



## ***History of the Equal Rights Amendment***

Alice Paul drafted and introduced the first Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) in 1923, at a conference to commemorate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention. She was a Republican and one of the founders of the National Woman's Party, which worked for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granting women the right to vote. After successfully gaining women's suffrage in 1920, Paul characterized the amendment as the next logical step for the women's movement.

Support for the amendment slowly grew, and the ERA was added to the Republican Party platform in 1940 and Democratic Party platform in 1944. In 1972, nearly fifty years after it was first introduced, the ERA passed the House and Senate with the required two-thirds majority. The amendment was then sent for ratification by three-fourths of the states with a seven-year deadline.

States initially rushed to ratify the ERA and twenty-two states ratified the amendment within the first year. Progress slowed over the years and by 1977, two years before the ratification deadline expired, only 35 of the 38 states needed had ratified. Five states rescinded their ratification, but the legal status of these rescissions is uncertain. When it became clear that the thirty-eight states needed for ratification would not occur by the 1979 deadline, legislation was passed by Congress to extend the deadline to June 30, 1982. No further states ratified during this time period and the ERA was not added to the Constitution.

## ***Current Efforts for the Equal Rights Amendment***

Since the expiration of the June 30, 1982 deadline, the Equal Rights Amendment has been introduced in every Congressional session. Senator Robert Menendez has sponsored the ERA in the Senate, and in the House, Representative Maloney has introduced a new ERA with a sentence explicitly mentioning women, followed by the text of the ERA passed in 1972.

Another current approach, led by Senator Benjamin Cardin and Congresswoman Jackie Speier proposes the removal by Congress of the ten-year deadline for ratification of the ERA, to enable ratification by the additional states needed. HJ Res 38 was the subject of a Congressional hearing in April 2019, the first in 36 years. HJ Res 38 has 188 co-sponsors, including 2 Republicans, and SJ Res 6 is proceeding on a strictly bi-partisan basis with lead co-sponsors Ben Cardin and Lisa Murkowski, joined by Maine Senators Susan Collins and Angus King.

In 2017 the State of Nevada voted to ratify the ERA, and in 2018 the State of Illinois voted to ratify the ERA, bringing the total number of state ratifications to 37, just one short of the 38 ratifications required for the amendment to be added to the Constitution. State efforts to ratify the ERA are active in many states including Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia, where in 2019 the Senate voted to ratify the ERA and the House of Delegates vote failed by just one vote.



## Equal Rights Amendment Legislation

### **Three State Strategy- HJ Res 38 & SJ Res 6**

*HJ Res 38 is introduced by Congresswoman Jackie Speier (D-CA)*

*This legislation has 189 co-sponsors*

*SJ Res 6 is introduced by Senator Ben Cardin (D-MD) and Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)*

*This legislation has 4 co-sponsors*

Removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment.

That notwithstanding any time limit contained in House Joint Resolution 208, 92d Congress, as agreed to in the Senate on March 22, 1972, the article of amendment proposed to the States in that joint resolution shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

### **Start-Over ERA- HJ Res 35**

*HJ Res 35 is introduced by Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)*

*This legislation has 140 co-sponsors*

SECTION 1. *Women shall have equal rights in the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.*

SECTION 2. Congress and the several States shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

### **Start-Over ERA- SJ Res 15**

*SJ Res 15 is introduced by Senator Robert Menendez (D-NJ)*

*This legislation has 22 co-sponsors*

SECTION 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SECTION 3. This article shall take effect 2 years after the date of ratification.