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State of Minnesota

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD SESSION

H. F. No. 197

- 01/09/2023 Authored by Bahner, Long, Hornstein, Her, Becker-Finn and others
- 03/08/2023 The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on State and Local Government Finance and Policy
- 03/08/2023 Adoption of Report: Placed on the General Register as Amended
- 05/11/2023 Read for the Second Time
- 05/11/2023 Calendar for the Day
- 05/11/2023 Read for the Third Time
- 05/19/2023 Passed by the House and transmitted to the Senate
- 05/19/2023 Passed by the Senate as Amended and returned to the House
- 05/19/2023 The House concurred in the Senate Amendments
- 05/19/2023 Read Third Time as Amended by the Senate
- 05/19/2023 Repassed the bill as Amended by the Senate
- 05/23/2023 Presented to Governor
- 05/26/2023 Governor Approval

1.1 A resolution

1.2 memorializing Congress to resolve that the requirements have been met to ratify the

1.3 Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and that it shall now be known as the Twenty-Eighth

1.4 Amendment to the Constitution.

1.5 WHEREAS, the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was first passed by Congress in 1972 and

1.6 was sent to the states for ratification; and

1.7 WHEREAS, the ERA guarantees "[e]quality of rights under the law shall not be denied or

1.8 abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."; and

1.9 WHEREAS, the adoption of the ERA will help to advance gender justice for women, girls,

1.10 and gender-expansive individuals; and

1.11 WHEREAS, the ERA authorizes Congress to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions

1.12 of the ERA; and

1.13 WHEREAS, the ERA states that the amendment will take effect two years after the last

1.14 constitutionally necessary state ratification occurs; and

1.15 WHEREAS, on January 27, 2020, Virginia became the 38th and final state needed to ratify

1.16 the ERA, which has been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of states; and

1.17 WHEREAS, the Archivist of the United States performs a statutory and ministerial role with

1.18 respect to certifying the ratification of amendments to the United States Constitution; and

1.19 WHEREAS, as of this date, the Archivist has not certified the amendment; and

1.20 WHEREAS, women, girls, and gender-expansive people across the country are experiencing

1.21 declining access to health, wealth, and opportunity, and increasing incidences of poverty and

1.22 violence; and

2.1 WHEREAS, the ERA was first written by Alice Paul, the head of the National Woman's  
2.2 Party, in order to guarantee that the rights affirmed by the United States Constitution are held  
2.3 equally by all citizens without regard to sex; and

2.4 WHEREAS, the ERA would clarify the legal status of sex discrimination for the courts,  
2.5 where decisions still deal inconsistently with such claims; and

2.6 WHEREAS, Minnesota ratified the ERA in 1973; and

2.7 WHEREAS, the first, and still the only, right that the United States Constitution specifically  
2.8 affirms to be equal for women and men is the right to vote under the 19th Amendment, which was  
2.9 ratified by the states in 1920; and

2.10 WHEREAS, the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the  
2.11 United States has never been interpreted to protect against sex discrimination in the same way that  
2.12 the ERA would; and

2.13 WHEREAS, in September 2010, Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia said he did not believe  
2.14 that the United States Constitution, specifically the 14th Amendment, protects against sex  
2.15 discrimination; and

2.16 WHEREAS, in 1868, the 14th Amendment was added to the Constitution despite two states  
2.17 purporting to rescind their ratification; and

2.18 WHEREAS, without the addition of the ERA to the United States Constitution, legislation  
2.19 and case law that has resulted in extraordinary progress for women has the potential to be ignored,  
2.20 weakened, or reversed. Congress can amend or repeal legislation advancing equality with a simple  
2.21 majority vote, the presidential administration can weakly enforce these laws, and the United States  
2.22 Supreme Court can continue to use intermediate scrutiny when reviewing cases concerning gender;  
2.23 and

2.24 WHEREAS, it is vital that the constitutional gender equality rights be upheld now that the  
2.25 ERA has been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

2.26 WHEREAS, Section 3 of the Equal Rights Amendment states that the amendment shall take  
2.27 effect two years after the last constitutionally necessary state ratification occurs, which was January  
2.28 27, 2020; NOW, THEREFORE,

2.29 BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota that it urges the Congress  
2.30 of the United States to pass House Resolution 25 and Senate Resolution 4, resolving that the  
2.31 requirements have been met to ratify the ERA and that it shall now be known as the Twenty-Eighth  
2.32 Amendment to the Constitution.

2.33 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed  
2.34 to prepare copies of this memorial and transmit them to the President of the United States, the

- 3.1 President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United
- 3.2 States House of Representatives, and the Members of the United States Congress.