AMENDMENT TO RULES COMMITTEE
PRINT 117–54
OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle J of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING WOMEN VOLUNTARILY SEPARATED FROM THE ARMED FORCES DUE TO PREGNANCY OR PARENTHOOD.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In June 1948, Congress enacted the Women’s Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, which formally authorized the appointment and enlistment of women in the regular components of the Armed Forces.

(2) With the expansion of the Armed Forces to include women, the possibility arose for the first time that members of the regular components of the Armed Forces could become pregnant.

(3) The response to such possibilities and actualities was Executive Order 10240, signed by President Harry S. Truman in 1951, which granted the Armed Forces the authority to involuntarily separate or discharge a woman if she became pregnant, gave
birth to a child, or became a parent by adoption or a stepparent.

(4) The Armed Forces responded to the Executive order by systematically discharging any woman in the Armed Forces who became pregnant, regardless of whether the pregnancy was planned, unplanned, or the result of sexual abuse.

(5) Although the Armed Forces were required to offer women who were involuntarily separated or discharged due to pregnancy the opportunity to request retention in the military, many such women were not offered such opportunity.

(6) The Armed Forces did not provide required separation benefits, counseling, or assistance to the members of the Armed Forces who were separated or discharged due to pregnancy.

(7) Thousands of members of the Armed Forces were involuntarily separated or discharged from the Armed Forces as a result of pregnancy.

(8) There are reports that the practice of the Armed Forces to systematically separate or discharge pregnant members caused some such members to seek an unsafe or inaccessible abortion, which was not legal at the time, or to put their children up for adoption, and that, in some cases, some
women died by suicide following their involuntary
separation or discharge from the Armed Forces.

(9) Such involuntary separation or discharge
from the Armed Forces on the basis of pregnancy
was challenged in Federal district court by Stephanie Crawford in 1975, whose legal argument stated
that this practice violated her constitutional right to
due process of law.

(10) The Court of Appeals for the Second Cir-
cuit ruled in Stephanie Crawford’s favor in 1976
and found that Executive Order 10240 and any reg-
ulations relating to the Armed Forces that made
separation or discharge mandatory due to pregnancy
were unconstitutional.

(11) By 1976, all regulations that permitted in-
voluntary separation or discharge of a member of
the Armed Forces because of pregnancy or any form
of parenthood were rescinded.

(12) Today, women comprise 17 percent of the
Armed Forces, and many are parents, including 12
percent of whom are single parents.

(13) While military parents face many hard-
ships, today’s Armed Forces provides various lengths
of paid family leave for mothers and fathers, for
both birth and adoption of children.
(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that women who served in the Armed Forces before February 23, 1976, should not have been involuntarily separated or discharged due to pregnancy or parenthood.

(c) Expression of Remorse.—Congress hereby expresses deep remorse for the women who patriotically served in the Armed Forces, but were forced, by official United States policy, to endure unnecessary and discriminatory actions, including the violation of their constitutional right to due process of law, simply because they became pregnant or became a parent while a member of the Armed Forces.