Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

December 15, 2024

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr. President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Biden,

As we approach the conclusion of your historic administration, we urge you to take immediate action to recognize the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) as the 28th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. We commend the work of the Biden-Harris administration to advance gender equality. We must continue our efforts to fully affirm and recognize the equality of rights for all people, regardless of sex, as part of our Constitution, a vital effort that has never been more urgent. This action is essential as we prepare to transition to an administration that has been openly hostile to reproductive freedom, access to health care, and LGBTQIA+ rights.

Solidifying your legacy on equal rights with a final action on the ERA would be a defining moment for the historic Biden-Harris administration and your presidency.

In your August 23, 2024, Proclamation on Women's Equality Day, you urged Congress to recognize the ratification of the ERA. Yet, the ERA has already met the constitutional requirements for ratification. The amendment guarantees that (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," (2) "Congress shall have the power to enforce this article," and (3) the amendment "shall take effect two years after the date of ratification."

Constitutional Requirements for Ratification

As you are aware, Article V of the Constitution outlines the process for constitutional amendments, which states that 1) Congress or a constitutional convention proposes amendments and 2) ratification is completed by three-fourths of either state legislatures or state conventions, as proposed by Congress. The ERA has fulfilled both of these requirements.

On October 12, 1971, the United States House of Representatives passed the ERA with a vote of 354-24, and on March 22, 1972, the United States Senate followed suit with a vote of 84 to 8, well over the two thirds required by the Constitution. Nearly five decades later, on January 27, 2020, the Virginia General Assembly became the thirty-eighth state to ratify the ERA, fulfilling the three-fourths requirement. The ERA has fulfilled all of the requirements for adoption outlined by the Constitution.

Mandate for Certification and Publication

According to 1 U.S.C. § 106b, when the National Archives and Records Administration receives official notice that a proposed amendment to the Constitution has been approved by enough states, the Archivist must certify that amendment, list the states that approved the amendment, and publish the amendment as an official part of the U.S. Constitution.

To date, the Archivist has not certified or published the ERA as part of the Constitution.

The Archivist certified the ratifications of Nevada in 2017 and Illinois in 2018. Under 1 U.S.C. § 106b, the Archivist was mandated to certify and publish the ERA after receiving notification from the state of Virginia in 2020 that it had become the 38th state to ratify the ERA. ¹ We urge you to issue a proclamation recognizing the ERA as the 28th Amendment and direct the Archivist to certify and publish it.

Importance of Constitutional Protection from Sex Discrimination

While there are laws at the federal level—like Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and Title IX of the Education Amendments—that protect individuals from government-based sex discrimination, these protections are not explicitly stated in the U.S. Constitution. This leaves gender equality vulnerable to changes in the political landscape, judicial interpretations, and shifts in public opinion. By adding the ERA to the Constitution, it would establish an unambiguous guarantee that sex-based discrimination is unconstitutional.

The ERA would help eliminate gender-based pay gaps, improve workplace protections, and ensure that gender biases no longer affect hiring, promotions, or job security. With the ERA enshrined in the Constitution, people who experience sex-based discrimination would have a clearer legal path to challenge discriminatory laws or policies. California's state ERA did just that, securing protections for women in the workforce and ensuring equal treatment in education and healthcare.

A constitutional guarantee against sex discrimination would strengthen the protection of reproductive rights, ensuring that people have the right to make decisions about their own bodies without political interference or unequal treatment. In Connecticut, New Mexico, Nevada and Pennsylvania the state ERAs were interpreted to strike down bans on abortion care.

Broad Support for the Equal Rights Amendment

As members of Congress representing specific constituencies, we are uniquely dedicated to representing and defending the will of the people. To that end, we assure you that the publication of the ERA has proven time and time again to be the will of the people.

Constitutional protections on the basis of sex are popular. This fact has been proven by the overwhelming support for the ERA in Congress² and across a broad coalition of states including Nevada, Virginia, Alaska, Wyoming, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, North

¹ ERA State Ratification Dates- National Archives

² The Congressional ERA Caucus is the fifth largest Caucus in Congress. Congresswoman Pressley's H.J.Res. 25 has 215 cosponsors and Rep. Bush's H.J.Res. 82 has 131 cosponsors.

Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. As the need for protections against sex discrimination become increasingly pressing, we urge you to make the ratification and certification of the ERA a part of your administration's legacy.

Polling consistently shows that the public overwhelmingly supports constitutional gender equality. A 2020 Pew Research Center poll found that 78% of Americans believe that the ERA should be a part of the United States Constitution.³ The same poll found that 57% of Americans believe our country has not come far enough in securing protections for equal treatment on the basis of sex.⁴ Within the past two years, Nevada and New York voters enshrined the ERA into their state constitution by a 57% margin. These numbers reflect a broad and enduring consensus that gender equality is an essential part of American values.

Even in the most recent November 6th election, seven state constitutional amendments measures protecting reproductive rights were overwhelmingly supported by Americans across political ideologies. Voters in states like Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, Ohio, and Kansas have communicated their support for the constitutional right to reproductive health care, including abortion care. In New York, a majority of voters supported the initiative to adopt a state ERA with the effort winning 61% of the vote. Safeguarding abortion rights and gender equality is popular, just like the federal effort to publish and certify the Equal Rights Amendment is popular.

We believe that recognizing the ERA's ratification would not only fulfill the promise of equality enshrined in our founding documents, but would also stand as a defining achievement of your presidency—one that will reverberate across generations. In this critical moment, when the progress we've made on gender equality, reproductive rights, and LGBTQ+ protections is under threat, your decisive action to finalize the ERA's certification would be a powerful statement to the nation and the world: that the United States is committed to ensuring equality for all, regardless of sex.

By directing the Archivist to publish the ERA, you will leave an indelible mark on the history of this nation, demonstrating once again that your legacy is one of expanding rights, protecting freedoms, and securing a more inclusive future for all Americans. We urge you to take this final, transformative step toward ensuring the full promise of equality for every person in the United States.

Sincerely,

CORLBUSH

Member of Congress

Ayanna Pressley
Member of Congress

3 Most Americans support gender equality even if they are not feminists | Pew Research Center

⁴ What Is the Equal Rights Amendment, and Why Are We Talking About It Now? - The New York Times

Jennifer L. McClellan Member of Congress

Summer L. Lee Member of Congress

Madeleine Dean
Member of Congress

Sylvia R. Garcia
Member of Congress

Barbara Lee Member of Congress

Delia C. Ramirez

Member of Congress

Judy Chu

Member of Congress

Becca Balint
Member of Congress

Maxwell Alejardro Frost Member of Congress

Sydney Kamlager Dove Member of Congress

Yamie Raskin Member of Congress

Ted W. Lieu Member of Congress

Ted W. Lien



Jackson Jonathan L. Jackson Member of Congress

Debbie Dingell
Member of Congress

Erica Lee Carter
Member of Congress

Shri Thanedar Member of Congress

Kevin Mullin Member of Congress Abigail Davis Spanberger Member of Congress

Lasheda flail

Rashida Tlaib Member of Congress

Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez Member of Congress

10.Cll

Salud Carbajal Member of Congress

Dan Goldman Member of Congress

Eleanor Holmes Norton Member of Congress

Eleano H. Norton

Take Auchincloss
Member of Congress

Nikema Williams Member of Congress

James P. McGovern Member of Congress

Nydia M. Velázquez Member of Congress

Eric Swalwell
Member of Congress

westwell

Gerald E. Connolly Member of Congress

Ferdy C. Janno L

Betty McCollum
Member of Congress

Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick Member of Congress

Lori Trahan Member of Congress

Andre Carson
Member of Congress

Alma S. Adams, Ph.D. Member of Congress

Haley M. Stevens Member of Congress



Linda T. Sánchez Member of Congress

Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr. Member of Congress

Ferrold Nadler
Member of Congress

Dwight Evans
Member of Congress

Darren Soto Member of Congress

Kathy Castor Member of Congress

Kathy (astor

Roul M. Strijahra

Raúl M. Grijalva Member of Congress

Greg Casar

Member of Congress

LaMonica McIver Member of Congress

Pramila Jayapal Member of Congress

Ilhan Omar

Member of Congress

Al Green

Member of Congress

Scion of the Enslaved

Africans -

Sacrificed to Make America

Great

Julia Brownley

Member of Congress

Jennifer Wexton Member of Congress

Robert C. "Bobby "Scott Member of Congress

Debbie Wasserman Schultz Member of Congress

Josh Gottheimer Member of Congress

Jan Schakowsky Member of Congress Teresa Leger Fernández Member of Congress

Marcy Kaptur Member of Congress

Bonnie Watson Coleman Member of Congress

Berne Water Colema

Daniel T. Kildee Member of Congress

Andrea Salinas Member of Congress

Member of Congress

-N Tokuda



Val Hoyle Member of Congress

Frank Pallone, Jr.
Member of Congress

C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger Member of Congress

Shontel M. Brown Member of Congress

Kartel

Robert J. Menendez
Member of Congress

Deborah K. Ross Member of Congress

h Km

Janes. tonlo

Paul D. Tonko Member of Congress

Danny K. Savis Member of Congress

Jahana Hayes Member of Congress

Sean Casten Member of Congress

Bennie G. Thompson Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Donald S. Beyer Jr.

Member of Congress

Jim Costa

Member of Congress

Member of Congress

Troy Carter

Member of Congress

Katie Porter

Member of Congress

Terri A. Sewell

Member of Congress

Seni Sewell

Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D. Member of Congress

Sara Jacobs

Member of Congress

Bill Foster

Member of Congress

vette D. Clarke

Member of Congress

Adam B. Schiff

Member of Congress

Seth Moulton

Member of Congress

Frederica & Wilson

Frederica S. Wilson Member of Congress

Mike Quigley
Member of Congress

Lauren Underwood

Lauren Underwood Member of Congress

Hillary J. Scholten Member of Congress

Ro Khanna Member of Congress

Chellie Pingree
Member of Congress

Chell R

Gwen S. Moore Member of Congress

Grace F. Napolitano Member of Congress

Veronica Escobar

Member of Congress

Mark DeSaulnier
Member of Congress

Røbin L. Kelly Member of Congress

David Scott Member of Congress



Susie Lee

Member of Congress

Adriano Espaillat Member of Congress

Jeff Jackson

Member of Congress

Jesús G. "Chuy" García Member of Congress

Sarament.

John Garamendi Member of Congress

Mikie Sherrill

Member of Congress

Downson John Source

Eric Sorensen Member of Congress

Valerie P. Foushee Member of Congress

Ann McLane Kuster
Member of Congress

Grace Meng

Member of Congress

Jimmy Panetta Member of Congress

Mark Takano

Member of Congress

Mark Jahan



Ed Case Member of Congress

Paus Delate

Diana DeGette Member of Congress

Kathy Manning
Member of Congress

Donald Norcross

Member of Congress

Anna G. Eshoo Member of Congress

Suzan K. DelBene Member of Congress William R. Keating
Member of Congress

Chris Pappas
Member of Congress

Lucy MCBat

Lucy McBath
Member of Congress

Elissa Slotkin Member of Congress

Dina Titus Member of Congress

Gregory W. Meeks Member of Congress