

# HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

P5, D5

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CF 4r2163

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By: Delegates Patterson, Lopez, Addison, Allen, Alston, Attar, Atterbeary, Bagnall, Bartlett, Boaf, Boyce, Cardin, Chang, Charkoudian, Crosby, Crutchfield, Cullison, Davis, Ebersole, Embry, Fair, Feldmark, Fennell, Foley, Forbes, Fraser–Hidalgo, Grossman, Guyton, Guzzone, Harris, Harrison, Healey, Henson, Hill, Holmes, Ivey, D. Jones, Kaiser, Kerr, Lehman, J. Long, Love, Martinez, Mireku–North, Palakovich Carr, Pasteur, Pena–Melnyk, Pruski, Qi, Queen, Roberson, Rosenberg, Ruth, Shetty, Simmons, Smith, Solomon, Stein, Stewart, Taveras, Terrasa, Toles, Turner, Valderrama, Vogel, Watson, Wells, White Holland, Wilkins, Williams, Wilson, Wims, Woods, and Wu

Introduced and read first time: January 17, 2024

Assigned to: Rules and Executive Nominations

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## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

1 A House Joint Resolution concerning

2 **Affirming the Federal Equal Rights Amendment**

3 FOR the purpose of urging the Administration of President Joseph R. Biden to publish,  
4 without delay, the federal Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty–eighth  
5 Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and urging the U.S. Congress to pass a joint  
6 resolution affirming the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty–eighth  
7 Amendment; and generally relating to the federal Equal Rights Amendment.

8 WHEREAS, In 1972, the 92nd Congress of the United States, at its second session,  
9 in both houses, by a constitutional majority of two–thirds, adopted the following proposition  
10 to amend the U.S. Constitution:

11 “JOINT RESOLUTION RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
12 AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED  
13 (TWO–THIRDS OF EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN), That the following article  
14 is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid  
15 to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures  
16 of three–fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by  
17 the Congress:

18 ARTICLE \_\_\_\_\_

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



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

3 Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.”;  
4 and

5 WHEREAS, Article V of the U.S. Constitution provides a two-step procedure for the  
6 adoption of an amendment; and

7 WHEREAS, The first requirement for the adoption of an amendment under Article  
8 V is the proposal of an amendment either by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress,  
9 or by a convention called by application of two-thirds of the states; and

10 WHEREAS, The second requirement for the adoption of an amendment under  
11 Article V is ratification of an amendment by three-fourths of the states; and

12 WHEREAS, The U.S. Constitution does not limit the time for states to ratify an  
13 amendment and does not grant Congress the authority to unilaterally limit the time by  
14 which an amendment may be ratified; and

15 WHEREAS, A time limitation for the ratification of amendments by the states would  
16 be a substantive change to the U.S. Constitution; and

17 WHEREAS, To have full force and effect, a substantive change to the U.S.  
18 Constitution must be within the text of an amendment so that it may be ratified by the  
19 states as part of the requirements of Article V; and

20 WHEREAS, The time limitation on state ratifications was in the preamble section of  
21 the resolution by Congress and not within the text of the amendment presented to states  
22 for state approval; and

23 WHEREAS, Because of the placement of the time limitation, the states ratified the  
24 text of the Equal Rights Amendment but did not ratify the time limit by Congress; and

25 WHEREAS, A time limit was approved in the Equal Rights Amendment by Congress  
26 in 1972, but has not been subsequently approved by the states and thus is without force or  
27 effect; and

28 WHEREAS, In comparison, in 1978, Congress passed the District of Columbia  
29 Voting Rights Amendment, which included a time limitation within the text of the  
30 Amendment offered to the states for ratification; and

31 WHEREAS, The time limitation for the District of Columbia Voting Rights  
32 Amendment ended before ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the states; and

1 WHEREAS, Because the time limit was within the text of the District of Columbia  
2 Voting Rights Amendment, the time limit had full force and effect and the amendment  
3 expired in 1985; and

4 WHEREAS, In comparison, the Twenty–first Amendment and the Twenty–second  
5 Amendment include time limitations within the text of each amendment, and the timelines  
6 were ratified by three–fourths of the states in accordance with the text of the amendments;  
7 and

8 WHEREAS, In 1789, the First Congress proposed, in accordance with Article V, the  
9 Madison Amendment relating to compensation of members of Congress; and

10 WHEREAS, Over 202 years later, the Madison Amendment was ratified by  
11 three–fourths of the states; and

12 WHEREAS, In 1992, having finally met the requirements of Article V, the Madison  
13 Amendment was published as the 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by the  
14 Archivist of the United States during the Administration of President George H.W. Bush;  
15 and

16 WHEREAS, Following publication of the Madison Amendment by the Archivist of  
17 the United States, Congress affirmed the Madison Amendment as the Twenty–seventh  
18 Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and

19 WHEREAS, As of January 27, 2020, three–fourths of the states have ratified the  
20 Equal Rights Amendment; and

21 WHEREAS, Unlike the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, the Equal  
22 Rights Amendment does not contain a time limit in its text where it would be of full force  
23 and effect; and

24 WHEREAS, In contrast to the Madison Amendment, which took 203 years to ratify,  
25 the Equal Rights Amendment took only 48 years to ratify; and

26 WHEREAS, The text of Article V of the U.S. Constitution grants the states the power  
27 of ratification, not rescission; and

28 WHEREAS, Samuel Johnson’s dictionary of 1755 defines “ratify” as “to confirm; to  
29 settle”; and

30 WHEREAS, Bouvier’s Law Dictionary of 1856, considered to be the first American  
31 legal dictionary, states that a ratification once done, “cannot be revoked or recalled”; and

32 WHEREAS, James Madison wrote in a July 20, 1788, letter to Alexander Hamilton  
33 that ratification is “in toto and for ever”; and

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1 WHEREAS, Various attempts to rescind ratifications of provisions of the U.S.  
2 Constitution or its amendments, including the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth  
3 Amendments, have never been honored; and

4 WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Maryland set a precedent for this resolution  
5 in 1961 by passing House Joint Resolution 14 urging Congress to pass the Equal Rights  
6 Amendment; and

7 WHEREAS, Maryland was one of the early states to ratify the Equal Rights  
8 Amendment in May 1972, two months after Congress proposed it for ratification; and

9 WHEREAS, Maryland adopted the Maryland Equal Rights Amendment to the  
10 Maryland Constitution in 1972; and

11 WHEREAS, The Maryland Equal Rights Amendment is only effective to the degree  
12 that it does not conflict with federal law; and

13 WHEREAS, The Maryland Attorney General filed an amicus brief in 2022 in support  
14 of a lawsuit brought by three ratifying states to require the Archivist of the United States  
15 to certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as an amendment to the U.S.  
16 Constitution; and

17 WHEREAS, Over several decades, the General Assembly of Maryland has passed  
18 laws and created protections attempting to guarantee equal rights under the law for all  
19 Marylanders, regardless of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, disability, creed,  
20 religion, or sex – which includes legal equality and protection from discrimination on the  
21 basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, pregnancy  
22 outcomes, and decisions regarding reproductive healthcare or other aspects of an  
23 individual’s bodily autonomy; now, therefore, be it

24 **RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,** That it is the  
25 opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland that the Equal Rights Amendment meets the  
26 requirements of Article V of the U.S. Constitution and should be recognized as the 28th  
27 Amendment; and be it further

28 **RESOLVED,** That the General Assembly of Maryland urges the Administration of  
29 President Joseph R. Biden to publish, without delay, the Equal Rights Amendment as the  
30 28th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and be it further

31 **RESOLVED,** That the General Assembly of Maryland urges the Congress of the  
32 United States to pass a joint resolution affirming the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th  
33 Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and be it further

34 **RESOLVED,** That the General Assembly of Maryland calls on other states to join in  
35 this action by passing similar resolutions; and be it further

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1           RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Department of  
2 Legislative Services to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, President of the United States of  
3 America, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20500; the Honorable Kamala  
4 Harris, Vice President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Senate  
5 Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; the Honorable Colleen Joy Shogan, Archivist of  
6 the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania  
7 Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20408; the Maryland Congressional Delegation; and the  
8 presiding officer of each House of the legislature of each state of the United States, with  
9 the request that it be circulated among leadership of the legislative branch of the state  
10 governments.