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(Original Signature of Member)

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

To obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a monument to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a monument to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) Ruth Bader Ginsburg was born in 1933 in
6 Brooklyn, New York, and grew up in a low-income,
7 working-class neighborhood.

1 (2) Ginsburg graduated from Cornell University
2 in 1954, finishing first in her class.

3 (3) Ginsburg enrolled at Harvard Law School
4 in 1956, entering into a class of 552 men and only
5 8 other women.

6 (4) As a law student, Ginsburg became the first
7 female member of the prestigious legal journal, the
8 Harvard Law Review. She also cared for her hus-
9 band, Martin Ginsburg, who had been diagnosed
10 with cancer, and their young daughter.

11 (5) Ginsburg finished her legal education at Co-
12 lumbia Law School, where she graduated first in her
13 class in 1959.

14 (6) Ginsburg taught at Rutgers University Law
15 School from 1963 to 1972 and at Columbia Law
16 School from 1972 to 1980, where she became the
17 school's first female tenured professor.

18 (7) During the 1970s, Ginsburg served as the
19 director of the Women's Rights Project of the Amer-
20 ican Civil Liberties Union. In this position, she led
21 the fight against gender discrimination and success-
22 fully argued 6 landmark cases before the Supreme
23 Court of the United States (in this section referred
24 to as the "Supreme Court").

1 (8) Ginsburg won 5 cases on gender discrimina-
2 tion before the Supreme Court, including the case
3 *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld*, which involved a portion of
4 the Social Security Act that favored women over
5 men, because the Act granted certain benefits to
6 widows, but not widowers.

7 (9) In 1980, President Jimmy Carter appointed
8 Ginsburg to the United States Court of Appeals for
9 the District of Columbia Circuit.

10 (10) In 1993, President Bill Clinton appointed
11 Ginsburg to the Supreme Court to fill the seat va-
12 cated by Associate Justice Byron White.

13 (11) On August 3, 1993, the Senate confirmed
14 Ginsburg's nomination to the Supreme Court by a
15 96 to 3 vote.

16 (12) Ginsburg became the second female justice
17 to serve on the Supreme Court as well as the first
18 Jewish female justice to serve on the Supreme
19 Court.

20 (13) As a justice, Ginsburg presented a strong
21 voice in favor of gender equality, voting rights, the
22 rights of workers, and the separation of church and
23 state.

24 (14) In 1996, Ginsburg wrote the Supreme
25 Court's landmark decision in *United States v. Vir-*

1 *ginia*, which held that the State-supported Virginia
2 Military Institute could not refuse to admit women.

3 (15) Despite her reputation for restrained writ-
4 ing, Ginsburg gathered considerable attention for
5 her dissenting opinion in *Bush v. Gore* by subtly con-
6 cluding her decision with the words, “I dissent”, a
7 significant departure from the traditional “respect-
8 fully dissent”.

9 (16) Ginsburg famously dissented in *Ledbetter*
10 v. *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, where the plaintiff,
11 a female worker being paid significantly less than
12 males with her same qualifications, sued under title
13 VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C.
14 2000e et seq.), but was denied relief under a statute
15 of limitation issue. Ginsburg broke with tradition
16 and wrote a high colloquial version of her dissent to
17 read from the bench. In her dissent, she also called
18 for Congress to undo this improper interpretation of
19 the law.

20 (17) Ginsburg’s impactful dissent in *Ledbetter*
21 v. *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.* led to the successful
22 passage of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009
23 (Public Law 111–2; 123 Stat. 5), which was the
24 first piece of legislation signed by President Barack
25 Obama.

1 conditions as the Joint Committee considers appro-
2 priate, consistent with applicable law.

3 (2) CONSIDERATION.—In selecting an artist to
4 make the monument obtained under paragraph (1),
5 the Joint Committee on the Library shall make the
6 announcement available to and consider artists from
7 underrepresented demographic groups.

8 (b) INSTALLATION.—The Architect of the Capitol,
9 under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library,
10 shall permanently install the monument obtained under
11 subsection (a) in a prominent location in the Capitol or
12 on the Capitol Grounds, as described in section 5102 of
13 title 40, United States Code.

14 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
15 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are nec-
16 essary to carry out this Act. Amounts appropriated pursu-
17 ant to this subsection shall remain available until ex-
18 pended.