of that  
9 right are a legitimate exercise of congressional power  
10 under article I, section 4 and article II, section 1 of,  
11 and the 14th and 15th Amendments to, the United  
12 States Constitution.

13 (7) For the last few decades, there have been  
14 a number of instances of deceptive or intimidating  
15 practices aimed towards suppressing minority access  
16 to the voting booth that demonstrates the need for  
17 strengthened protections.

18 (8) In addition, in at least one instance in  
19 1990, thousands of voters reportedly received post-  
20 cards providing false information about voter eligi-  
21 bility and warnings about criminal penalties for  
22 voter fraud. Most of the voters who received the  
23 postcards were African American.

24 (9) During the 2004 elections, Native American  
25 voters in South Dakota reported being required to

1 provide photographic identification in order to vote,  
2 despite the fact that neither State nor Federal law  
3 required such identification.

4 (10) In the 2006 midterm elections, thousands  
5 of Latino voters received mailings warning them in  
6 Spanish that voting in a Federal election as an im-  
7 migrant could result in incarceration—despite the  
8 fact that any immigrant who is a naturalized citizen  
9 of the United States has the same right to vote as  
10 any other citizen.

11 (11) In 2008, fliers were distributed in pre-  
12 dominantly African American neighborhoods falsely  
13 warning that people with outstanding warrants or  
14 unpaid parking tickets could be arrested if they  
15 showed up at the polls on election day. In the same  
16 year, there were reports of people receiving text mes-  
17 sages on election day asking them to wait until the  
18 following day to vote.

19 (12) In 2012, there were reports of voters re-  
20 ceiving calls falsely informing them that they could  
21 vote via telephone.

22 (13) On January 6, 2017, the Office of the Di-  
23 rector of National Intelligence published a report ti-  
24 tled “Assessing Russian Activities and Intentions in  
25 Recent U.S. Elections”, noting that “Russian Presi-

1       dent Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign  
2       in 2016 aimed at the U.S. Presidential election.”.  
3       Moscow’s influence campaign followed a Russian  
4       messaging strategy that blends covert intelligence  
5       operation—such as cyber activity—with overt efforts  
6       by Russian Government agencies, State-funded  
7       media, third-party intermediaries, and paid social  
8       media users or “trolls”. These influence operations  
9       included messaging that targeted African American  
10      voters with misinformation.

11           (14) On April 18, 2019, Special Counsel Robert  
12      Mueller released a report titled “Report on the In-  
13      vestigation into Russian Interference in the 2016  
14      Presidential Election”, which concluded that “the  
15      Russian government interfered in the 2016 presi-  
16      dential election in sweeping and systematic fash-  
17      ion.”. The report details that Russia interfered in  
18      the 2016 Presidential election principally through  
19      two operations: first, through a Russian government  
20      sponsored social media influence campaign, and sec-  
21      ond, by Russian intelligence “computer-intrusion”  
22      operations against those associated with both Presi-  
23      dential campaigns. The Mueller Report details how  
24      Russian agents intentionally targeted Black social  
25      justice groups and created fake accounts purporting

1 to represent Black social justice groups in order to  
2 spread disinformation and sow division.

3 (15) Social media makes the mass dissemina-  
4 tion of misleading information easy and allows per-  
5 petrators to target particular audiences with preci-  
6 sion. One analysis documented hundreds of messages  
7 on Facebook and Twitter designed to discourage or  
8 prevent people from voting in the 2018 election. In  
9 2016, these false statements were extremely preva-  
10 lent with both domestic and foreign actors. Russian  
11 operatives engaged in a concerted disinformation  
12 and propaganda campaign over the internet that  
13 aimed, in part, to suppress voter turnout, especially  
14 among Black voters. These efforts by the Russian  
15 Government continued and became more aggressive  
16 in the 2020 election cycle.

17 (16) In 2023, Douglass Mackey was convicted  
18 for his role in the conspiracy to interfere with poten-  
19 tial voters' right to vote in the 2016 Presidential  
20 election, in violation of section 241 of title 18,  
21 United States Code. The Department of Justice al-  
22 leged that Mackey conspired with other influential  
23 Twitter users and with members of private online  
24 groups to use social media platforms, including  
25 Twitter, to disseminate fraudulent messages that en-

1       couraged supporters of Presidential candidate Hil-  
2       lary Clinton to “vote” via text message or social  
3       media. However, in 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals  
4       for the Second Circuit reversed Mackey’s conviction  
5       on the ground that prosecutors had not proven that  
6       his deceptive conduct was part of a conspiracy. This  
7       ruling underscores the need for Congress to update  
8       the law to more effectively protect against voter sup-  
9       pression through deceptive practices, regardless of  
10      whether it is accomplished through a conspiracy or  
11      by one bad actor alone.

12           (17) During the 2020 Presidential election,  
13      Texas voters received robocalls stating that the  
14      Democratic primary would be taking place after its  
15      actual date. In the same year, communities of color  
16      in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and New  
17      York were targeted by robocalls sharing false infor-  
18      mation about how their data would be shared if they  
19      voted by mail. Widespread disinformation was tar-  
20      geted at Latino communities in Florida and other  
21      States, particularly through social media.

22           (18) During the 2020 Presidential election, vot-  
23      ers in some precincts faced voter intimidation during  
24      early voting and on election day. The Election Pro-  
25      tection hotline received nearly 32,000 calls on elec-

1       tion day. Reports from the Voting Rights Defender  
2       and Prepared to Vote project teams and the NAACP  
3       Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., showed  
4       that minority voters were disproportionately im-  
5       pacted by voter intimidation. Incidents included  
6       3,000,000 robocalls telling people to stay home on  
7       election day and armed people at polling sites on  
8       election day in Florida, North Carolina, and Lou-  
9       isiana. Additionally, election officials, volunteers, and  
10      electors faced unprecedented intimidation including  
11      doxxing, death threats, and other intimidating com-  
12      munication.

13           (19) Those responsible for these and similar ef-  
14      forts should be held accountable, and civil and crimi-  
15      nal penalties should be available to punish anyone  
16      who seeks to keep voters away from the polls by pro-  
17      viding false information.

18           (20) Moreover, the Federal Government should  
19      help correct such false information in order to assist  
20      voters in exercising their right to vote without confu-  
21      sion and to preserve the integrity of the electoral  
22      process.

23           (21) The Federal Government has a compelling  
24      interest in “protecting voters from confusion and  
25      undue influence” and in “preserving the integrity of



1 its election process”. *Burson v. Freeman*, 504 U.S.  
2 191, 199 (1992).

3 (22) The First Amendment does not preclude  
4 the regulation of some intentionally false speech,  
5 even if it is political in nature. As the Supreme  
6 Court of the United States has recognized, “[t]hat  
7 speech is used as a tool for political ends does not  
8 automatically bring it under the protective mantle of  
9 the Constitution. For the use of the known lie as a  
10 tool is at once at odds with the premises of demo-  
11 cratic government and with the orderly manner in  
12 which economic, social, or political change is to be  
13 effected. . . . Hence the knowingly false statement  
14 and the false statement made with reckless disregard  
15 of the truth, do not enjoy constitutional protection.”.  
16 *Garrison v. Louisiana*, 379 U.S. 64, 75 (1964).

17 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON DECEPTIVE COMMUNICATIONS**  
18 **REGARDING FEDERAL ELECTIONS.**

19 (a) PROHIBITION.—Subsection (b) of section 2004 of  
20 the Revised Statutes (52 U.S.C. 10101(b)) is amended—

21 (1) by striking “No person” and inserting the  
22 following:

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—No person”; and

24 (2) by adding at the end the following new  
25 paragraphs:

1           “(2) PROHIBITION ON DECEPTIVE COMMUNICA-  
2           TIONS REGARDING FEDERAL ELECTIONS.—

3           “(A) FALSE STATEMENTS.—No person,  
4           whether acting under color of law or otherwise,  
5           shall, within 60 days before an election de-  
6           scribed in paragraph (4), by any means, includ-  
7           ing by means of written, electronic, or tele-  
8           phonic communications, communicate or cause  
9           to be communicated information described in  
10          subparagraph (C), or produce information de-  
11          scribed in subparagraph (C) with the intent  
12          that such information be communicated, if such  
13          person—

14                 “(i) knows such information to be ma-  
15                 terially false; and

16                 “(ii) has the intent to impede or pre-  
17                 vent another person from exercising the  
18                 right to vote in an election described in  
19                 paragraph (4).

20          “(B) USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL IN-  
21          TELLIGENCE.—No person, whether acting  
22          under color of law or otherwise, shall use an ar-  
23          tificial intelligence system, including a genera-  
24          tive artificial intelligence system, to produce in-  
25          formation described in subparagraph (C) within

1           60 days before an election described in para-  
2           graph (4) if such person—

3                   “(i) has the intent to use the system  
4                   to produce false information; and

5                   “(ii) has the intent to use the system  
6                   to impede or prevent another person from  
7                   exercising the right to vote in an election  
8                   described in paragraph (4).

9                   “(C) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—Informa-  
10                  tion is described in this subparagraph if such  
11                  information is regarding—

12                   “(i) the time, place, or manner of  
13                   holding any election described in para-  
14                   graph (4); or

15                   “(ii) the qualifications for or restric-  
16                   tions on voter eligibility for any such elec-  
17                   tion, including—

18                   “(I) any criminal, civil, or other  
19                   legal penalties associated with voting  
20                   in any such election; or

21                   “(II) information regarding a  
22                   voter’s registration status or eligi-  
23                   bility.

24                   “(3) HINDERING, INTERFERING WITH, OR PRE-  
25                  VENTING VOTING OR REGISTERING TO VOTE.—No

1 person, whether acting under color of law or other-  
2 wise, shall intentionally hinder, interfere with, or  
3 prevent another person from voting, registering to  
4 vote, or aiding another person to vote or register to  
5 vote in an election described in paragraph (4), in-  
6 cluding by operating a polling place or ballot box  
7 that falsely purports to be an official location estab-  
8 lished for such an election by a unit of government.

9 “(4) ELECTION DESCRIBED.—An election de-  
10 scribed in this paragraph is any general, primary,  
11 runoff, or special election held solely or in part for  
12 the purpose of nominating or electing a candidate  
13 for the office of President, Vice President, Presi-  
14 dential elector, Member of the Senate, Member of  
15 the House of Representatives, or Delegate or Com-  
16 missioner from a Territory or possession.

17 “(5) DEFINITIONS.—

18 “(A) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The  
19 term ‘artificial intelligence’ has the meaning  
20 given the term in section 5002 of the National  
21 Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (15  
22 U.S.C. 9401).

23 “(B) GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTEL-  
24 LIGENCE.—The term ‘generative artificial intel-  
25 ligence’ means the class of artificial intelligence

1 models that emulate the structure and charac-  
2 teristics of input data in order to generate de-  
3 rived synthetic content. This can include im-  
4 ages, videos, audio, text, and other digital con-  
5 tent.”.

6 (b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section  
8 2004 of the Revised Statutes (52 U.S.C. 10101(c))  
9 is amended—

10 (A) by striking “Whenever any person”  
11 and inserting the following:

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever any person”; and

13 (B) by adding at the end the following new  
14 paragraph:

15 “(2) CIVIL ACTION.—Any person aggrieved by a  
16 violation of this section may institute a civil action  
17 for preventive relief, including an application in a  
18 United States district court for a permanent or tem-  
19 porary injunction, restraining order, or other order.  
20 In any such action, the court, in its discretion, may  
21 allow the prevailing party a reasonable attorney’s fee  
22 as part of the costs.”.

23 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2004  
24 of the Revised Statutes (52 U.S.C. 10101) is  
25 amended—

1 (A) in subsection (e), by striking “sub-  
2 section (c)” and inserting “subsection (c)(1)”;  
3 and

4 (B) in subsection (g), by striking “sub-  
5 section (c)” and inserting “subsection (c)(1)”.

6 (c) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

7 (1) DECEPTIVE ACTS.—Section 594 of title 18,  
8 United States Code, is amended—

9 (A) by striking “Whoever intimidates” and  
10 inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—Whoever intimi-  
11 dates”;

12 (B) by striking “at any election” and in-  
13 serting “at any general, primary, runoff, or spe-  
14 cial election”; and

15 (C) by adding at the end the following new  
16 subsections:

17 “(b) DECEPTIVE ACTS.—

18 “(1) FALSE STATEMENTS REGARDING FEDERAL  
19 ELECTIONS.—

20 “(A) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful  
21 for any person, whether acting under color of  
22 law or otherwise, within 60 days before an elec-  
23 tion described in subsection (d), by any means,  
24 including by means of written, electronic, or tel-  
25 ephonic communications, to communicate or

1           cause to be communicated information de-  
2           scribed in subparagraph (B), or produce infor-  
3           mation described in subparagraph (B) with the  
4           intent that such information be communicated,  
5           if such person—

6                   “(i) knows such information to be ma-  
7                   terially false; and

8                   “(ii) has the intent to impede or pre-  
9                   vent another person from exercising the  
10                  right to vote in an election described in  
11                  subsection (d).

12               “(B) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—Infor-  
13               mation is described in this subparagraph if such  
14               information is regarding—

15                   “(i) the time or place of holding any  
16                   election described in subsection (d); or

17                   “(ii) the qualifications for or restric-  
18                   tions on voter eligibility for any such elec-  
19                   tion, including—

20                           “(I) any criminal, civil, or other  
21                           legal penalties associated with voting  
22                           in any such election; or

23                           “(II) information regarding a  
24                           voter’s registration status or eligi-  
25                           bility.

1           “(2) PENALTY.—Any person who violates para-  
2           graph (1) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned  
3           for not more than 1 year, or both.

4           “(c) HINDERING, INTERFERING WITH, OR PRE-  
5           VENTING VOTING OR REGISTERING TO VOTE.—

6           “(1) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for  
7           any person, whether acting under color of law or  
8           otherwise, to corruptly hinder, interfere with, or pre-  
9           vent another person from voting, registering to vote,  
10          or aiding another person to vote or register to vote  
11          in an election described in subsection (d).

12          “(2) PENALTY.—Any person who violates para-  
13          graph (1) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned  
14          for not more than 1 year, or both.

15          “(d) ELECTION DESCRIBED.—An election described  
16          in this subsection is any general, primary, runoff, or spe-  
17          cial election held solely or in part for the purpose of nomi-  
18          nating or electing a candidate for the office of President,  
19          Vice President, Presidential elector, Senator, Member of  
20          the House of Representatives, or Delegate or Resident  
21          Commissioner to the Congress.”.

22          (2) SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—

23                  (A) REVIEW AND AMENDMENT.—Not later  
24                  than 180 days after the date of enactment of  
25                  this Act, the United States Sentencing Commis-



1 sion, pursuant to its authority under section  
2 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in ac-  
3 cordance with this section, shall review and, if  
4 appropriate, amend the Federal sentencing  
5 guidelines and policy statements applicable to  
6 persons convicted of any offense under section  
7 594 of title 18, United States Code, as amend-  
8 ed by this section.

9 (B) AUTHORIZATION.—The United States  
10 Sentencing Commission may amend the Federal  
11 Sentencing Guidelines in accordance with the  
12 procedures set forth in section 21(a) of the Sen-  
13 tencing Act of 1987 (28 U.S.C. 994 note) as  
14 though the authority under that section had not  
15 expired.

16 (3) PAYMENTS FOR REFRAINING FROM VOT-  
17 ING.—Subsection (c) of section 11 of the Voting  
18 Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10307) is amended  
19 by striking “either for registration to vote or for vot-  
20 ing” and inserting “for registration to vote, for vot-  
21 ing, or for not voting”.

22 **SEC. 4. CORRECTIVE ACTION.**

23 (a) CORRECTIVE ACTION.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—If the Attorney General re-  
25 ceives a credible report that materially false informa-

tion has been or is being communicated in violation of section 2004(b)(2) of the Revised Statutes (52 U.S.C. 10101(b)(2)), as added by section 3(a), and if the Attorney General determines that State and local election officials have not taken adequate steps to promptly communicate accurate information to correct the materially false information, the Attorney General shall, pursuant to the written procedures and standards under subsection (b), communicate to the public, by any means, including by means of written, electronic, or telephonic communications, accurate information designed to correct the materially false information.

(2) COMMUNICATION OF CORRECTIVE INFORMATION.—Any information communicated by the Attorney General under paragraph (1)—

17 (A) shall—

18 (i) be accurate and objective;

(ii) consist of only the information necessary to correct the materially false information that has been or is being communicated; and

(iii) to the extent practicable, be by a means that the Attorney General determines will reach the persons to whom the

1 materially false information has been or is  
2 being communicated; and

3 (B) shall not be designed to favor or dis-  
4 favor any particular candidate, organization, or  
5 political party.

6 (b) WRITTEN PROCEDURES AND STANDARDS FOR  
7 TAKING CORRECTIVE ACTION.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days  
9 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney  
10 General shall publish written procedures and stand-  
11 ards for determining when and how corrective action  
12 will be taken under this section.

13 (2) INCLUSION OF APPROPRIATE DEADLINES.—  
14 The procedures and standards under paragraph (1)  
15 shall include appropriate deadlines, based in part on  
16 the number of days remaining before the upcoming  
17 election.

18 (3) CONSULTATION.—In developing the proce-  
19 dures and standards under paragraph (1), the Attor-  
20 ney General shall consult with the Election Assist-  
21 ance Commission, State and local election officials,  
22 civil rights organizations, voting rights groups, voter  
23 protection groups, and other interested community  
24 organizations.

1 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There  
2 are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General  
3 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle.

4 **SEC. 5. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after  
6 each general election for Federal office, the Attorney Gen-  
7 eral shall submit to Congress a report compiling all allega-  
8 tions received by the Attorney General of deceptive prac-  
9 tices described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section  
10 2004(b) of the Revised Statutes (52 U.S.C. 10101(b)), as  
11 added by section 3(a), relating to the general election for  
12 Federal office and any primary, runoff, or a special elec-  
13 tion for Federal office held in the 2 years preceding the  
14 general election.

15 (b) CONTENTS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Each report submitted  
17 under subsection (a) shall include—

18 (A) a description of each allegation of a  
19 deceptive practice described in subsection (a),  
20 including the geographic location, racial and  
21 ethnic composition, and language minority-  
22 group membership of the persons toward whom  
23 the alleged deceptive practice was directed;

24 (B) the status of the investigation of each  
25 allegation described in subparagraph (A);

1 (C) a description of each corrective action  
2 taken by the Attorney General under section  
3 4(a) in response to an allegation described in  
4 subparagraph (A);

5 (D) a description of each referral of an al-  
6 legation described in subparagraph (A) to other  
7 Federal, State, or local agencies;

8 (E) to the extent information is available,  
9 a description of any civil action instituted under  
10 section 2004(c)(2) of the Revised Statutes (52  
11 U.S.C. 10101(c)(2)), as added by section 3(b),  
12 in connection with an allegation described in  
13 subparagraph (A); and

14 (F) a description of any criminal prosecu-  
15 tion instituted under subsection (b) or (c) of  
16 section 594 of title 18, United States Code, as  
17 amended by section 3(c), in connection with the  
18 receipt of an allegation described in subpara-  
19 graph (A) by the Attorney General.

20 (2) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General  
22 shall not include in a report submitted under  
23 subsection (a) any information protected from  
24 disclosure by rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of

1 Criminal Procedure or any Federal criminal  
2 statute.

3 (B) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN OTHER IN-  
4 FORMATION.—The Attorney General may deter-  
5 mine that the following information shall not be  
6 included in a report submitted under subsection  
7 (a):

8 (i) Any information that is privileged.

9 (ii) Any information concerning an  
10 ongoing investigation.

11 (iii) Any information concerning a  
12 criminal or civil proceeding conducted  
13 under seal.

14 (iv) Any other nonpublic information  
15 that the Attorney General determines the  
16 disclosure of which could reasonably be ex-  
17 pected to infringe on the rights of any in-  
18 dividual or adversely affect the integrity of  
19 a pending or future criminal investigation.

20 (c) REPORT MADE PUBLIC.—On the date that the  
21 Attorney General submits the report under subsection (a),  
22 the Attorney General shall also make the report publicly  
23 available through the internet and other appropriate  
24 means.

1   **SEC. 6. PRIVATE RIGHTS OF ACTION BY ELECTION OFFI-**  
2                           **CIALS.**

3           Subsection (c)(2) of section 2004 of the Revised Stat-  
4   utes (52 U.S.C. 10101(b)), as added by section 3(b), is  
5   amended—

6           (1) by striking “Any person” and inserting the  
7   following:

8                       “(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person”; and

9           (2) by adding at the end the following new sub-  
10   paragraph:

11                   “(B) INTIMIDATION, ETC.—

12                       “(i) IN GENERAL.—A person ag-  
13                   grieved by a violation of subsection (b)(1)  
14                   shall include, without limitation, an officer  
15                   responsible for maintaining order and pre-  
16                   venting intimidation, threats, or coercion  
17                   in or around a location at which voters  
18                   may cast their votes.

19                       “(ii) CORRECTIVE ACTION.—If the At-  
20                   torney General receives a credible report  
21                   that conduct that violates or would be rea-  
22                   sonably likely to violate subsection (b)(1)  
23                   has occurred or is likely to occur, and if  
24                   the Attorney General determines that  
25                   State and local officials have not taken  
26                   adequate steps to promptly communicate

1                   that such conduct would violate subsection  
2                   (b)(1) or applicable State or local laws, the  
3                   Attorney General shall communicate to the  
4                   public, by any means, including by means  
5                   of written, electronic, or telephonic commu-  
6                   nications, accurate information designed to  
7                   convey the unlawfulness of proscribed con-  
8                   duct under subsection (b)(1) and the re-  
9                   sponsibilities of and resources available to  
10                  State and local officials to prevent or cor-  
11                  rect such violations.”.

12   **SEC. 7. MAKING INTIMIDATION OF TABULATION, CANVASS,**  
13                   **AND CERTIFICATION EFFORTS A CRIME.**

14                  Section 12(1) of the National Voter Registration Act  
15   (52 U.S.C. 20511) is amended—

16                  (1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at  
17                  the end; and

18                  (2) by adding at the end the following new sub-  
19                  paragraph:

20                         “(D) processing or scanning ballots, or  
21                         tabulating, canvassing, or certifying voting re-  
22                         sults; or”.