1.1

17-1897

SENATE STATE OF MINNESOTA NINETIETH SESSION

A resolution

S.F. No. 229

(SENATE AUTHORS: PAPPAS, Latz, Cwodzinski, Dziedzic and Wiger)

REVISOR

DATE	D-PG	OFFICIAL STATUS
01/19/2017	363	Introduction and first reading
		Referred to Judiciary and Public Safety Finance and Policy
03/09/2017	1253	Author added Latz
03/14/2017	1461	Author added Cwodzinski
02/20/2018	6138	Author added Dziedzic
02/26/2018	6209	Author added Wiger

relating to ratification of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the United States 1.2 Constitution; memorializing Congress to remove the deadline for ratification of the 1.3 amendment by the states. 1.4 WHEREAS, the United States Constitution does not explicitly guarantee that all the rights 1.5 1.6 it protects are held equally by all citizens without regard to sex and the only right it specifically affirms to be equal for women and men is the right to vote in the 19th Amendment; and 1.7 WHEREAS, the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause has not been interpreted to 18 guarantee equal rights on the basis of sex in the same way the Equal Rights Amendment would, as 1.9 1.10 demonstrated by the fact that currently cases of sex discrimination receive only intermediate scrutiny 1.11 but should receive the highest level of strict judicial scrutiny, just as race discrimination does; and WHEREAS, gender equality under the Constitution continues to be timely in the United 1.12 States and worldwide, and a number of other nations have achieved constitutional gender equality; 1.13 and 1.14 WHEREAS, the principle of gender equality is contained in the Charter of the United Nations, 1.15 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all subsequent major international human rights 1.16 instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against 1.17 Women (CEDAW), which has been ratified by 187 other nations; and 1.18 WHEREAS, citizens of the United States have been seeking full constitutional equality on 1.19 the basis of sex since the Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced in 1923; and 1.20 WHEREAS, the Equal Rights Amendment was passed by Congress in 1972 and later ratified 1.21 by 35 of the 38 states necessary for inclusion of the amendment into the Constitution; and 1.22 WHEREAS, Article V of the United States Constitution imposes no time limit for ratification 1.23 of amendments; and 1.24

2.25

2.26

2.27