

Failed and Pending Amendments to the Constitution

1863	Christian Amendment
Would have added acknowledgment of the Christian God in the Preamble to the Constitution. Similar amendments were proposed in 1874, 1896 and 1910 with none passing. The last attempt in 1954 did not come to a vote.	
1875	Blaine Amendment
Would have banned public funds from going to religious purposes, in order to prevent Catholics from taking advantage of such funds. Though it failed to pass, many states adopted such provisions.	
1912	Anti-Miscegenation Amendment
Would have forbid interracial marriages nationwide. Similar amendments were proposed by Congressman Andrew King, a Missourian Democrat, in 1871 and by Senator Coleman Blease, a South Carolinian Democrat, in 1928. None was passed by Congress.	
1914	Anti-Polygamy Amendment,
Proposed by Representative Frederick Gillett, a Massachusetts Republican and supported by former U.S. Senator from Utah and anti-Mormon activist, Frank J. Cannon, and by the National Reform Association.[6]	
1926	The Child Labor Amendment
Would have granted Congress the power to regulate the labor of children under the age of 18. This amendment is still outstanding, having been ratified by 28 states. Ratification by 38 states is required to add an amendment. Congressional research shows that the amendment was ratified by 28 states, the last being in 1937.	
1930s	Balanced Budget Amendment
A balanced budget amendment, in which Congress and the President are forced to balance the budget every year, has been introduced many times.[8] It only received 2/3 approval from the House in 1995.	
1937	Ludlow Amendment
This amendment would have heavily reduced America's ability to be involved in war.	
1951	Bricker Amendment
Would have limited the federal government's treaty-making power. Opposed by President Dwight Eisenhower, it failed twice to reach the threshold of two-thirds of voting members necessary for passage, the first time by eight votes and the second time by single vote.[7]	
1968	Flag Desecration Amendment
Would make acts such as flag burning illegal. During each term of Congress from 1995 to 2005, the proposed amendment was passed by the House of Representatives, but never by the Senate, coming closest during voting on June 27, 2006, with 66 in support and 34 opposed (one vote short).	

1972	Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
The ERA's first section states "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." It was intended to place into law the equality of men and women. It passed the Senate and went to the states. The original seven year deadline was extended to ten years. It expired unratified in 1982.	
1973	Human Life Amendment
Would have overturned the Roe v. Wade court ruling. A total of 330 proposals using varying texts have been proposed with almost all dying in committee. The only version that reached a formal floor vote, the Hatch-Eagleton Amendment, was rejected by 18 votes in the Senate on June 28, 1983.	
1978	Washington DC Voting Rights Amendment
Would have granted the citizens of Washington DC the same full representation in Congress as any state, and repealed the 23rd Amendment granting the District votes in the Electoral College (since it would have been moot). It expired unratified in 1985. This was re-introduced in 2009.	
1989	Twenty-second Amendment repeal
Rep. Barney Frank, Rep. Steny Hoyer, Rep. José Serrano,[14] Rep. Howard Berman, and Sen. Harry Reid,[15] have introduced legislation, but each resolution died before making it out of its respective committee. The current amendment limits the president to two elected terms in office, and up to two years succeeding a President in office. Last action was On January 4, 2013, Rep. José Serrano once again introduced H.J.Res. 15 proposing an Amendment to repeal the 22nd Amendment, as he has done every two years since 1997.[16]	
1990	Death Penalty Abolition Amendment
Proposed in 1990, 1992, 1993, and 1995 by Representative Henry González to prohibit the imposition of capital punishment "by any State, Territory, or other jurisdiction within the United States". The amendment was referred to the House Subcommittee on the Constitution, but never made it out of committee.	
2001	Right to Vote Amendment
Would explicitly guarantee the right to vote for all legal U.S. citizens and empower Congress to protect this right; he introduced a resolution for the amendment in the 107th,[23] 108th,[24] 109th,[25] 110th,[26] 111th[27] and 112th,[28] all of which died in committee. On May 13, 2013, Reps. Mark Pocan and Keith Ellison re-introduced the bill.	
2003	School Prayer Amendment
"The people retain the right to pray and to recognize their religious beliefs, heritage, and traditions on public property, including schools."[9]	
2003	Federal Marriage Amendment
The has been introduced in the United States Congress four times: in, 2003, 2004, 2005/2006 and 2008 by multiple members of Congress (with support from then-President George W. Bush). It would define marriage and prohibit same-sex marriage, even at the state level.	
2003	God in the Pledge of Allegiance
Declares that inclusion of God in the pledge is not an establishment of religion for teachers to lead students in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance (with the words "one Nation under God").	

2003	Equal Opportunity to Govern Amendment
It would allow naturalized citizens with at least twenty years' citizenship to become president.	
2004	Every Vote Counts Amendment
It would abolish the electoral college.[11]	
2004	Continuity of Government Amendment
After a Senate hearing in regarding the need for an amendment to ensure continuity of government in the event that many members of Congress become incapacitated,[12] Senator John Cornyn introduced an amendment to allow Congress to temporarily replace members after at least a quarter of either chamber is incapacitated.[13]	
2004	Seventeenth Amendment repeal
It would reinstate the appointment of Senators by state legislatures as originally required by Article One, Section Three, Clauses One and Three.	
2009	Abolish Birthright Citizenship Amendment
Senator David Vitter of Louisiana proposed an amendment which would have denied US citizenship to anyone born in the US unless at least one parent were a US citizen, a permanent resident, or in the armed forces.	
2009	Term Limits for Congress Amendment
Senator Jim DeMint proposed term limits for the U.S. Congress, where the limit for senators will be two terms for a total of 12 years and for representatives, three terms for a total of six years.[19]	
2011	People's Rights Amendment
Representative James P. McGovern introduced the proposal to limit the Constitution's protections only to the rights of natural persons, and not corporations. This amendment would overturn the United States Supreme Court decision in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission.[
2011	Saving American Democracy Amendment
Would state that corporations are not entitled to the same constitutional rights as people. It would also ban corporate campaign donations to candidates, and give Congress and the states broad authority to regulate spending in elections. This amendment would overturn the United States Supreme Court decision in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission.	