Forces during World War II; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. ROBY:
H.R. 1883. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to expand the scope of certain definitions pertaining to unlawful sexual conduct, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself and Mr. ENGEL):
H.R. 1883. A bill to designate the area between the intersections of Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest and Davis Street, Northwest and Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest and Edmunds Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as a National Monumant and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio (for himself and Mrs. HERRERA BUITRE):
H.R. 1894. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow local educational agencies to use Federal funds for programs and activities that address chronic absenteeism; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mrs. ROSE of New Jersey, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. POE of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ROYCE of California, Mrs. ROBY of New York, Mr. KINEHINA, and Ms. JENKINS of Kansas):
H.R. 1884. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 so that an Act does not prohibit the enforcement against providers and users of interactive computer services of Federal and State criminal or civil law relating to sexual exploitation of children or sex trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:
H.R. 1866. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow certain biodiesel and alternative fuel tax credits for fuels derived from animal fats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:
H.R. 1871. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide for equitable allotment of land to Alaska Native veterans; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself and Mr. ROYCE of California):
H.R. 1875. A bill to extend the authority under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to prevent proposals to the Constitution of the United States to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN of New Jersey, Ms. BASS, and Mr. ELLISON):
H. Res. 259. A resolution supporting ongoing efforts by the United States Government, in concert with the United Nations and the donor community, to respond to drought and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself and Mr. STIVER):
H. Res. 261. A resolution resolving the goals and ideals of "Financial Literacy Month"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GAGLE (for himself, Ms. WATSON of Delaware, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. HASTINGS):
H. Res. 264. A resolution expressing support for Jay Leno in his efforts to strengthen measures to conserve whale populations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BRAT, and Mr. TAYLOR):
H. Res. 246. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 23 as "Barbara Johns Day" to highlight the important role Ms. Barbara Johns (Powell) played in the Civil Rights Movement, in Brown v. Board of Education and the desegregation of schools, and her role in the history of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

16. The SPEAKERS presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 1014, expressing the strongest support for, and unity with, the State of Israel and recognizing Jerusalem, as Israel's undivided capital; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

17. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Nevada, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

18. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 2, requesting the Congress to enact legislation requiring revenues received by the federal government from wind and solar energy developments on lands of the United States be shared equally with the state in which those developments are located; to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

20. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 2, requesting the Congress to ensure that the federal government upholds the federal trust responsibility to provide for the health care needs of American Indians by continuing access to adequate Medicaid resources with one hundred percent (100%) federal coverage; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted respecting the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:
H.R. 1898. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TROTZ:
H.R. 1899. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. BORDALLO:
H.R. 1869. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. HERRERA BUITRE:
H.R. 1865. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROBY:
H.R. 1861. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. RAUL G. GONZALEZ:
H.R. 1862. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CROWLEY:
H.R. 1863. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JENKINS of West Virginia:
H.R. 1864. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON:
H.R. 1865. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CROWLEY:
H.R. 1866. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:
H.R. 1868. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. Soto:
H.R. 1869. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BEATTY:
H.R. 1871. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON:
H.R. 1872. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. ROSE of New Jersey:
H.R. 1875. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:
H.R. 1877. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BARTLETT:
H.R. 1879. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROBY:
H.R. 1880. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ENGEL:
H.R. 1882. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2—SENATORS SPEARMAN, CANCELA, CANNIZZARO, RATTI, WOODHOUSE; ATKINSON, DENIS, FARLEY, FORD, MANENDO, PARKS AND SEGERBLOM

PREFILED FEBRUARY 13, 2017

JOINT SPONSORS: ASSEMBLYMEN JOINER, MILLER AND SPRINKLE

Referred to Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

SUMMARY—Ratifies the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (BDR R-13)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State: No.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION—Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:
Under Article V of the United States Constitution, Congress has the power to propose an amendment to the federal Constitution and to determine the mode of ratification. (U.S. Const. Art. V) In 1972, Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment and sent it to the states for ratification, imposing a 7-year time limit for ratification in the resolving clause of the Amendment, but later extended this time limit to June 30, 1982. The Equal Rights Amendment was ratified by 35 states before the deadline. Under Coleman v. Miller, 307 U.S. 433, 450, 456 (1939), the United States Supreme Court held that, as a political question, Congress may determine whether an amendment is valid because ratifications of the amendment are made within a reasonable period of time, even after the deadline. This resolution ratifies the Equal Rights Amendment, which provides for equality of rights under the law regardless of sex.
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

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 35 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

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Nevada 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 THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, JOINTLY, That the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of Nevada; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for her certification and transmittal to the Archivist of the United States pursuant to 1 U.S.C. §§ 106b and 112; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Vice President of the United States as the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and each member of the Nevada Congressional Delegation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution becomes effective upon passage.

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