

the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—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 sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 91, a bill that would posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to the forgotten heroes of the Holocaust and that passed the House in June of this year.

This bill will honor fearless heroes who rescued Jewish citizens who were being hunted by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime.

These diplomats from around the world took quick and heroic action to save Jews attempting to flee Europe. They resisted the anti-Semitic Nazi agenda, risking their lives, safety, and successful careers. They risked their own lives to help innocent Jewish people flee persecution.

Despite some receiving direct orders not to help the Jewish population, these diplomats issued passports and travel visas, set up safe houses and getaways to hide adults and children, and communicated with local communities to help fleeing Jews escape by traveling underground to safety.

Because of these actions of these diplomats, hundreds of thousands of Jewish families in Europe escaped death at the hands of Hitler's Nazi regime.

Today, we celebrate these diplomats and honor their lives and actions with the Congressional Gold Medal. Sadly, anti-Semitism is endemic and an unrelenting scourge on history and our so-

ciety, rearing its ugly head even today, just as it did 80 years ago.

S. 91 honors these diplomats who valiantly defied this systemic hatred by bravely doing what was right to stand up for not only the Jewish community but all of mankind. It is my hope that their courage will continue to inspire Americans today.

I thank Congresswoman SALAZAR for introducing the House version, as well as Senator HAGERTY for making important technical changes and sending this bill back to the House to ensure the final text of the bill is completely accurate.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 91, the Forgotten Heroes of the Holocaust Congressional Gold Medal Act, sponsored by Senator HAGERTY.

With this bill, we are honoring 60 diplomats from around the world in recognition of their brave and vital service of saving Jewish people during World War II.

When Adolf Hitler and his Nazi regime were implementing a horrific mass murder of the Jewish population in Germany, a handful of diplomats from around the world stepped forward to assist the Jewish community, risking expulsion if discovered.

Many of these diplomats also had strict orders from their home countries to not aid the Jewish population. Despite threats to their careers and livelihoods, these diplomats used the means at their disposal to help the Jewish community. They issued passports and travel visas, contrary to the instruction of their home countries, saving hundreds of thousands of Jewish families in Europe.

The diplomats also connected with local populations to set up safe houses and getaways to hide people, specifically Jewish children, from Nazi authorities. Every diplomat was aware of the dangers yet continued with their efforts to save the Jewish population.

Several diplomats confronted the Nazis directly on behalf of the Jews, personally putting themselves in immediate danger. The diplomats displayed bravery and heroism throughout the Holocaust and risked their careers and livelihoods to carry out this humanitarian mission.

Today, we will vote to present them with our highest honor, the Congressional Gold Medal.

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

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purposes of closing.

Mr. Speaker, this important bill will posthumously award a Congressional

Gold Medal to 60 diplomats in recognition of their brave and vital service of saving Jewish people during World War II.

□ 1800

We should all be grateful for and inspired by their sacrifices.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the sponsors of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that this Congress make a statement and remember those valiant people around the globe, those forgotten heroes of the Holocaust, who did so much to save so many.

Their story still has an impact on us today. One of the running themes of our discussions here this evening is the impact of others' lives and the examples of great men and women in our history that we should remember today.

As a statement against anti-Semitism and for the valiant courage of those who were willing to risk their lives to save others, I think this is a very appropriate statement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 91, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McHENRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 91.

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.

ROBERTO CLEMENTE COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6751) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the life and legacy of Roberto Clemente.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6751

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 "Roberto Clemente Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Roberto Clemente Walker was born on August 18, 1934, to Don Melchor Clemente and Luisa Walker in Barrio San Antón, Carolina, Puerto Rico, as the youngest of 7 children.

(2) Clemente excelled in athletics as a youngster and, at the age of 17, was playing for the Santurce Cangrejeros "Crabbers" of the Puerto Rican Baseball League.

(3) In 1954, the Pittsburgh Pirates selected Clemente in the first round of the Major League Baseball Rule 5 draft.

(4) Pirates center fielder Earl Smith wore jersey number 21 until he parted ways with the team in April 1955, and Clemente wore number 13 until then.

(5) In 1955, Clemente made his Major League debut as he went on to play for the Pittsburgh Pirates, starting as a right fielder.

(6) When the team traveled to Richmond, Virginia, for games or Florida for spring training, Clemente encountered Jim Crow laws for the first time when the Black players had to stay at a separate, inferior hotel and were refused the option to dine with their White counterparts.

(7) Clemente was known for being a proud Afro-Latino and protested the discrimination that Latin and Black ball players encountered.

(8) Clemente was known for defending the rights of Black and Brown people, both on the field and in the streets.

(9) After the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968, Clemente and his teammates refused to play until after the funerals and even wrote a public statement showing their respect for Dr. King.

(10) Clemente became a union leader in the incipient Major League Baseball Players Association and defended players' rights to demand better working conditions and benefits.

(11) In every city where the Pirates played, Clemente visited sick children in hospitals.

(12) Clemente established training clinics, providing baseball lessons and fun for boys and girls in Pittsburgh, his home island of Puerto Rico, and throughout Latin America.

(13) In 1958, Clemente enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Reserve after the 1958 season and spent 6 months on active duty at Parris Island, South Carolina, and Camp LeJeune, North Carolina.

(14) Clemente served until 1964 and was inducted into the Marine Corps Sports Hall of Fame in 2003.

(15) By the end of his career, Clemente had joined the exclusive 3,000-hit club, was selected to 15 All-Star teams, and won 12 Gold Gloves, 2 World Series, and a National League MVP award.

(16) In Clemente's 18 seasons with Pittsburgh he won 4 batting titles, hit 240 home runs, and posted a lifetime .317 batting average.

(17) In late 1972, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake ravaged Managua, Nicaragua, and killed 5,000 people.

(18) In his philanthropic spirit, Clemente sent shipments of humanitarian aid to the country.

(19) After learning that 3 previous shipments had been diverted by corrupt Somoza Government officials, Clemente decided to accompany one of the aid shipments.

(20) The four-engine DC-7 plane Clemente chartered for a flight on New Year's Eve crashed in the Atlantic Ocean immediately after takeoff from the coast of Isla Verde, Puerto Rico.

(21) On December 31, 1972, Clemente died in the plane crash at the age of 38 years young.

(22) Since 1973, Major League Baseball gives out the Roberto Clemente Award to one player in the league who "best exemplifies the game of baseball, sportsmanship, community involvement and the individual's contribution to his team".

(23) In 2002, Major League Baseball declared the first annual Roberto Clemente Day.

(24) In 2021, Major League Baseball announced September 15 would be the permanent date of Roberto Clemente Day to coincide with the beginning of Hispanic Heritage month.

(25) Clemente was the first Latino player to accomplish many feats in Major League Baseball.

(26) Clemente was the first Puerto Rican, and first person of Latino heritage, to win a World Series as a starter, be named league MVP, be named World Series MVP, and be elected to the Hall of Fame.

(27) Clemente was posthumously elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1973, being the first National League baseball player to receive the mandatory 5-year waiting period waiver.

(28) Clemente was a legend in life and death, a baseball star, a humanitarian activist, and a symbol of Latin American pride;

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 coin:

(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 not less than 90 percent gold.

(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 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. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the life of Roberto Clemente including his human rights activism and baseball stardom legacy. At least one obverse design shall bear the image of Roberto Clemente.

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

- (A) an inscription of Roberto Clemente;
- (B) a designation of the denomination of the coin;
- (C) an inscription of the year "2027"; 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 Roberto Clemente Foundation, Roberto Clemente's living family members, 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) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins under this Act only during the calendar year beginning on January 1, 2027.

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) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid to the Roberto Clemente Foundation for application to general expenses associated with the fulfillment of the mission of the Roberto Clemente Foundation including for costs associated with educational, youth sports, and disaster relief historic preservation—

(c) AUDITS.—The Roberto Clemente Foundation, 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 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, shall be 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, 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 (Mr. LaLOTA). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. DE LA CRUZ) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6751, a bill to mint a commemorative coin in recognition of the exemplary life and legacy of Roberto Clemente.

Roberto Clemente has inspired countless Americans through his impressive athletic achievements and unyielding generosity.

Born on August 18, 1934, in Carolina, Puerto Rico, Roberto Clemente was the youngest of seven children. From an early age, he excelled athletically, especially at baseball.

After a brief stint in the minors, Clemente joined the Pittsburgh Pirates for the 1955 season. He would go on to become arguably the greatest Pirate to ever wear the jersey, a 15-time all-star, two-time World Series champion, and the 1966 National League MVP winner.

To underscore just how much Clemente meant to the sport of baseball, he would become the second player in history to have the 5-year waiting period waived before being inducted into the Hall of Fame through a special ballot in 1973.

Roberto Clemente was much more than one of the greatest baseball players of all time. He was a fierce advocate for racial equality.

Clemente insisted the Pirates provide African-American and Latino players with their own bus so they could travel to restaurants. He was also widely known for his philanthropic efforts. He spent much of his time away from the ballpark collecting donations for Latin American countries, visiting children in hospitals, and putting on baseball clinics for kids from Pittsburgh to Puerto Rico.

Clemente's reputation for generosity continued until his tragic death in 1972 while delivering aid to Nicaragua following a devastating earthquake. His untimely passing at the age of 38 was honored by 3 days of official national mourning in his native Puerto Rico, which brought an abrupt stop to Presidential inauguration celebrations.

When celebrations resumed, Puerto Rico's Secretary of State Fernando Chardon gave a befitting tribute: "We have with us today the spirit of a man, Roberto Clemente, who helped teach independentistas, statehooders, and commonwealthers how to play good baseball and become better citizens."

H.R. 6751 will honor Roberto Clemente for his outstanding achievements both on and off the baseball field.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6751, the Roberto Clemente Commemorative Coin Act, sponsored by Representative ESPAILLAT.

This bill honors the life and legacy of Roberto Clemente, who is renowned

not just for being an exceptional baseball player but also for being an Afro-Puerto Rican cultural icon and human rights activist. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill.

When Clemente started his major league debut with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1955, he encountered Jim Crow laws that forced Black players to stay at separate, inferior hotels and refused them the option to dine with their White teammates.

When he reported to spring training for the first time, Black players had to wait on the bus for their White teammates to bring them food from restaurants after games. Clemente despised the routine and threatened to fight Black players who took the food, and he later requested separate transportation. The Pirates eventually provided a station wagon for the Black players.

In late 1972, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake hit Managua, Nicaragua, killing 5,000 people. In response, Roberto Clemente sent shipments of humanitarian aid to the country. After learning that three previous shipments had been diverted by corrupt government officials, Clemente decided to accompany one of the aid shipments.

During this trip, however, Roberto Clemente tragically died in a plane crash. This commemorative coin would ensure that Clemente's selflessness would never be forgotten.

Roberto Clemente has been recognized for his achievements as a baseball player, a humanitarian activist, and a symbol of Latin American pride. This commemorative coin bill would continue to recognize his life and legacy.

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

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding the time, Chairman MCHENRY for allowing this bill, and, of course, my great friend from New York, Congressman ESPAILLAT, for introducing H.R. 6751 with me. It has been hard work getting this bill to the floor with 296 cosponsors. I think that is a number we should remember. The legacy of Roberto Clemente is so big that 296 Members of Congress cosponsored this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand here as Puerto Rico's sole representative in Congress to honor one of the greatest, Roberto Clemente. I co-introduced H.R. 6751, the Roberto Clemente Commemorative Coin Act, with my friend and colleague, Congressman ESPAILLAT. It is important to know that in 1958, he enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve and then went to Active Duty. Many people are not aware of the legacy of Roberto Clemente defending our Nation.

This bill would require the Department of the Treasury to mint and issue

coins in recognition of the life and legacy of the baseball legend from Puerto Rico, Roberto Clemente Walker. Proceeds from the sale of these coins will support the Roberto Clemente Foundation, which offers a variety of community education, sport, and other programs.

Roberto Clemente, the first-ever Latino to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, was an exemplary figure in all aspects of his life, not just sports. A superstar with assured fame, he never stopped caring and working for those less fortunate.

On the playing field, he was among the pioneers who, even in the face of persistent discrimination, knew how to prove himself and silence critics. He reached championships in two World Series, including in 1971, when he was named the Most Valuable Player. Clemente won 12 Gold Gloves and 4 batting titles, was a 12-time member of the all-star team, and is one of the 33 players in the history of Major League Baseball to be part of the exclusive 3,000 hit club.

During the off-season, he remained engaged with supporting communities in Puerto Rico and in neighboring countries in the Caribbean, using sports as a vehicle to motivate communities and provide opportunities for development to disadvantaged families.

On December 31, 1972, Clemente boarded a flight to Nicaragua to lead relief efforts following an earthquake in that country. Tragically, the flight faulted during takeoff, resulting in a crash that claimed the lives of all on board.

This loss is still felt today. Many of us continue advocating for Major League Baseball to permanently retire the number 21 across the leagues to honor Clemente's legacy.

Also, although the Capitol's Statuary Hall does not currently have statues of heroes from the U.S. territories, if it did, surely Clemente would be the first to be installed for Puerto Rico.

For that reason, I filed H.R. 4065 to specially provide for such recognition to Clemente as I believe his statue must be among those of great Americans in these Halls. I expect that we will approve that bill sometime as well.

Today, we recognize Clemente by supporting this commemorative coin.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Congressman ESPAILLAT for working together with me for many months to get and hit the 296 number. I appreciate all the support from Members of this House to honor Roberto Clemente, which is big for Puerto Rico and, of course, for the Nation.

"I have to say it in Spanish. Roberto Clemente was and is one of the superstars that served Puerto Rico"; "Lo tengo que decir en Español. Roberto Clemente fue y es una de las super estrellas que sirvió a Puerto Rico."

Mr. Speaker, I feel proud to serve as a Member of Congress. In January, I am going to be serving as Governor of

Puerto Rico, so for me, this is a double honor to make this happen. Congressman ESPAILLAT and I expect that the Senate can do something about it.

□ 1815

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT), who is also the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I thank, of course, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, for her leadership in getting 296 Members of the House to sponsor this bill. That is way under Roberto Clemente's batting average, but it is still a great number.

Of course, I also thank our ranking member, MAXINE WATERS, and Chairman PATRICK MCHENRY for their collegiality and support of this measure.

Long before the Latinization of baseball, long before we enjoyed seeing players from many Latin-American and Caribbean nations on the diamond play, there was the great number 21, Roberto Clemente, and that is why today I rise in support of H.R. 6751, the Roberto Clemente Commemorative Coin Act.

Roberto Clemente was a baseball icon and trailblazer, breaking barriers as the first Latin American inducted into the Cooperstown National Baseball Hall of Fame as one of the greatest players of all time. We have heard about the 15 All-Star Games, and we have heard of his MVP winning years. He got his 3,000th hit on his last at bat before he unfortunately passed on a mission to Nicaragua.

Clemente was much more than a baseball star. He used his platform to advocate for civil rights and racial equality as he played throughout the Jim Crow South. In fact, Clemente and many other MLB players protested the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by not playing the first two games of 1968.

He fought for justice not just here in the United States but abroad as well. Clemente's dedication to service extended beyond the baseball diamond. As a proud member of the Marine Corps Reserve, he exemplified discipline, leadership, and pride, earning the rank of Private First Class.

Perhaps most inspiring was his humanitarian work. During his off seasons, Clemente would host free baseball clinics for underprivileged kids, giving aspiring players an opportunity they wouldn't have otherwise. He also delivered aid to numerous Latin American countries, including his hometown in Puerto Rico.

Tragically, he lost his life on New Year's Eve 1972 while on an earthquake relief mission to Nicaragua. It was a selfless act that defined his legacy.

In his honor, Major League Baseball established the Roberto Clemente Award. Given annually, it recognizes a player who best exemplifies baseball's sportsmanship and community involve-

ment. It has been given to many, many baseball greats.

This bill pays tribute to Clemente's unparalleled contributions, making him the first Afro-Latino and Puerto Rican featured on a commemorative coin. Proceeds from the coin will benefit the Roberto Clemente Foundation.

Roberto Clemente was a humanitarian, a civil rights advocate, a baseball legend, a marine. By passing this bill, we honor his life, legacy, and enduring impact on the world.

Let's remember number 21. Let's remember the great one, Roberto Enrique Clemente Walker.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this extraordinary measure.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DELUZIO).

Mr. DELUZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6751, the Roberto Clemente Commemorative Coin Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent people in western Pennsylvania, and that means representing many Pittsburgh Pirates fans. No man means more to the Pirates than the great Roberto Clemente.

Bucco fans today wear his number with special pride, and we speak his name with reverence. It is joked that he could field the ball in New York and throw a guy out in Pennsylvania. We are serious when we say that Roberto Clemente was one of the greatest to play the game, at bat and in the outfield. He was the best of us, and we will always have a special place for him in our hearts, in the hearts of Pirates fans and so many across our country.

Roberto Clemente's hardworking spirit and care for his neighbors modeled the core values of the good people of western Pennsylvania that became his home.

His tragic death was mourned by so many as he was seeking to serve those in need, but his excellence on and off the field left an impact and a legacy that still continue to this day.

Clemente's record as a humanitarian and activist remains an inspiration to millions across the world. For decades, the Roberto Clemente Foundation has kept his legacy alive through their work to serve kids, veterans, and victims of disasters across the country and around the world.

We can honor his legacy by passing this bill that I am proud to cosponsor.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FROST).

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, throughout my life, I dealt with a lot of identity issues. I was adopted at birth. My mom came here from Cuba in the late 1960s. My dad was born in Kansas but is a musician deeply rooted in Black and Latino music. My biological mother is Lebanese and Puerto Rican, and my biological father is Haitian, so I have got a lot going on.

I never quite knew who I was in terms of my identity, and I dealt with this throughout my whole life. There were times in my life where I despised my Blackness. There were times in my life where I despised my Latino heritage.

I bring up my own story because there are so many times where I felt lost, but sometimes you have got to see someone who looks like you fly to know that you can, too. One of those people for so many Black Latinos and Afro-Latinos is Roberto Clemente. He wasn't just one of the best ever to play the sport, but he walked in this tradition that is deeply rooted in the Black tradition and the Latino tradition of deep solidarity—not solidarity as an empathy but solidarity as a verb.

"Any time you have an opportunity to make a difference in this world and you don't, then you are wasting your time on Earth." That is a call to action for all of us.

I am proud to support this bill. I am proud to support any time that we can uplift Black Latinos in this country who have done so much for this country and so much for this world.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close if the gentlewoman is prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

This bill will direct the U.S. Mint to create a commemorative coin to honor the life and legacy of Roberto Clemente, a baseball player and human rights activist, with proceeds going to the Roberto Clemente Foundation.

He used his platform as a baseball player to push for equal rights in sports and has become a symbol of Afro-Puerto Rican pride. I am proud to cosponsor this bill.

I thank Representative ESPAILLAT for his work on this important bill, and I again urge my colleagues to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6751, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. DE LA CRUZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6751.

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.

DISABLED VETERANS HOUSING SUPPORT ACT

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7480) to amend section 102(a)(20) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to require the exclusion of service-connected disability compensation when determining whether a person is a person of