

[REDACTED]

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Date: 2025-07-28

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Affirm public info: I agree

Regarding: Congressional

Message:

Stop the Unfair Redistricting and Protect Voter Rights in Texas!

Redistricting in Texas—less than ten years after the last time—is a clear continuation of gerrymandering and a threat to our democracy. Texas’ history of drawing unfair maps has been repeatedly challenged and condemned by courts:

The Voting Rights Act (Section 2) PROHIBITS racial discrimination in how districts are drawn.

The 14th and 15th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution GUARANTEE equal protection and prohibit voting discrimination based on race.

The Supreme Court ruled (LULAC v. Perry, 2006) that Texas’ map diluted Latino voting power. In Abbott v. Perez (2018), justices again found racial gerrymandering here illegal!

Our Demands:

No redistricting before ten years! Redrawing boundaries for political gain hurts all Texans and violates the spirit and letter of the law.

Protect our voter rolls! Under the Texas Election Code (Chapter 15), removing voters’ names requires a clear, public process—with advance notice and a real chance to fight wrongful removal. Any action otherwise violates your constitutional right to vote!

NO removal of voters or ballots without investigation! The Attorney General cannot purge rolls or ballots on his own. The Constitution and recent federal court decisions REQUIRE due process and oversight. Any removal must face scrutiny by Congress or the courts.

**TEXANS DESERVE FAIR MAPS AND SAFE VOTING RIGHTS!**

We will not stand by while politicians try to silence our voices. Any changes to districts or voter rolls must follow the law, the Constitution, and court orders—not backroom deals.

No more gerrymandering! No unlawful voter purges! Demand justice now!

Summary      Table of Legal Grounds to Oppose:

Issue	Relevant Law/Case	Main Argument & Example Citation
Racial Gerrymandering	VRA §2, 14th & 15th Amends	Discriminates against voters of color
Premature Redistricting	VRA, Precedent Cases	Historically struck down for intentional dilution
Voter Roll Purges	Texas Election Code Ch.15	Must follow clear, notice-based legal process
Voter Suppression/Vague Laws	Federal Court Rulings	Rulings against vague, suppressive laws

Voting Rights Act (Section 2): The DOJ and multiple lawsuits have challenged Texas redistricting plans as violating Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act by diluting the voting strength of Latino and Black voters

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Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments: These constitutional protections are commonly cited in redistricting challenges, including federal cases brought against Texas

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Key Court Cases:

LULAC v. Perry (2006): Supreme Court found that Texas's maps diluted Latino voting power, in violation of the Voting Rights Act

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Abbott v. Perez (2018): Federal courts found racial gerrymandering in Texas legislative districts

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Recent Galveston County case: In 2023, a federal judge ruled Galveston County's maps violated Section 2 and called them "mean-spirited" and "egregious," a decision currently under appeal

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Texas Election Code (Chapter 15): Governs legal requirements for removing voters from rolls, including notification and due process protections

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General patterns of court findings: Texas has a repeated history of federal court findings of Voting Rights Act violations nearly every decade

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Congressional or judicial oversight requirements: Calls for oversight and judicial process in removals or purges of voter rolls are grounded in due process clauses of the Constitution and federal rulings on voter rights and election administration

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ComputerIP:

