

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at later time.

HARRIET TUBMAN BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1842) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1842

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 "Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Harriet Tubman was a formerly enslaved abolitionist who guided about 70 people from slavery to freedom in 10 years.

(2) Born in March 1822, Tubman was a notable abolitionist who not only freed herself, but also freed others from slavery.

(3) Harriet Ross Tubman, born Araminta "Minty" Ross, was born enslaved on the plantation of Anthony Thompson in Dorchester County, Maryland.

(4) With the help of the Underground Railroad network, in the fall of 1849, Tubman escaped from Poplar Neck in Caroline County, Maryland, heading north to freedom in Pennsylvania.

(5) With the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act as part of the Compromise of 1850, the operations to help enslaved persons escape became dangerous and she risked her life to rescue them from slavery.

(6) Despite passage of the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Act, Tubman continued her work, escorting her refugees to Canada instead.

(7) It was during the 1850s that Tubman made 13 trips back to Maryland, guiding approximately 70 enslaved persons to the North, including family members, and providing instruction to about 70 more who found their way to freedom on their own.

(8) Regardless of the arduous process of helping fugitive enslaved persons escape through the Underground Railroad, not a single person was recaptured under Tubman's supervision.

(9) During 1859, Tubman aided abolitionist John Brown by recruiting supporters for his raid on Harper's Ferry, a planned insurrection against slaveholders in Virginia and Maryland.

(10) In the beginning of the Civil War, Tubman served as a spy, cook, and nurse in South Carolina and Florida.

(11) Tubman also recruited newly freed African-American men to join regiments of African-American soldiers called United States Colored Troops.

(12) In recognition of her abilities, Tubman served as an army scout and spy for Major General David Hunter and Colonel James Montgomery. Harriet Tubman was inducted into the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame.

(13) Tubman distinguished herself as the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the Civil War, the Combahee River Raid, resulting in more than 700 enslaved persons in South Carolina being freed.

(14) After the Civil War, Tubman frequently sheltered and fed newly freed enslaved persons at her home on South

Street in Auburn, New York, which she purchased from Secretary of State William Henry Seward, even though she had little money herself. She found a means to an end by working as a domestic, selling produce from her garden, taking in donations of food, loans from friends, and raising pigs on her farm.

(15) Tubman became active in the women's movement as early as 1860. She attended meetings and gave speeches in her home State of New York, as well as in Boston and Washington, D.C.

(16) Tubman was an avid advocate for African-American women and their civil rights. In 1896, she was invited as a speaker at the first meeting of the National Association of Colored Women in Washington, D.C.

(17) Although living in financial insecurity, Tubman transferred a 25-acre parcel of land to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in 1903, which eventually became The Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged and Indigent Negroes. At the time, few social services existed for elderly and ill people of color.

(18) Escaping slavery, risking everything to save her family and friends, aiding enslaved persons in escape from slavery, leading a military raid, championing the cause of women's suffrage, advocating for civil rights and access to health care, Harriet Tubman is an individual that has performed achievements that have had profound impacts on history and culture in the United States.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—In commemoration of Harriet Tubman, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter referred to in this Act 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) be struck on a planchet having a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain at least 90 percent gold.

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

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) be struck on a planchet having a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain at least 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 sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGNS OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the legacy of Harriet Tubman as an abolitionist. At least one obverse design shall bear the image of Harriet Tubman.

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

(A) an inscription of Harriet Tubman;

(B) a designation of the value of the coin;

(C) an inscription of the year "2024"; and

(D) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

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

(1) selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc. in Auburn, New York, and the Commission of the Fine Arts; 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 1 facility of the United States 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 under this Act only during the period beginning on January 1, 2024, and ending on December 31, 2024.

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 under section 7(a) with respect to the 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 the 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—

(1) a surcharge of \$35 per coin for the \$5 coins;

(2) a surcharge of \$10 per coin for the \$1 coins; and

(3) a surcharge of \$5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), subject to section 5134(f) 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 equally to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc. in Auburn, New York, for the purpose of accomplishing and advancing their missions.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding section 5134(f)(1) of title 31, United States Code, if an entity described in paragraph (1) of this subsection raises funds from private sources in an amount that is less than the total amount of the proceeds of the surcharge derived from the sale of the coins issued under this Act, the Secretary shall promptly pay to the other entity the proceeds of such surcharge.

(c) AUDITS.—The National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc. in Auburn, New York, 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. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, are disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, winning design compensation, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 1842, the Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act.

I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) for his tireless efforts to ensure that Congress celebrates and upholds Harriet Tubman's legacy of passionate advocacy for civil rights, women's suffrage, and the liberation of enslaved persons.

Historians value coins and currencies as an important form of visual storytelling. This is because the objects and, more importantly, the people depicted on a currency reflects the values and the narratives that a society tells about itself. As such, I cannot think of an individual who more perfectly embodies American values of seeking justice, protecting freedom, and enduring personal sacrifices in the pursuit of a more perfect Union than Harriet Tubman.

Born enslaved in March 1822 on the plantation of Anthony Thompson in Dorchester County, Maryland, Harriet Ross Tubman, also known as Araminta "Minty" Ross, was a notable abolitionist, who not only freed herself but also others from slavery.

After freeing herself in the fall of 1849 with the help of the Underground Railroad network, Tubman devoted herself to the arduous and life-threatening process of freeing other enslaved persons. Throughout the 1850s, Tubman made 13 trips back to Maryland, guid-

ing approximately 70 enslaved persons to the north, including family members, and providing instruction to about 70 more who found their way to freedom on their own.

During the Civil War, Tubman served as a spy, cook, and a nurse in South Carolina and Florida. She also recruited newly freed African-American men to join regiments of African-American soldiers called United States Colored Troops and served herself as an Army scout and spy for Union leaders Major General David Hunter and Colonel James Montgomery. For her invaluable service, Tubman was inducted into the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame.

After the Civil War, Tubman continued her legacy of activism and care for the community, often sheltering and providing for newly freed, formerly enslaved persons in her home on South Street in Auburn, New York.

Ms. Tubman was also an ardent supporter of women's suffrage, civil rights, and access to healthcare, and would attend meetings and give speeches in support of these rights in Boston, New York City, and Washington, D.C.

This bipartisan bill championed by Representative MEEKS and Representative KATKO would provide tangible support to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Harriet Tubman Home, Incorporated, in Auburn, New York, to advance their shared mission of sharing Harriet Tubman's legacy and continuance to advance her vision of a more just and equitable America.

This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to produce noncirculating commemorative coins for purchase bearing Harriet Tubman's image and depicting her legacy as an abolitionist.

I thank Representatives MEEKS and KATKO for introducing this historic bill, and I urge Members to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise, too, in support of H.R. 1842, the Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act.

Harriet Tubman, born Araminta Ross, is one of the most well-known conductors of the Underground Railroad. An escaped slave herself, Harriet navigated the Underground Railroad and reached safety in Philadelphia in 1849.

Instead of remaining in Philadelphia, Harriet made numerous secret return trips to Maryland to free her friends and family. It is unclear just how many trips she made, but over a 10-year period, she never once lost one of her passengers, and she was never caught.

Many know Harriet for her contributions to the Underground Railroad. However, the knowledge she gained by leading numerous covert missions was

also critical to the Union military success.

In addition to mapping Southern towns and transportation routes for the Union Army, Harriet Tubman would disguise herself as an unassuming elderly slave and wander the streets of Confederate towns, scouting military positions and supply lines, once again proving that Harriet was always willing to put her life on the line to defeat and destroy the system of slavery.

Harriet Tubman lived a truly extraordinary life and, in doing so, saved countless lives, not only those she navigated to freedom but of Union soldiers who used her intelligence to defeat their opponents, the Confederate forces.

Her incredible life cannot be summarized in 1 speech or 10 on this House floor, but the commemorative coin produced by H.R. 1842 will hopefully inspire a new generation to study her history.

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

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time until my colleague yields back.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, let me say that each day as I drive through downtown Little Rock, I pass the most handsome statue of Harriet Tubman right outside our city hall. She has her walking stick and her cape. She is in that disguise as that slave woman walking the streets of that Confederate town. It brings inspiration to all the citizens of Little Rock to see this extraordinary woman in this public piece of art in front of our city hall.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), an author of the bill.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the comments of my colleagues, Ms. WATERS and Mr. HILL, and I adopt those comments as well.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 1842, the Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act.

It is an honor and privilege to speak in support of this bill, which comes to the floor just over 200 years from the time of Harriet Tubman's birth.

Across this country and around the world, Harriet Tubman is remembered as an icon of freedom and an agent of change. After her escape from slavery and work as a conductor on the Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman resided in Auburn, New York, for several years—right down the road from her friend and mentor, William Seward.

Her former home has become a cherished site in central New York, and I have been proud to represent the Harriet Tubman Home and work with its caretaker since I came to Congress. Today's vote represents one of the most significant steps forward in strengthening Federal recognition of the Harriet Tubman Home since its designation as a national park in 2017.

Specifically, I am pleased that the coins issued under this legislation bearing Harriet Tubman's likeness and symbolizing her legacy will directly benefit preservation and education efforts at the Tubman Home in Auburn for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman MEEKS for joining me in introducing the House version of this bill, as well as Senators PORTMAN and ROSEN for their successful efforts to unanimously pass this legislation in the Senate earlier this year.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to sending this bill to the President's desk for signature, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of honoring a truly great American hero who was tough as nails.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to follow the recommendation from Mr. KATKO and support H.R. 1842, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen from New York, Mr. MEEKS and Mr. KATKO, for their hard work on this bill. I thank the gentlewoman from Nevada, Senator ROSEN, and the gentleman from Ohio, Senator PORTMAN, for leading the Senate companion version of this bill.

Who we choose to honor on our currency says a lot about who we are and what we value as a society. This bill is an opportunity for us to declare to ourselves and to our prosperity that we are a society who values courage in the face of oppression, and liberty and justice for all, not just for the lucky few.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to declare themselves as supporters of these shared American values by supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1842.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUSING TEMPERATURE SAFETY ACT OF 2022

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6528) to require owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units to install temperature sensors in such units, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6528

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 "Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. TEMPERATURE SENSOR PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall establish a temperature sensor 3-year pilot program to provide grants to public housing agencies and owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units to install and test the efficacy of temperature sensors in residential dwelling units to ensure such units remain in compliance with temperature requirements.

(b) *APPLICATION.*—The Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish eligibility criteria for participation in the pilot program established pursuant to subsection (a) and such criteria shall be designed to ensure—

(1) the pilot program includes a diverse range of participants that represent different geographic regions, climate regions, unit sizes and types of housing; and

(2) the functionality of the temperature sensors that will be tested, including internet connectivity requirements.

(c) *INSTALLATION.*—Each public housing agency or owner of a covered federally assisted rental dwelling unit that receives one or more temperature sensors under this Act shall, after receiving written permission from the resident of a dwelling unit, install such temperature sensor and monitor the data from such temperature sensor.

(d) *COLLECTION OF COMPLAINT RECORDS.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Each public housing agency or owner of a covered federally assisted rental dwelling unit that receives one or more temperature sensors under this Act shall collect and retain information about temperature-related complaints and violations.

(2) *DEFINITIONS.*—The Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, define the terms temperature-related complaints and temperature-related violations for the purposes of this Act.

(e) *DATA COLLECTION.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Data collected from temperature sensors provided to public housing agencies and owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units under this Act shall be retained until the Secretary notifies the public housing agency or owner that the pilot program and the evaluation of the pilot program are complete.

(2) *PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.*—The Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish standards for the protection of personally identifiable information collected during the pilot program by public housing agencies, owners of federally assisted rental dwelling units, and the Secretary.

(f) *PILOT PROGRAM EVALUATION.*—

(1) *INTERIM EVALUATION.*—Not later than 12 months after the establishment of the pilot program under this Act, the Secretary shall publicly publish and submit to the Congress a report that—

(A) examines the number of temperature-related complaints and violations in federally assisted rental dwelling units with temperature sensors, disaggregated by temperature sensor technology and climate region—

(i) that occurred before the installation of such sensor, if known; and

(ii) that occurred after the installation of such sensor; and

(B) identifies any barriers to full utility of temperature sensor capabilities, including broadband Internet access and tenant participation.

(2) *FINAL EVALUATION.*—Not later than 36 months after the conclusion of the pilot program established by the Secretary under this Act, the Secretary shall publicly publish and submit to the Congress a report that—

(A) examines the number of temperature-related complaints and violations in federally assisted rental dwelling units with temperature sensors, disaggregated by temperature sensor technology and climate region—

(i) that occurred before the installation of such sensor; and

(ii) that occurred after the installation of such sensor;

(B) identifies any barriers to full utility of temperature sensor capabilities, including broadband Internet access and tenant participation; and

(C) compare the utility of various temperature sensor technologies based on—

(i) climate zones;

(ii) cost;

(iii) features; and

(iv) any other factors identified by the Secretary.

(g) *DEFINITIONS.*—For the purposes of this Act:

(1) *TEMPERATURE SENSOR.*—The term "temperature sensor" means an internet capable temperature reporting device able to measure ambient air temperature to the tenth degree Fahrenheit and Celsius.

(2) *COVERED FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.*—The term "covered federally assisted rental dwelling unit" means a residential dwelling unit that is made available for rental and for which assistance is provided, or that is part of a housing project for which assistance is provided, under—

(A) the program for project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f);

(B) the public housing program under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.);

(C) the program for supportive housing for the elderly under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q); or

(D) the program for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013).

(3) *OWNER.*—The term "owner" means—

(A) with respect to the program for project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), any private person or entity, including a cooperative, an agency of the Federal government, or a public housing agency, having the legal right to lease or sublease dwelling units;

(B) with respect to public housing program under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.), a public housing agency or an owner entity of public housing units as defined in section 905.108 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations;

(C) with respect to the program for supportive housing for the elderly under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q), a private nonprofit organization as defined under section 202(k)(4) of the Housing Act of 1959; and

(D) with respect to the program for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), a private nonprofit organization as defined under section 811(k)(5) of section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act.

(4) *SECRETARY.*—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(h) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(1) such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary to provide grants to owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units participating in the pilot program established under this Act;

(2) such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary to administer the pilot program established under this Act; and

(3) such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary to provide technical assistance to owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units that are participating in the pilot program established under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from