

## Public Law 91-284

## AN ACT

June 19, 1970  
[H. R. 14306]

To amend the tobacco marketing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Tobacco allotments, Lease and transfer.  
75 Stat. 469;  
82 Stat. 996.  
7 USC 1314b.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 316(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, if he determines that it will not impair the effective operation of the tobacco marketing quota or price support program, may permit the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, Virginia sun-cured and cigar-binder, type 54 or 55 tobacco acreage allotment) is established under this Act to lease all or any part of such allotment or quota to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment or quota of the same kind.”

Terms and conditions.  
77 Stat. 81.

SEC. 2. Section 316(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) Any lease may be made for such term of years not to exceed five as the parties thereto agree, and on such other terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree.”

Acreage allotment, limitation.  
81 Stat. 121.

SEC. 3. Section 316(e) is amended by striking the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “: *Provided*, That in the case of cigar-filler tobacco types 42, 43, or 44, not more than 10 acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm.”

Repeal.

76 Stat. 151.

SEC. 4. Section 316(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby repealed.

Acreage poundage quotas.  
79 Stat. 66.  
7 USC 1314c.

SEC. 5. Section 317(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out in the parentheses in the fifth sentence the language “Burley tobacco, or other”.

7 USC 1316.

SEC. 6. Section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 1210) is amended by striking out in the last sentence thereof the language “except in the case of burley tobacco, and other kinds of tobacco not subject to section 316,”.

Approved June 19, 1970.

## Public Law 91-285

## AN ACT

June 22, 1970  
[H. R. 4249]

To extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to the discriminatory use of tests, and for other purposes.

Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the “Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970”.

SEC. 2. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 437; 42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) is amended by inserting therein, immediately after the first section thereof, the following title caption:

“TITLE I—VOTING RIGHTS”.

SEC. 3. Section 4(a) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 438; 42 U.S.C. 1973b) is amended by striking out the words “five years” wherever they appear in the first and third paragraphs thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the words “ten years”.

Use of tests or devices, prohibition.

SEC. 4. Section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 438; 42 U.S.C. 1973b) is amended by adding at the end of the first paragraph thereof the following new sentence: “On and after August 6, 1970, in addition to any State or political subdivision of a State determined to be subject to subsection (a) pursuant to the previous sentence, the provisions of subsection (a) shall apply in any State or any political subdivision of a State which (i) the Attorney General determines maintained on November 1, 1968, any test or device, and with respect to which (ii) the Director of the Census determines that less than 50 per centum of the persons of voting age residing therein were registered on November 1, 1968, or that less than 50 per centum of such persons voted in the presidential election of November 1968.”

SEC. 5. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 439; 42 U.S.C. 1973c) is amended by (1) inserting after “section 4(a)” the following: “based upon determinations made under the first sentence of section 4(b)”, and (2) inserting after “1964,” the following: “or whenever a State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions set forth in section 4(a) based upon determinations made under the second sentence of section 4(b) are in effect shall enact or seek to administer any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect on November 1, 1968.”

SEC. 6. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 437; 42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new titles:

“TITLE II—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

“APPLICATION OF PROHIBITION TO OTHER STATES

“SEC. 201. (a) Prior to August 6, 1975, no citizen shall be denied, because of his failure to comply with any test or device, the right to vote in any Federal, State, or local election conducted in any State or political subdivision of a State as to which the provisions of section 4(a) of this Act are not in effect by reason of determinations made under section 4(b) of this Act.

Supra.

“(b) As used in this section, the term ‘test or device’ means any requirement that a person as a prerequisite for voting or registration for voting (1) demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter, (2) demonstrate any educational achievement or his knowledge of any particular subject, (3) possess good moral character, or (4) prove his qualifications by the voucher of registered voters or members of any other class.

“Test or device.”

“RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING

“SEC. 202. (a) The Congress hereby finds that the imposition and application of the durational residency requirement as a precondition to voting for the offices of President and Vice President, and the lack of sufficient opportunities for absentee registration and absentee balloting in presidential elections—

“(1) denies or abridges the inherent constitutional right of citizens to vote for their President and Vice President;

“(2) denies or abridges the inherent constitutional right of citizens to enjoy their free movement across State lines;

“(3) denies or abridges the privileges and immunities guaranteed to the citizens of each State under article IV, section 2, clause 1, of the Constitution;

“(4) in some instances has the impermissible purpose or effect of denying citizens the right to vote for such officers because of the way they may vote;

“(5) has the effect of denying to citizens the equality of civil rights, and due process and equal protection of the laws that are guaranteed to them under the fourteenth amendment; and

“(6) does not bear a reasonable relationship to any compelling State interest in the conduct of presidential elections.

“(b) Upon the basis of these findings, Congress declares that in order to secure and protect the above-stated rights of citizens under the Constitution, to enable citizens to better obtain the enjoyment of such rights, and to enforce the guarantees of the fourteenth amendment, it is necessary (1) to completely abolish the durational residency requirement as a precondition to voting for President and Vice President, and (2) to establish nationwide, uniform standards relative to absentee registration and absentee balloting in presidential elections.

“(c) No citizen of the United States who is otherwise qualified to vote in any election for President and Vice President shall be denied the right to vote for electors for President and Vice President, or for President and Vice President, in such election because of the failure of such citizen to comply with any durational residency requirement of such State or political subdivision; nor shall any citizen of the United States be denied the right to vote for electors for President and Vice President, or for President and Vice President, in such election because of the failure of such citizen to be physically present in such State or political subdivision at the time of such election, if such citizen shall have complied with the requirements prescribed by the law of such State or political subdivision providing for the casting of absentee ballots in such election.

“(d) For the purposes of this section, each State shall provide by law for the registration or other means of qualification of all duly qualified residents of such State who apply, not later than thirty days immediately prior to any presidential election, for registration or qualification to vote for the choice of electors for President and Vice President or for President and Vice President in such election; and each State shall provide by law for the casting of absentee ballots for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, or for President and Vice President, by all duly qualified residents

USC prec. title 1.

Durational residency requirement, abolishment.

Absentee registration and balloting standards, establishment.

Registration.

of such State who may be absent from their election district or unit in such State on the day such election is held and who have applied therefor not later than seven days immediately prior to such election and have returned such ballots to the appropriate election official of such State not later than the time of closing of the polls in such State on the day of such election.

“(e) If any citizen of the United States who is otherwise qualified to vote in any State or political subdivision in any election for President and Vice President has begun residence in such State or political subdivision after the thirtieth day next preceding such election and, for that reason, does not satisfy the registration requirements of such State or political subdivision he shall be allowed to vote for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, or for President and Vice President, in such election, (1) in person in the State or political subdivision in which he resided immediately prior to his removal if he had satisfied, as of the date of his change of residence, the requirements to vote in that State or political subdivision, or (2) by absentee ballot in the State or political subdivision in which he resided immediately prior to his removal if he satisfies, but for his nonresident status and the reason for his absence, the requirements for absentee voting in that State or political subdivision.

“(f) No citizen of the United States who is otherwise qualified to vote by absentee ballot in any State or political subdivision in any election for President and Vice President shall be denied the right to vote for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, or for President and Vice President, in such election because of any requirement of registration that does not include a provision for absentee registration.

“(g) Nothing in this section shall prevent any State or political subdivision from adopting less restrictive voting practices than those that are prescribed herein.

“(h) The term ‘State’ as used in this section includes each of the several States and the District of Columbia.

“(i) The provisions of section 11(c) shall apply to false registration, and other fraudulent acts and conspiracies, committed under this section.

“State.”  
False registration, penalty.  
79 Stat. 443.  
42 USC 1973i.

“JUDICIAL RELIEF

“SEC. 203. Whenever the Attorney General has reason to believe that a State or political subdivision (a) has enacted or is seeking to administer any test or device as a prerequisite to voting in violation of the prohibition contained in section 201, or (b) undertakes to deny the right to vote in any election in violation of section 202, he may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, an action in a district court of the United States, in accordance with sections 1391 through 1393 of title 28, United States Code, for a restraining order, a preliminary or permanent injunction, or such other order as he deems appropriate. An action under this subsection shall be heard and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with the provisions of section 2282 of title 28 of the United States Code and any appeal shall be to the Supreme Court.

62 Stat. 935.  
62 Stat. 968.

“PENALTY

“SEC. 204. Whoever shall deprive or attempt to deprive any person of any right secured by section 201 or 202 of this title shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

“penalty”

“SEPARABILITY

“SEC. 205. If any provision of this Act or the application of any provision thereof to any person or circumstance is judicially determined to be invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by such determination.

“TITLE III—REDUCING VOTING AGE TO EIGHTEEN IN FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

“DECLARATION AND FINDINGS

“SEC. 301. (a) The Congress finds and declares that the imposition and application of the requirement that a citizen be twenty-one years of age as a precondition to voting in any primary or in any election—

“(1) denies and abridges the inherent constitutional rights of citizens eighteen years of age but not yet twenty-one years of age to vote—a particularly unfair treatment of such citizens in view of the national defense responsibilities imposed upon such citizens;

“(2) has the effect of denying to citizens eighteen years of age but not yet twenty-one years of age the due process and equal protection of the laws that are guaranteed to them under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution; and

“(3) does not bear a reasonable relationship to any compelling State interest.

“(b) In order to secure the constitutional rights set forth in subsection (a), the Congress declares that it is necessary to prohibit the denial of the right to vote to citizens of the United States eighteen years of age or over.

“PROHIBITION

“SEC. 302. Except as required by the Constitution, no citizen of the United States who is otherwise qualified to vote in any State or political subdivision in any primary or in any election shall be denied the right to vote in any such primary or election on account of age if such citizen is eighteen years of age or older.

“ENFORCEMENT

“SEC. 303. (a) (1) In the exercise of the powers of the Congress under the necessary and proper clause of section 8, article I of the Constitution, and section 5 of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to institute in the name of the United States such actions against States or political subdivisions, including actions for injunctive relief, as he may determine to be necessary to implement the purposes of this title.

“(2) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this title, which shall be heard and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with the provisions of section 2284 of title 28 of the United States Code, and any appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court. It shall be the duty of the judges designated to hear the case to assign the case for hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the case to be in every way expedited.

“(b) Whoever shall deny or attempt to deny any person of any right secured by this title shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

USC prec. title 1.

Denial of right to vote, prohibition.

Jurisdiction.

62 Stat. 968.

Penalty.

“DEFINITION

“SEC. 304. As used in this title the term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia.

“State.”

“EFFECTIVE DATE

“SEC. 305. The provisions of title III shall take effect with respect to any primary or election held on or after January 1, 1971.”

Approved June 22, 1970.

Public Law 91-286

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the East Greenacres unit, Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho, and for other purposes.

June 23, 1970  
[H. R. 9854]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of providing irrigation water supplies, providing municipal and industrial water, the conservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources, and the enhancement of recreation opportunities, the Secretary of the Interior, acting pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902; 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the East Greenacres unit, Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho. The principal works of the unit shall consist of wells, regulating reservoirs, the necessary water distribution systems, and related works.

East Greenacres unit, Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho. Authorization.

43 USC 371 and note.

SEC. 2. (a) Irrigation repayment contracts shall provide for repayment of the irrigation construction costs assigned to the irrigators for repayment over a period of not more than fifty years, exclusive of any development period authorized by law. Construction costs allocated to irrigation beyond the ability of irrigators to repay shall be charged to and returned to the reclamation fund in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of June 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 200), as amended by section 6 of the Act of September 7, 1966 (80 Stat. 707), and from surplus municipal and industrial water revenues as provided by subsection 2(b) of this Act.

16 USC 835h-835m.

(b) Municipal and industrial repayment contracts shall provide for repayment of the construction costs allocated to municipal and industrial water supply, with interest, by the municipal and industrial water users over a period of not more than fifty years from the date that water is first delivered for that purpose, pursuant to contracts with municipal corporations, organizations, or other entities as defined in section 2(g) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187): *Provided*, That contracts for municipal and industrial water service shall provide that annual payments shall continue at the same rates as long as the irrigation repayment contracts are in effect: *Provided further*, That revenues in excess of those required to repay the allocated municipal and industrial water supply costs with interest and the portion of the annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs allocated to municipal and industrial water supply shall be returned to the reclamation fund and credited toward the repayment of the construction costs allocated to irrigation which are beyond the ability of the irrigators to repay. Such contracts may be entered into with a

43 USC 485a.