



July 23, 2019

The Honorable Lisa Murkowski  
522 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ben Cardin  
509 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Support for S.J. Res. 6, Removing the ratification deadline on the ERA

Dear Senators Murkowski and Cardin:

The League of Women Voters supports S.J. Res. 6, the joint resolution eliminating the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Despite the significant legal and legislative advances that have been made in recent decades, women continue to face discrimination on the basis of sex. The symptoms of this systemic discrimination are clear in the ongoing fights against unequal pay, workplace harassment, pregnancy discrimination, domestic violence and limited access to comprehensive healthcare. It is not enough to treat the symptoms; we must address the root cause of inequality by amending the Constitution.

Moving forward with S.J. Res. 6, is an important step to ensuring that the efforts building in states across the country are not done in vain and will lead to real change. Ratification by Illinois and Nevada, in 2018 and 2018, respectively, leaves the country one state away from achieving the 38-state threshold for ratification. With legislation introduced in eleven out of the 13 states yet to ratify the ERA, removing the timeline would ensure that work done by legislatures to move this important amendment forward is not being done for nothing.

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the rights of Congress to determine whether an amendment has been ratified in a reasonable time.<sup>i</sup> In the ruling, *Dillon v. Glass*, the Court noted that there was nothing in the Constitution, constitutional convention, or in state conventions during the original ratification of the Constitution, that provided any clarity on Congress' ability to set time limits. Instead, the Court determined that congressional authority to impose a time restraint on ratification is implied in the power to determine the mode of ratification.<sup>ii</sup> The Court reasoned against the idea that an



amendment “once proposed is to be open to ratification for all time, or that ratification in some of the States may be separated from that in others by many years and still be effective.”<sup>iii</sup> The Court held that an amendment should be ratified within a “reasonable” and “sufficiently contemporaneous” time frame.

The court further clarified how a reasonable amount of time for an amendment to be ratified was defined. In *Coleman v. Miller*<sup>iv</sup> the court recognized that upon ratification by three-fourths of the states, Congress has the power to consider the political, social, and economic conditions in considering whether the amendment was ratified in a reasonable amount of time, and whether the amendment is still necessary.

Congress has a clearly established basis for their authority to extend or remove the time limit from the resolving clause of the Equal Right Amendment. The idea of time limits on constitutional amendments is a modern congressional addition to the amendment ratification process. Prior to the twentieth century, there was no discussion of imposing a time constraint on the states’ consideration of a proposed amendment. Congress derives its power to set a time limit from its authority to designate a mode of ratification.<sup>v</sup>

In 2017, Nevada became the thirty-sixth state to ratify the ERA. Nevada expressly relied on the logic that “the restricting time limit for the 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 been ratified by thirty-five states...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.”<sup>vi</sup> The states reasoned that under the precedent set in *Dillon* and *Coleman* that Congress has the authority to determine an amendment’s validity after the last state ratifies it.<sup>vii</sup> In 2018, Illinois followed a similar logical argument as Nevada with the exceptions that the state questioned the constitutionality of the time limits and stated the need for a constitutional guarantee of equality between the sexes. Both states relied on the location of the time limit in the resolving clause as a basis for the legal viability of their ratification.

S.J. Res 6 and its companion in the U.S. House, H.J. Res. 38, are vital to ensuring that final ratification of the ERA is achieved over the course of the next year. As an organization born out the right to guarantee women the right to vote, the League of Women Voters believes final ratification of the ERA is needed to ensure equal rights for all regardless of sex or gender. As a country we are on the cusp of a victory for this long-awaited amendment. Congress must do the work to eliminate the timeline, so that when the amendment is fully ratified it can go into effect immediately.

For questions about the League’s support of removing the ratification deadline of the Equal Rights Amendment, please contact [Celina Stewart](#) or [Jessica Jones Capparell](#) via email or by phone at (202) 429-1965.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chris Carson". The signature is written in a dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Chris Carson  
President  
League of Women Voters of the United States

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<sup>i</sup> Dillon v. Glass; “Why Time Limits on Ratification of Constitutional Amendments Violate Article V” – Mason Kalfus

<sup>ii</sup> Jean Wittier Women’s Rights Law Reporter

<sup>iii</sup> Dillon v. Glass – pg 374

<sup>iv</sup> Coleman v. Miller

<sup>v</sup> “The Equal Rights Amendment: Why the ERA Remains Legally Viable and Properly Before the States” Held, Herndon, Stager

<sup>vi</sup> “Buried Alive: The Reboot of the Equal Rights Amendment” Gerard N. Magliocca.

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