Bilirakis Hagedorn Bishop (NC) Harris Bishop (UT) Hartzler Bost. Hern, Kevin Herrera Beutler Brady Brooks (AL) Hice (GA) Higgins (LA) Brooks (IN) Buchanan Hill (AR) Buck Holding Bucshon Hollingsworth Budd Hudson Burchett Huizenga Hurd (TX) Burgess Johnson (LA) Calvert Carter (GA) Johnson (OH) Carter (TX) Johnson (SD) Chabot Jordan Joyce (OH) Joyce (PA) Chenev Cline Cloud Cole Keller Collins (GA) Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Comer Conaway King (IA) King (NY) Cook Kinzinger Crawford Kustoff (TN) Crenshaw LaHood Curtis Davidson (OH) LaMalfa Davis, Rodney Lamborn DesJarlais Latta Diaz-Balart Lesko Duncan Long Dunn Loudermilk Lucas Emmer Luetkemeyer Estes Ferguson Marchant Fitzpatrick Marshall Fleischmann Massie Flores Mast McCarthy Fortenberry Foxx (NC) McCaul Fulcher McClintock Gaetz McHenry Gallagher McKinley Gianforte Meadows Gibbs Meuser Gohmert Miller Gonzalez (OH) Mitchell Gooden Moolenaar Gosar Mooney (WV) Mullin Granger Murphy (NC) Graves (GA) Graves (LA) Newhouse Graves (MO) Green (TN) Norman Nunes Griffith Olson Grothman Palazzo Guest Palmer Guthrie

Perry Posev Reed Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Riggleman Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rouzer Roy Rutherford Scalise Schweikert Scott, Austin Sensenbrenner Shimkus Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smucker Spano Stauber Stefanik Steil Steube Stewart Stivers Taylor Thompson (PA) Thornberry Timmons Tipton Turner Upton Van Drew Wagner Walberg Walden Walker Walorski

NOT VOTING-16 Sherman Sires Rooney (FL) Veasey Rose, John W Waters Roybal-Allard Scott David

Waltz

Watkins

Weber (TX)

Wenstrup

Williams

Wittman

Womack

Woodall

Wright

Yoho

Young

Westerman

Wilson (SC)

Webster (FL)

□ 1335

Lewis

Ratcliffe

Mr. RASKIN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for

Byrne

Doggett

Gomez

Grijalva

Clarke (NY)

Johnson (TX)

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 83

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 192, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS-220

Adams

Aguilar

Barragán

Allred

Axne

Bass

Bera

Bever

Bishop (GA)

Bonamici

Brindisi

Bustos

Butterfield

Carson (IN) Cartwright

Casten (IL)

Castor (FL)

Castro (TX)

Chu, Judy

Cicilline

Cisneros

Clay

Cleaver

Clyburn

Connolly

Courtney

Cox (CA)

Cohen

Cooper

Correa

Costa

Craig

Crist

Crow

Dean

DeFazio

DeGette

DeLauro

DelBene

Delgado

Demings

Deutch

Dingell

Engel

Eshoo

Escobar

Espaillat

Fletcher

Foster

Frankel

Gabbard

Gallego

Abraham

Aderholt

Amash

Babin

Bacon

Banks

Barr

Biggs

Bost

Brady

Baird

Amodei

Armstrong

Arrington

Balderson

Bergman

Bishop (NC)

Bishop (UT)

Fudge

Finkenauer

DeSaulnier

Doyle, Michael

Cuellar

Cunningham

Davids (KS)

Davis, Danny K.

Davis (CA)

Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)

Carbajal

Cárdenas

Case

Blumenauer Blunt Rochester

Boyle, Brendan

Brown (MD) Brownley (CA)

Beatty

Garamendi Neguse García (IL) Norcross O'Halleran Garcia (TX) Golden Ocasio-Cortez Gonzalez (TX) Omar Gottheimer Green, Al (TX) Panetta Haaland Pappas Harder (CA) Pascrell Hastings Payne Perlmutter Hayes Heck Peters Higgins (NY) Peterson Himes Horn, Kendra S. Phillips Pingree Horsford Pocan Houlahan Porter Pressley Hoyer Huffman Price (NC) Quigley Raskin Jackson Lee Jayapal Jeffries Rice (NY) Johnson (GA) Richmond Rose (NY) Kaptur Rouda Keating Kelly (IL) Ruiz Kennedy Ruppersberger Khanna Rush Kildee Ryan Sánchez Kilmer Kim Sarbanes Kind Scanlon Kirkpatrick Schakowsky Krishnamoorthi Schiff Kuster (NH) Schneider Schrader Lamb Langevin Schrier Scott (VA) Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Serrano Sewell (AL) Lawrence Lawson (FL) Shalala Lee (CA) Sherrill Lee (NV) Slotkin Smith (WA) Levin (CA) Levin (MI) Soto Spanberger Lieu, Ted Lipinski Speier Loebsack Stanton Lofgren Stevens Lowenthal Suozzi Swalwell (CA) Lowey Luián Takano Thompson (CA) Luria Lynch Thompson (MS) Malinowski Titus Maloney, Tlaib Carolyn B. Tonko Torres (CA) Maloney, Sean Matsui Torres Small McAdams (NM) Trahan McBath McCollum Trone McEachin Underwood McGovern Vargas McNerney Vela Meeks Velázguez Visclosky Meng Moore Wasserman Morelle Schultz Moulton Watson Coleman Mucarsel-Powell Welch Murphy (FL) Wexton Wild Nadler Napolitano Wilson (FL) Nea1 Yarmuth

NAYS-192

Brooks (AL) Cook Crawford Brooks (IN) Buchanan Crenshaw Buck Curtis Davidson (OH) Bucshon Davis, Rodney Budd Burchett DesJarlais Burgess Diaz-Balart Calvert Duncan Carter (GA) Dunn Carter (TX Emmer Chabot Estes Ferguson Cheney Cline Fitzpatrick Cloud Fleischmann Flores Cole Collins (GA) Fortenberry Foxx (NC) Comer Conaway Fulcher

Gallagher Gianforte Gibbs Gohmert Gonzalez (OH) Gooden Gosar Granger Graves (GA) Graves (LA) Graves (MO) Green (TN) Griffith Grothman Guest Guthrie Hagedorn Harris Hartzler Hern, Kevin Herrera Beutler Hice (GA) Higgins (LA) Hill (AR) Holding Hollingsworth Hudson Huizenga Hurd (TX) Johnson (LA) Johnson (OH) Johnson (SD) Jordan Joyce (OH) Jovce (PA) Katko Keller Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) King (IA) King (NY) Kinzinger Kustoff (TN) LaHood

LaMalfa Lamborn Latta Lesko Long Loudermilk Lucas Luetkemeyer Marchant Marshall Massie Mast McCarthy McCaul McClintock McHenry McKinley Meadows Meuser Miller Mitchell Moolenaar Mooney (WV) Mullin Murphy (NC) Newhouse Norman Nunes Olson Palazzo Palmer Pence Perry Posey Reed Reschenthaler Rice (SC) Riggleman Roby Rodgers (WA) Roe, David P. Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rouzer

Rutherford Scalise Schweikert Sensenbrenner Shimkus Simpson Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smucker Spano Stauber Stefanik Steil Steube Stewart Stivers Taylor Thompson (PA) Thornberry Timmons Tipton Turner Upton Van Drew Wagner Walberg Walden Walker Walorski Waltz Watkins Weber (TX) Webster (FL) Wenstrup Westerman Williams Wilson (SC) Wittman Womack Woodall Wright Yoho Young Zeldin

NOT VOTING-17

Bilirakis Lewis Scott, David Byrne Ratcliffe Sherman Doggett Rooney (FL) Sires Gomez Rose, John W Veasey Roybal-Allard Grijalva Waters Johnson (TX) Scott, Austin

□ 1344

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced

as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 84.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 83 and "yea" on rollcall No. 84.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMAN-CIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR A CERE-TO PRESENT THEMONY CON-GRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL COL-LECTIVELY TOTHECHINESE-AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 91, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 91

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR CEREMONY TO PRESENT CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO CHINESE-AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on April 29, 2020, for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the Chinese-American veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 87, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 87

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on April 21, 2020, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS ACT OF 2020

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 877 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1140.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Cuellar) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

\sqcap 1351

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1140) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes, with Mr. Cuellar in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1140, the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020.

For well over a decade, Chairwoman NITA LOWEY and I have championed this legislation to provide TSA front-line security workers the basic rights and benefits they deserve.

Today, H.R. 1140 has 242 bipartisan cosponsors and is strongly supported by the American Federation of Government Employees and the Transport Workers Union of America.

When TSA was stood up after the September 11 attacks, Congress gave the agency broad authority to develop a new, more nimble personnel system to address national security issues that threatened our transportation system.

Over the years, TSA's security policies, technologies, and capabilities have evolved to provide a formidable defense against potential terrorist attacks.

Unfortunately, TSA's personnel management system has not evolved with the rest of the agency. The modern, nimble system Congress envisioned was never realized.

Instead, Transportation Security officers, or TSOs, are subject to an antiquated system that does not provide

appropriate pay, regular salary increases, or basic civil service protections.

Further, an employee subject to a disciplinary action does not have the right to appeal to an independent third party, such as the Merit Systems Protection Board. Today, the TSA Administrator serves as judge, jury, and executioner for disciplinary proceedings.

According to a former TSA Deputy Administrator, the lack of due process protections within TSA has bred a culture of retribution and arbitrary personnel practices, leading to misbehavior and a reluctance to report security vulnerabilities.

When TSA leadership has used its special personnel authorities, it has been mostly to benefit senior management, not the frontline workforce.

In one instance, a senior manager received \$90,000 in bonuses in a single year, yet the men and women in the screening workforce make starting salaries of just \$29,000 and are among the lowest paid Federal workers. They are forced to live paycheck to paycheck even as their job responsibilities have grown increasingly complex with changes in threats and technologies.

Today, few TSOs have advanced beyond the bottom levels of TSA's pay bands, even after years of service.

Under the Obama administration, the frontline TSA workforce was, for the first time, granted the ability to unionize. Many of us hoped that this change would lead to TSA abandoning unfair practices.

Disappointingly, TSA limited the range of issues subject to collective bargaining to a narrow set of issues that, over time, have been repeatedly scaled back.

TSA struggles with low morale and high attrition, consistently ranking near the bottom of the annual "Best Places to Work" survey. In fact, this year, TSA ranked 415th out of 415 agency components—dead last—on pay satisfaction.

Low morale and high attrition have had an adverse impact on the agency, crippling TSA's ability to develop a mature workforce. According to the DHS inspector general, over a 2-year span in 2016 and 2017, one in three Transportation Security officers quit.

As Members of Congress, many of us fly two or three times a week. We probably see and interact with Transportation Security officers more than any other Federal employees. We know them.

How can we ask these brave men and women to protect us from terrorist attacks, yet not provide them with the basic protections most Federal employees receive?

This bill will place TSA under title 5 like most other Federal agencies, granting the workforce better pay and regular salary increases.

Employees would have robust collective bargaining rights like other Federal employees, such as Customs and Border Protection officers in the Department of Homeland Security. And