

from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), chairwoman of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1396, the Hidden Figures Congressional Gold Medal Act.

I thank the ranking member of the committee, Mr. LUCAS, for joining me in introducing this bill and for his efforts to help secure the necessary support to bring the bill to the floor.

I also thank Senator COONS for his leadership in championing an identical companion bill in the Senate, which passed out of the Senate by unanimous consent in March.

I also wish to thank the 309 bipartisan cosponsors in the House.

The “Hidden Figures” of NASA include the now-well-known women mathematicians and engineers Katherine Johnson, Dr. Christine Darden, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson.

Their stories, portrayed in the 2016 “Hidden Figures” book and film, represent the stories of hundreds of women computers, mathematicians, and engineers working at NASA and its precursor organization, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, NACA, from the 1930s to the 1970s.

In the early days of the space program, women and their talents were critically important but often overlooked. Women were typically not permitted to serve in any visible position or recognized publicly for their contributions.

Women of color faced the additional daily indignity of racial discrimination.

In spite of these challenges, these women chose to apply their considerable talents to help achieve what was, arguably, one of the Nation’s crowning technological achievements: landing the first humans on the Moon.

The success of the NASA space program was due, in large part, to their brilliance, hard work, and perseverance in the face of adversity.

What better example can we hope to give our sons and daughters?

This bill will bestow Congress’ highest civilian honor in recognition of the achievements of Katherine Johnson, Dr. Christine Darden, Dorothy Vaughan, Mary Jackson, and all the other women computers, mathematicians, and engineers at NACA and NASA during this important time in our history.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased that this bill has wide bipartisan support, and I thank the entire House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for its efforts in ensuring that this incredible story is not lost in the annals of history.

Given the place the Moon landing holds in our Nation’s collective con-

sciousness, a national expression of gratitude for these women and their contributions is long overdue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1396, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GREG LEMOND CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3589) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Greg LeMond, in recognition of his service to the Nation as an athlete, activist, role model, and community leader, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3589

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Gregory James “Greg” LeMond was born in Lakewood, California, on June 26, 1961.

(2) Greg began cycling at the age of 14, winning an astonishing 11 straight races to begin his career.

(3) Greg took home a full suite of medals at the 1979 Junior World Championships, including gold, silver, and bronze, emerging victorious in the road race and placing in both team and track pursuit events.

(4) At age 18, Greg became the youngest cyclist in the history of the sport to be selected for the United States Men’s Olympic team.

(5) Greg emerged victorious in the 1980 Circuit de la Sarthe, becoming the first American in history and the youngest rider ever to win a major pro-am cycling event on the European continent.

(6) At age 19, Greg signed his first professional contract.

(7) In 1982, Greg made the first of several remarkable recoveries, returning from a broken collarbone to win the silver medal at the world championships in Great Britain.

(8) The Tour de France, the world’s pre-eminent cycling competition, was first held over a century ago, in 1903.

(9) The Tour de France takes place over 23 days, covering an extraordinary 2,200 miles, winding through multiple mountain ranges, spanning multiple nations, and is viewed as comparable to running a marathon every day for three consecutive weeks.

(10) Greg first competed in the Tour de France in 1984, finishing third, and finishing second the following year, in both years deputizing himself to his teammates, sacrificing a chance to win himself to boost his teammates toward victory.

(11) Greg emerged victorious in the 1986 Tour de France, ascending the fabled Alpe

D’Huez, defeating the field by more than three full minutes, becoming the first American and the first non-European to win cycling’s most prestigious race.

(12) In 1987, while recovering from a broken wrist and collarbone, Greg was tragically shot during a turkey hunting accident, leaving him in intensive care, requiring the removal of over 40 shotgun pellets from his abdomen, was deemed unlikely to ever ride a bicycle again, and likely survived only due to the abnormal strength of his cardiovascular system.

(13) Greg mounted the greatest comeback in the history of American sports, taking home an astonishing victory at the 1989 Tour de France, following multiple surgeries, life-threatening gunshot wounds, tendon repair, and an appendectomy, winning by eight seconds in the closest finish in the history of the Tour de France.

(14) Greg would win a third Tour de France victory in 1990.

(15) Greg is the only American to win the Tour de France.

(16) Greg has vocally spoken out to champion healthy sport amongst athletes of all ages and competition levels.

(17) Greg and his wife, Kathy, are active in numerous nonprofit causes, including healthy sport, assisting victims of sexual abuse and various childhood illnesses.

(18) Cycling offers young people a healthy, active, outdoor hobby.

(19) Greg completed his professional career having won two World Championships, three Tour de France championships, and twenty-two titles overall.

(20) More than any other cyclist, Greg personified the “breakaway” culture of American cycling in the 1970s and 80s, viewed universally as the epitome of a young person on a bicycle, attempting to accomplish feats no other American had achieved.

(21) Greg has not only reached the pinnacle of international sport, but has devoted his time and resources to assisting his fellow athletes.

(22) Greg has demonstrated the commitment to excellence, generosity, community, and tenacity that makes him an example for all to follow.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Greg LeMond, in recognition of his contributions to the Nation as an athlete, activist, role model, and community leader.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3589, the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019.

I thank the gentleman from California, Representative THOMPSON, for his work on this bill, which honors a man who, in addition to being one of our Nation’s greatest athletes and the greatest American cyclist in history, exemplifies the virtues of sportsmanship, selflessness, and perseverance.

Born in Lakewood, California, Greg LeMond is the only American cyclist to win the Tour de France officially, which he won three times. He is also the first American to win a major European cycling tournament and the youngest cyclist in history to be selected for the U.S. men’s Olympic team.

LeMond is at the pinnacle of American cycling history and ranks firmly among the most accomplished international athletes in U.S. history.

In 1987, he suffered a horrific gunshot injury during a hunting accident, which left him with over 40 pellets in his abdomen. He was told he would never ride a bicycle again.

Remarkably, in what remains one of the most astonishing recoveries in sports history, LeMond won the 1989 Tour de France on its final day, to win his third yellow jersey in 4 years.

That victory—on the heels of gunshot wounds, an appendectomy, a broken wrist, and a fractured collarbone—is a testament to Mr. LeMond’s tenacity and training. It still stands as the last time an American officially won the Tour de France.

Above and beyond his considerable athletic accomplishments, LeMond has demonstrated a repeated willingness to sacrifice his own individual victories for the sake of his teammates.

Outside of the world of sports, LeMond and his wife, Kathy, have worked through various charitable initiatives to support victims of childhood abuse and various childhood illnesses.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. THOMPSON for joining me in introducing this bill this Congress and urge Members to vote “yes,” and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act.

First, I thank my colleague from California (Mr. THOMPSON) for his work on this important, bipartisan legislation.

I support the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal Act. I support it because Greg LeMond is a legend, one of the cycling world’s best, and the only American ever to officially win the Tour de France.

When fans of cycling think of LeMond, they think of firsts. In 1983, LeMond was the first American to win an elite world road championship. In 1984, LeMond was the first cyclist to sign a million-dollar contract. In 1986, he was the first American to win the Tour de France.

Finally, in 1989, he was the first cyclist to appear on the cover of Sports Illustrated as Sportsman of the Year.

Madam Speaker, Greg “LeMonster” LeMond recovered from a near-fatal hunting accident in 1987 to go on to win two more Tours de France. He won those two with buckshot that was lodged in the lining of his heart.

What an incredible athlete. What an incredible physical specimen, what a tenacious spirit, and what an icon that is a fantastic representation for our children to understand that you can be an elite athlete and do so abiding by the normal human constraints by which we are all bound.

Doing it with intensity, with training, with focus, with practice, and with such a great deal of success over his amazing career, Greg LeMond is an icon in the sports world and is deserving of the Congressional Gold Medal. He represents some of the finest qualities that we have as Americans.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3589, my legislation to award American cyclist Greg LeMond with a Congressional Gold Medal. I thank Mr. GRAVES from Georgia, the coauthor and lead Republican on this bill. This is a bipartisan measure.

It is clear by the number of co-authors that Greg LeMond has tremendous respect in this Chamber.

It was pointed out that he was born in California, Madam Speaker, but he is your favorite son as well, having grown up in Nevada.

Madam Speaker, Greg LeMond stands atop the list of the greatest American cyclists in our history. His accomplishments speak for themselves: the only American in history to officially win the Tour de France, a three-time Tour de France champion, the youngest American ever selected for the U.S. Olympic team, the first American in history to win a major cycling tournament in Europe, and the winner of 22 races overall.

These achievements alone would place Greg firmly among the greatest of American athletes, but they don’t tell the full story.

Greg’s career has embodied many of our most cherished and fundamental values: sportsmanship, sacrifice, and being a good teammate.

Greg won the Tour de France three times, but he could have won even more. In 1984 and 1985, Greg LeMond was in a position to win the tour, in position to win another title for himself, but instead, both times, Greg LeMond chose to deputize himself to his teammates, sacrificing a chance at the title himself to ensure that one of his teammates would emerge victorious.

Greg would continue to demonstrate that selflessness for the rest of his life. In addition, Greg personified the ideals of perseverance and commitment, never more so than during the 1989 Tour de France, because, in 1987, as you heard, while recovering from a broken wrist and collarbone, Greg LeMond was shot during a hunting accident.

Doctors removed over 40 shotgun pellets from his abdomen. He was told that he would never ride a bike again.

Eighteen months later, Greg LeMond mounted one of the greatest comebacks in American sports history, winning the 1989 Tour de France by 8 seconds, the closest margin of victory in the history of that event.

That victory, on the heels of his gunshot wounds, an appendectomy, a broken wrist, and a fractured collarbone, was the last time an American won the Tour de France.

In the years since, Greg LeMond has devoted himself to helping others. He and his wife, Kathy, are active in numerous community causes: helping victims of sexual abuse and supporting research into various childhood illnesses.

Greg LeMond has worked to promote clean and healthy sporting habits and to encourage young people to live healthy, active, engaged lifestyles.

More than any other cyclist in our history, Greg LeMond was the epitome of the “Breaking Away” culture: a young kid on a bike, trying to do things no American had ever done.

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Madam Speaker, Greg LeMond is one of our Nation’s greatest athletes, a tremendous role model, and a force for

good in his community. It is fitting and proper that we honor him with the Congressional Gold Medal. I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I am pleased to support this bipartisan bill, and I want to thank Mr. THOMPSON and all the bill's many cosponsors.

For decades, Greg LeMond has exemplified the breakaway culture of American cycling and is the embodiment of talent, tenacity, and selflessness that is unparalleled in American sports.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3589, the Greg LeMond Congressional Gold Medal, which I've had the honor of working with Mr. THOMPSON of California on—a great partner and advocate in recognizing Greg LeMond's achievements.

Mr. LeMond blazed a trail in American cycling, down which thousands of American cyclists have followed.

Over a thirteen-year professional career, he raced to three wins at the Tour de France, one of the most arduous events in endurance sports, and became the first non-European to be crowned its champion. Even today, facilities like the Silver Comet Trail in my district owe their existence in part to Greg's legacy and excitement created by his achievements.

Since his retirement, Greg and his wife Kathy have devoted thousands of hours to advocating against doping in sports, promoting athletic integrity, and serving others. As the lead Republican on the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, which includes anti-doping funding, I am only too familiar with the scourge of doping in sports. Greg has earned 750 accolades over his career, and while a Congressional Gold Medal may not rival a yellow jersey, I hope we are able to provide him this recognition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3589, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL PURPLE HEART HALL OF HONOR COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1830) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1830

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Purple Heart Hall of Honor Commemorative Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor's mission is—

(A) to commemorate the extraordinary sacrifice of America's servicemen and servicewomen who were killed or wounded by enemy action; and

(B) to collect and preserve the stories of Purple Heart recipients from all branches of service and across generations to ensure that all recipients are represented.

(2) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor first opened its doors on November 10, 2006, in New Windsor, NY.

(3) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is co-located with the New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site.

(4) The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is the first to recognize the estimated 1.8 million U.S. servicemembers wounded or killed in action representing recipients from the Civil War to the present day, serving as a living memorial to their sacrifice by sharing their stories through interviews, exhibits and the Roll of Honor, an interactive computer database of each recipient enrolled.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) \$5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 \$5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;
(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and
(C) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;
(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and
(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;
(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and
(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;
(B) an inscription of the year “2021”; and
(C) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc.; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only the West Point Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2021.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of—

(1) \$35 per coin for the \$5 coin;
(2) \$10 per coin for the \$1 coin; and
(3) \$5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f)(1) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc., to support the mission of the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc., including capital improvements to the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor facilities.

(c) AUDITS.—The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, Inc., shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.