House Resolution 601
By: Representatives Campbell of the $35^{\text {th }}$, Hugley of the $141^{\text {st }}$, Paris of the $142^{\text {nd }}$, Evans of the $57^{\text {th }}$, Westbrook of the $163^{\text {rd }}$, and others

## A RESOLUTION

To ratify a proposed Amendment to the United States Constitution; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, both houses of the 92nd Congress of the United States of America, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, adopted the following resolution proposing to amend the United States Constitution:

## RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED (TWO-THIRDS OF EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress: ARTICLE.......

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 amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification; and
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WHEREAS, the 95th Congress of the United States amended the resolution of the 92nd Congress to extend the time for ratification to June 30, 1982, thereby indicating its continued support of the amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States adopted the 27th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was proposed in 1789 by our first Congress but not ratified by three-fourths of the states until May 7, 1992, and, on May 18, 1992, certified as the 27th Amendment; and

WHEREAS, the restricting time limit for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is in the resolving clause and is not part of the amendment which was proposed by Congress and which has already been ratified by 38 states; and

WHEREAS, having passed a time extension for the Equal Rights Amendment on October 20, 1978, Congress demonstrated that a time limit in a resolving clause may be disregarded if it is not part of the proposed amendment; and

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court in Coleman v. Miller, 307 U.S. 433 (1939), recognized that Congress is in a unique position to judge the tenor of the nation, to be aware of the political, social, and economic factors affecting the nation and to be aware of the importance to the nation of the proposed amendment; and

WHEREAS, if an amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, it is for Congress, under the principles of Coleman v. Miller, to determine the validity of the state ratifications occurring after a time limit in the resolving clause, but not in the amendment itself; and
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WHEREAS, the House of Representatives finds that the proposed amendment is meaningful and needed as part of the Constitution of the United States and that the present political, social, and economic conditions demonstrate that constitutional equality for women and men continues to be a timely issue in the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that said Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby ratified and adopted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, and the Archivist of the United States at the National Archives and Records Administration pursuant to 1 U.S.C. §§ 106b and 112, which shall serve as official notice that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America is hereby ratified by the Georgia House of Representatives.
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