

## H.R.8404 - Respect for Marriage Act


117th Congress (2021-2022) | [Get alerts](#)

**Sponsor:** [Rep. Nadler, Jerrold \[D-NY-10\]](#) (Introduced 07/18/2022)

**Committees:** House - Judiciary

**Latest Action:** Senate - 11/14/2022 Cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the measure presented in Senate. (CR [S6642](#)) ([All Actions](#))

**Roll Call Votes:** There has been [1 roll call vote](#)

**Tracker:**  Introduced > **Passed House** > Passed Senate > To President > Became Law

**Summary(2)** [Text\(3\)](#) [Actions\(16\)](#) [Titles\(3\)](#) [Amendments\(1\)](#) [Cosponsors\(189\)](#) [Committees\(1\)](#) [Related Bills\(2\)](#)

There are 2 summaries for H.R.8404.

Passed House (07/19/2022) 

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### Shown Here:

#### Passed House (07/19/2022)

#### Respect for Marriage Act

This bill provides statutory authority for same-sex and interracial marriages.

Specifically, the bill repeals and replaces provisions that define, for purposes of federal law, *marriage* as between a man and a woman and *spouse* as a person of the opposite sex with provisions that recognize any marriage that is valid under state law. (The Supreme Court held that the current provisions were unconstitutional in *United States v. Windsor* in 2013.)

The bill also repeals and replaces provisions that do not require states to recognize same-sex marriages from other states with provisions that prohibit the denial of full faith and credit or any right or claim relating to out-of-state marriages on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or national origin. (The Supreme Court held that state laws barring same-sex marriages were unconstitutional in *Obergefell v. Hodges* in 2015; the Court held that state laws barring interracial marriages were unconstitutional in *Loving v. Virginia* in 1967.) The bill allows the Department of Justice to bring a civil action and establishes a private right of action for violations.