

their lives and, in too many instances, made the supreme sacrifice laying down their lives in order to keep their community safe.

As a former sheriff of Jacksonville, Florida, I saw the personal sacrifices and brave actions by countless officers under my command. Law enforcement officers around the country put on the uniform every day and they head out to protect their community, willing to sacrifice their life for their friends and neighbors. Sadly, too many of those officers do not return home from their shift.

So far this year, 99 officers have lost their lives in the line of duty, offering their full measure of devotion to their community. This bill will ensure that their stories be told for generations to come.

I thank my good friend, Congressman PASCRELL from New Jersey, co-chair of the Law Enforcement Caucus. His support, respect, and true concern for law enforcement across this country is greatly appreciated by all of those organizations and men and women that he just listed.

Madam Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues will join me today in supporting our brave law enforcement officers across this country and pass this important bill.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1865, 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.

#### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2423) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving women in the United States the right to vote, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2423

*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 "Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. 68 women and 32 men signed the Declaration of Sentiments at the Convention in July 1848.

(2) The Declaration of Sentiments was modeled after the Declaration of Independence and declared that "all men and women are created equal", linking women's rights directly to the founding ideals of the United States.

(3) Suffrage activists, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Ida B. Wells, Jovita Idar, Inez Millholland, Mary Church Terrell, Anne Dallas Dudley, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, Esther Hobart Morris, and many others, conducted over 900 local, State, and Federal campaigns over a 72-year time span to win women the right to vote.

(4) On November 6, 1917, New York granted women the right to vote, which was an act that created momentum for the national movement that culminated in the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States 3 years later.

(5) The 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States ("The Susan B. Anthony Amendment") guarantees all United States women the right to vote and was passed by the 66th Congress of the United States on June 4, 1919.

(6) On August 9, 1920, right before the ratification period was set to expire, Governor Albert H. Roberts called a special session of the Tennessee General Assembly to consider the amendment. Pro-suffrage and anti-suffrage activists from around the country descended on Nashville, Tennessee, intent on influencing the legislature.

(7) After the amendment was defeated in a 48-48 tie vote, Tennessee State Representative Harry T. Burn from McMinn County cast the deciding favorable vote after receiving a note from his mother, Phoebe Ensminger Burn, imploring him to vote yes for ratification.

(8) On August 18, 1920, Tennessee became the 36th and final State needed to pass the 19th Amendment, ensuring its ratification pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States.

(9) The 19th Amendment was ratified on August 26, 1920, when Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby issued a proclamation announcing it has become part of the Constitution of the United States.

(10) The ratification of the 19th Amendment marked the single largest extension of voting rights in United States history, enfranchising 27,000,000 American women in the United States.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is—

(1) to honor and commemorate the work of women suffrage activists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries;

(2) to increase public awareness and appreciation for the history of the women's suffrage movement; and

(3) to encourage all women in the United States to exercise their hard-won franchise and to become involved in civic life if they so choose.

#### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) \$1 SILVER COINS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 400,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;  
(2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and  
(3) contain at least 90 percent silver.

(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 COIN.

##### (a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the women who played a vital role in rallying support for the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(2) DESIGNATIONS 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 "2020"; 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—

(1) contain motifs that honor Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt, Harriet Tubman, Mary Church Terrell, Alice Paul, Lide Meriwether, Ida B. Wells, and other suffrage activists of the late 19th century and early 20th centuries;

(2) be selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the Smithsonian Institution's American Women's History Initiative, and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(3) be 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 FACILITIES.—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, 2020, and ending on December 31, 2020.

#### 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 \$10 per coin for the \$1 coin described under section 3(a).

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, and section 8(2), all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution's American Women's History Initiative for the purpose of—

(1) collecting, studying, and establishing programs relating to women's contributions to various fields and throughout different periods of history that have influenced the direction of the United States; and

(2) creating exhibitions and programs that recognize diverse perspectives on women's history and contributions.

(c) AUDITS.—The Smithsonian Institution's American Women's History Initiative 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).

**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(b) 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.

**SEC. 9. 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 (Mr. PASCRELL). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. 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 Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 2020 marks the centennial anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote. This historic centennial offers an unparalleled opportunity to commemorate a milestone of democracy, and to honor the legacy of pioneers and patriots who blazed a trail to lead women to the voting booth.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation authorizes the Department of the Treasury to mint \$1 silver coins in 2020 to commemorate the work of women suffrage activists in the late 19th and early 20th century and increase public awareness and appreciation for the history of the women's suffrage movement. Proceeds from sales of these coins will go towards supporting the Smithsonian Institution's American Women's History Initiative for the purpose of collecting, studying, and establishing programs recognizing diverse perspectives on women's history and women's contributions that have influenced the direction of our great Nation.

I thank Ms. STEFANIK for introducing this bill, and I urge all Members to vote “yes.”

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2423, the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act.

I thank the gentlewoman from New York, Congresswoman STEFANIK, my good friend, who has introduced and brought this bill forward to the floor, as well as the gentlewoman from Tennessee, Senator BLACKBURN, for their tireless work on this commemorative coin bill. Congresswoman STEFANIK, Senator BLACKBURN, and all of the women in our conference have been tireless supporters of this issue. 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment guaranteeing and protecting a woman's constitutional right to vote in this country.

I would be remiss if I did not recognize and honor the work of the late Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin. Congresswoman Rankin founded the Committee on Woman Suffrage, which led the fight in the House of Representatives for the constitutional amendment that would grant women, nationwide, the right to vote. It is these efforts for equality that we are commemorating today.

This historic centennial offers an unparalleled opportunity to commemorate a milestone of democracy and to shed light on and honor the legacy of pioneers and patriots who blazed new trails to lead women to the voting booth.

Beginning in July of 1848, the first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York. Yet, it was not until August of 1920, 140 years after signing the Declaration of Independence, that the fight for a woman's right to vote concluded in Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, Tennessee became the 36th and final State needed to ratify the 19th Amendment, marking the single largest extension of voting rights in our Nation's history, enfranchising 27 million American women.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will help ensure that the upcoming anniversary, and the 72 years of tireless perseverance by three generations of dedicated suffragists who sought to overturn centuries of law and millennia of tradition, are commemorated and celebrated throughout the United States.

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Mr. Speaker, additionally, the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act will not cost any taxpayer dollars. All funding will come from the sale of the coins to private citizens, with proceeds from the coin going to support the Smithsonian Institution's American Women's History Initiative.

This initiative is intended to be the Nation's most comprehensive under-

taking to document, research, collect, display, and share the rich and compelling story of women in America.

Mr. Speaker, passage of H.R. 2423 will honor this unforgettable movement and support educating our future generations about the fight for women's equality. We should do our part by passing this legislation to create this commemorative coin.

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

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE), who is a national leader in the fight for women's voting rights and is the lead Democratic sponsor of this historic and important piece of legislation.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be here and to have the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) sitting in that seat.

I want to thank my colleague, Representative SCOTT, and I want to start by thanking our chairwoman, MAXINE WATERS, for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2423, the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act introduced by my colleague, Ms. STEFANIK, and myself.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues and the co-chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus, I strongly support this measure which honors the legacy of suffragists who played a vital role in rallying support for the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The suffragists began their organized fight for women's empowerment in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York. They were tireless and never gave up the fight. For 72 years, the women leaders lobbied, marched, picketed, and protested for the right to the ballot.

More importantly, proceeds from the sales of these coins will support the Smithsonian Institution's American Women's History Initiative for the purpose of collecting, studying, and establishing programs recognizing diverse perspectives on women's history and women who have influenced the direction of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I like to always remind people that women are 51 percent of the population in this great country, and we are now 106 strong Members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I also want to note that, on May 21 of this year, the House celebrated its 100th anniversary of the House passage of the 19th Amendment with the passage of H.R. 354, legislation I introduced and which was supported by all women Members of Congress. The Senate followed 2 weeks later, in June, with the passage of the Senate resolution.

Today, over 68 million women participate in elections, which would not be possible without the suffragists who

never gave up the fight for equal rights. Because of their hard work, glass ceilings were broken and progress prevailed.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the gentleman stands today recognizing that women are so important to the lives of so many in this country and to our strong government and democracy. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK), the author of this piece of legislation.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from Missouri, for yielding her time.

The first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, marking the official debut of the women's suffrage movement, which would extend over the course of the next 72 years.

During this tumultuous time, generations of brave suffragists dedicated their lives, refusing to give up in their fight for a better and more equitable future.

It wasn't until August of 1920, 140 years after the Declaration of Independence was signed, that this fight culminated with the adoption of the 19th Amendment. Ratification of the 19th Amendment marked the single largest expansion of voting rights in United States history, enfranchising over 27 million American women.

Mr. Speaker, 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment, and I was proud to introduce legislation with my colleague and friend from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE) and my friend, Senator BLACKBURN from Tennessee, to celebrate this historic and monumental movement.

The Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act is bipartisan, bicameral legislation that authorizes the Department of the Treasury to mint \$1 silver coins in 2020 to commemorate the tremendous work of women suffrage activists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

This bill ensures that, on the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment, the suffragists who dedicated their lives fighting to extend this fundamental right to women are commemorated and celebrated throughout the United States.

I am looking forward to celebrating the 100th anniversary next year in my district, where one of the most vocal advocates for women's suffrage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was born and raised in Johnstown, New York.

I would not have the opportunity to serve in this body today were it not for the bravery and determination of generations of suffragists.

Mr. Speaker, this is a unique opportunity to commemorate a milestone of democracy, and it is my hope that this bipartisan bill will encourage women across our country to continue to be active participants in civic life. I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) and Congresswoman LAWRENCE, also, for their tremendous work on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, as I stand here at this moment and listen to the comments, I am reminded of a woman whose name was Isabella. But in New York City, one day, the Lord changed her name because she had a vision from God, and God changed her name from Isabella to Sojourner Truth. She was a pioneer in women's rights and was at the forefront of the battle coming out in the 19th century for women's rights, a fearless leader.

Today, we have a statue honoring Sojourner Truth right here in the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I ask everyone to support this bill, and, hopefully, again, we will have a unanimous vote on this very important piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2423, 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.

#### EDUCATING MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS AND OPTIMIZING WORKFORCE EFFICIENCY AND READINESS FOR HEALTH ACT OF 2019

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2781) to amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to the health professions workforce, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2781

*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 ‘‘Educating Medical Professionals and Optimizing Workforce Efficiency and Readiness for Health Act of 2019’’ or the ‘‘EMPOWER for Health Act of 2019’’.*

##### SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS WORKFORCE PROGRAMS.

(a) CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.—Subsection (i) of section 736 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$24,897,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

(b) HEALTH PROFESSIONS TRAINING FOR DIVERSITY.—Section 740 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ‘‘\$51,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2011

through 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘\$51,419,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ‘‘\$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘\$1,250,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking ‘‘\$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘\$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’.

(c) PRIMARY CARE TRAINING AND ENHANCEMENT.—Section 747(c)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293k(c)(1)) is amended by striking ‘‘\$125,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘\$51,371,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’.

(d) TRAINING IN GENERAL, PEDIATRIC, AND PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY.—Section 748(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293k-2(f)) is amended by striking ‘‘\$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015’’ and inserting ‘‘\$42,707,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’.

(e) AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTERS.—Section 751(j)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294a(j)(1)) is amended by striking ‘‘\$125,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘\$42,075,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’.

(f) NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 761(e)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294n(e)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ‘‘\$7,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014’’ and inserting ‘‘\$5,947,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 761(e)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294n(e)(2)) is amended by striking ‘‘subsection (a)’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraph (1)’’.

(g) PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE.—Section 770(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 295e(a)) is amended by striking ‘‘\$43,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2015’’ and inserting ‘‘\$17,850,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024’’.

##### SEC. 3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING RELATING TO GERIATRICS.

Section 753 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294c) is amended to read as follows:

##### SEC. 753. EDUCATION AND TRAINING RELATING TO GERIATRICS.

“(a) GERIATRICS WORKFORCE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants or contracts under this subsection to entities described in paragraph (1), (3), or (4) of section 799B, section 801(2), or section 865(d), or other health professions schools or programs approved by the Secretary, for the establishment or operation of geriatrics workforce enhancement programs that meet the requirements of paragraph (2).

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A geriatrics workforce enhancement program meets the requirements of this paragraph if such program supports the development of a health care workforce that maximizes patient and family engagement and improves health outcomes for older adults by integrating geriatrics with primary care and other appropriate specialties. Special emphasis should be placed on providing the primary care workforce with the knowledge and skills to care for older adults and collaborating with community partners to address gaps in health care for older adults through individual, system, community, and population level changes. Areas of programmatic focus may include the following:

“(A) Transforming clinical training environments to integrated geriatrics and primary care delivery systems to ensure trainees are well prepared to practice in and lead in such systems.