

generations with her legal mind, compassion, and wit.

As a Jewish woman, she was a personal inspiration to me, my daughters, and millions of others who follow in her footsteps and are guided by the same values of justice and *tikkun olam*.

In Hebrew, there is a saying: “May your memory be for a revolution.” And that aim is our promise to Justice Ginsburg.

Around this country, access to vital reproductive healthcare is hanging on by a thread.

Yesterday marked the 44th anniversary of the Hyde Amendment.

Low-income women and women of color are forced to make tough economic decisions every day that often put their own lives and that of their families at risk because of their inability to access critical family planning.

Just Ginsburg fought for these women. For all women. She was a tireless defender of our Nation’s promise of freedom, justice, and equality for all.

Yet with her passing, we find ourselves in a push to subvert reproductive rights and dismantle healthcare protections that 135 million people, including me, with a preexisting condition, rely upon.

Justice Ginsburg passed on Erev Rosh Hashanah, the start to the Jewish new year. They say that those who die on this day are a *tzadik*, or a person of righteousness. Ruth Bader Ginsburg was certainly that and more.

May Justice Ginsburg’s memory be a blessing and her example a righteous inspiration for us all.

CELEBRATING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

(Mr. NEWHOUSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month.

In my home district of central Washington, the history and the culture of Hispanic Americans is woven into the fabric of our communities. From small businesses in manufacturing to agriculture and artistry, the success of our communities is dependent on the success of our diverse and vibrant Hispanic populations.

Earlier this year, the House passed legislation to finally establish the National Museum of the American Latino in our Nation’s Capital. It is my hope that this museum will empower all of us to learn about and engage with the history of Hispanic Americans and their contributions to our history and our culture.

In central Washington and across the country, we are proud of our Hispanic friends and neighbors who prove that the American Dream is alive and well. Because of them, we are a stronger, more diverse, more prosperous society, and I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating Hispanic Heritage Month.

FORT BEND COUNTY ROCKS ON

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, COVID-19 hit Fort Bend County hard in March. Our local concert venue, the Smart Financial Centre, has not rocked since, yet Fort Bend County has rocked on.

The Fort Bend Hope Clubhouse kept rocking—proof: ROCKS I received from the director, Kerry Beth Cottingham. We met Monday back home. She gave me these two rocks with a common message, #clubhouserocksTexas.

They rock because they are giving people with mental conditions the skills they need to build confidence and independence. Members choose every day where they want to work: work in the kitchen, go to class, clerical work, technical work, or just outreach about the magic happening at the clubhouse.

Keep rocking, Fort Bend Hope Clubhouse. Let’s rock into Mental Health Awareness Week that starts next week. Mahalo.

PAY TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG BY VOTING

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to not only speak to the American people about voting, but also just take a brief moment to pay a beginning tribute to Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. She deserves a much longer period of acknowledgment, and I am going to do so as we return back to Washington in the coming days and weeks. In fact, I believe that we should dedicate weeks and days of honoring Justice Ginsburg, even in the midst of this potential nomination to replace her.

I want to speak to the American people as we begin our journey toward November 3 and let them know of the precious right to vote, that citizenship gives them that very precious right to make their own decision. I have no right to tell them that, but as a Member of the United States Congress, I have an obligation to ensure that their vote is protected, however they vote.

I must ensure that there is a truthful understanding of mail ballots. Some States have been voting with mail ballots for decades. I must ensure that the mail ballots are protected, the early vote is protected, and, as well, it is protected on November 3.

I just want to indicate, Justice Ginsburg said in the Shelby case that the majority’s logic was akin to “throwing away your umbrella in a rainstorm because you are not getting wet.”

Justice Ginsburg believed in voting and voting protection. Let’s pay tribute to her and vote.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who died

on Friday, September 18, 2020 at the age of 87 years old.

As a direct beneficiary of her advancement of women’s rights and a long-time admirer of her vigorous defense of the Constitution, I am honored but heartbroken to pay tribute to Justice Ginsburg, an American hero, feminist icon, and role model to millions.

Today, tomorrow, and forever, the American people mourn the loss of a true titan, an American legend, and an inspiration.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Ruth’s family, friends, and loved ones.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg dedicated her life to defending the Constitution and protecting the sanctity of America’s democratic ideals, and we will forever be indebted to her service to this country.

Joan Ruth Bader, fondly nicknamed Kiki, was born on March 15, 1933 to an immigrant family and grew up in Brooklyn’s Flatbush neighborhood.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg often spoke of her mother’s large ambitions for her, and how the devastating loss of her mother’s death at an early age instilled in her the determination to live a life that her mother would have been proud of.

And so, she did.

Ruth Bader attended Cornell University where she met Martin D. Ginsburg, her future husband and love of her life to whom she was married for 54 years.

At the age of 21, Ruth Bader graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Cornell with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Government on June 23, 1954, and was the highest-ranking female student in her graduating class.

A month after graduating from Cornell, Ruth and Martin were married and moved to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where Martin was stationed as a Reserve Officers’ Training Corps officer in the U.S. Army Reserve after his call-up to active duty.

To help support the family, Ruth Bader Ginsburg worked for the Social Security Administration office in Oklahoma, where she was demoted after becoming pregnant with her first child, Jane, who was born in 1955.

In the fall of 1956, Ruth Bader Ginsburg enrolled at Harvard Law School, where she was one of only 9 women in a class of about 500 men.

Harvard Law Dean Erwin Griswold reportedly invited all the female law students to dinner at his family home and asked the female law students, including Ginsburg, “Why are you at Harvard Law School, taking the place of a man?”

When her husband took a job in New York City, Ruth Bader Ginsburg transferred to Columbia Law School and became the first woman to be on two major law reviews: Harvard Law Review and Columbia Law Review.

In 1959, she earned her law degree at Columbia and tied for first in her class but despite these enviable credentials and distinguished record of excellence, no law firm in New York City would hire her as a lawyer because she was a woman.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg became a crusader for women’s rights and an unstoppable force who transformed the law and defied social convention.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg, later affectionately known as the ‘Notorious RBG,’ was as instrumental and historically significant to the cause of women’s rights as was Thurgood Marshall

to the cause of civil rights for African Americans.

As a young lawyer and Director of the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, Ruth Bader Ginsburg litigated six landmark cases before the Supreme Court, winning five out of the six cases.

Like Justice Marshall, Ruth Bader Ginsburg's uncanny strategic instincts and careful selection of cases were vital in her persuasion of the all-male Supreme Court to start dismantling the legal institution of sex discrimination one case at a time.

In 1975, Ruth Bader Ginsburg litigated and won *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld*, which would become a landmark case in antidiscrimination jurisprudence.

In this case, the widower had been denied survivor benefits, which would allow him to stay at home and raise his son, based on a Social Security provision that assumed only women were secondary providers with unimportant incomes.

While some questioned Ginsburg's choice to challenge instances of sex discrimination by representing a male plaintiff, Ruth Bader Ginsburg saw it as an opportunity to show the court that childcare was not a sex-determined role to be performed only by women.

As with many of her cases, her goal was to free both sexes, men as well as women, from the roles that society had assigned them and to harness the Constitution to break down the structures by which the state maintained and enforced those separate spheres.

As Ruth Bader Ginsburg continued to challenge the stereotypical assumptions of what was considered to be women's work and men's work, she was able to persuade the Court and the nation that discriminating on the basis of sex was not only wrong but also a violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution, which guarantees equal protection to all citizens under the law.

As the courts began to recognize the changing roles of men and women, Ruth Bader Ginsburg was able to advance gender equality with the understanding that women are capable of being heads of households or sole providers for their family.

In 1993, President Bill Clinton appointed Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the Supreme Court, making her the second woman to fill this position.

This historic appointment further symbolized the principle that women were equal to men in every respect, that they could have successful careers and also could, if they chose, be devoted wives or mothers, thereby breaking barriers for generations of women to follow in her footsteps.

In fact, many of Ginsburg's opinions helped solidify the constitutional protections she had fought so hard to establish decades earlier.

While we commemorate Justice Ginsburg's work for advancing the women's movement both as a Justice and as a lawyer, all are in her debt who cherish the progress made in the areas of LGBTQ+ equality, immigration reform, environmental justice, voting rights, protections for people with disabilities, and so much more.

Throughout her life, Ruth Bader Ginsburg worked to make the law work so that America would be more just, equitable, fairer, and better for all.

Whether it be in her legendary dissenting opinions or as leader when in the majority,

Justice Ginsburg continued to advocate for the marginalized and most vulnerable.

In recent years, she may not have been able to control the outcome of the rulings, but she grew bolder in her dissents, often stating what should have been the outcome.

Throughout her tenure on the bench, Ruth Bader Ginsburg displayed her rigorous and incisive legal mind and employed her formidable skills as a consensus builder, but she could be tough and forceful when the moment demanded.

Nothing illustrates this better than her famous dissent in *Shelby County v. Holder*, in which the 5-to-4 majority negated the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by invalidating section 4 of the law, which neutralized section 5, the provision of the act that required jurisdictions with a history of racial and ethnic discrimination in voting to obtain preclearance from the federal government before any changes in voting procedures, from polling stations to voter photo IDs could go into effect.

It was in her scathing dissent Justice Ginsburg stated, "Hubris is a fit word for today's demolition of the VRA" and that the majority's logic was akin to "throwing away your umbrella in a rainstorm because you are not getting wet."

Unlike the others, Justice Ginsburg was able to see the ramifications of the ruling and its allowances for reinvigorated efforts of voter suppression.

Today, I join millions of individuals who are mourning the loss of this legal giant, feminist, and trailblazer.

Justice Ginsburg loved this country, so much so that she served the nation while enduring illnesses and undergoing treatments that would have incapacitated lesser mortals.

She inspired generations of women then and now to shatter glass ceilings, and her legacy will inspire new generations of women in the years to come.

As the news of her passing continues to reverberate across the country and around the world, it is important that we remember and honor what she stood for and continue fighting to realize the goal of equal justice under law.

I am honored to be able to pay tribute to the memory of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the 'Notorious RBG,' one of the greatest jurists in our nation's history, a tireless and unyielding champion for equal justice, and a fierce defender of the Constitution.

ABANDONED WELLS MUST BE PLUGGED

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week, I introduced H.R. 8332, the Plugging Orphan Wells and Environmental Restoration Act, or the POWER Act. This bill would authorize the Federal orphan well remediation program under the Energy Policy of 2005 for 5 years at \$50 million per year.

The POWER Act would also establish a grant program for environmental restoration and reclamation of orphaned wells on State as well as private and Tribal lands, authorized at \$400 million per year for 5 years.

It is estimated that Pennsylvania has more orphaned wells than any other State. Pennsylvania is the birthplace of the modern petroleum industry, and the Commonwealth's oil and gas industry has helped lead America to energy independence.

We have both an economic and environmental responsibility to ensure abandoned wells are plugged, and the POWER Act would ensure these legacy sites are appropriately handled to protect the environment, while also stimulating jobs in the oil and gas sector. This will be a win-win for America and a win-win, certainly, for Pennsylvania.

I thank GUY RESCHENTHALER, my colleague from Pennsylvania, for joining me on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support oil and gas well remediation through the POWER Act.

DESIGNATION OF FUNDING FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-156)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CASE) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 114(b) of division A of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (H.R. 8337; the "Act"), I hereby designate for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism all funding (including the rescission of funds) so designated by the Congress in the Act pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as outlined in the enclosed list of accounts.

The details of this action are set forth in the enclosed memorandum from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 1, 2020.

DESIGNATION OF FUNDING AS AN EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-157)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 114(b) of division A of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (H.R. 8337; the "Act"), I hereby designate as emergency requirements all funding (including the rescission of funds) so designated by the Congress in the Act pursuant to section