

Frost	Matsui	Ryan
Garamendi	McBath	Salinas
García (CA)	McBride	Sánchez
García (IL)	McClain Delaney	Scanlon
García (TX)	McClellan	Schakowsky
Gillen	McCollum	Schneider
Golden (ME)	McDonald Rivet	Scholten
Goldman (NY)	McGarvey	Schrier
Gomez	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Goodlander	McIver	Scott, David
Gray	Meeeks	Sewell
Green, Al (TX)	Menefee	Sherman
Grijalva	Menendez	Simon
Harder (CA)	Meng	Smith (WA)
Hayes	Mfume	Sorensen
Himes	Min	Soto
Horsford	Moore (WI)	Stansbury
Houlahan	Morelle	Stanton
Hoyer	Morrison	Stevens
Hoyle (OR)	Moskowitz	Strickland
Huffman	Moulton	Subramanyam
Ivey	Mrvan	Suozzi
Jackson (IL)	Mullin	Sykes
Jacobs	Nadler	Takano
Jayapal	Neal	Thanedar
Jeffries	Neguse	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Thompson (MS)
Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Titus
Kamllager-Dove	Olzewski	Tlaib
Kaptur	Omar	Tokuda
Keating	Pallone	Tonko
Kelly (IL)	Panetta	Torres (CA)
Kennedy (NY)	Pappas	Trahan
Khanna	Pelosi	Tran
Krishnamoorthi	Perez	Underwood
Landsman	Peters	Vargas
Larsen (WA)	Pettersen	Vasquez
Larson (CT)	Pingree	Veasey
Latimer	Pocan	Velázquez
Lee (NV)	Pou	Vindman
Lee (PA)	Pressley	Walkinshaw
Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Wasserman
Levin	Ramirez	Schultz
Liccardo	Randall	Waters
Lieu	Raskin	Watson Coleman
Lofgren	Riley (NY)	Whitesides
Lynch	Rivas	Williams (GA)
Magaziner	Ross	Wilson (FL)
Mannion	Ruiz	

NOT VOTING—5

Castro (TX)	Kean	Torres (NY)
Gottheimer	Mace	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1429

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. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 121.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND OF THE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN-AFFILIATED VESSELS TO UNITED STATES PORTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-149)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622 (d)) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Proclamation 10371 of April 21, 2022, with respect to the Russian Federation and the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the anchorage and movement of Russian-affiliated vessels to United States ports, is to continue in effect beyond April 21, 2026.

The policies and actions of the Government of the Russian Federation continue to constitute a national emergency by reason of a disturbance or threatened disturbance of international relations of the United States. The denial of entry of any Russian-affiliated vessels into United States ports continues to be aligned with the foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Proclamation 10371.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 15, 2026.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Ferrari, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2066. An act to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to exclude from the limit on leverage certain amounts invested in smaller enterprises located in rural or low-income areas and small businesses in critical technology areas, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 140. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Land Management relating to Public Land Order No. 7917 for Withdrawal of Federal Lands; Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties, MN.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 119-60, the Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy:

Vice Admiral Shoshana S. Chatfield, U.S. Navy, Retired, of Colorado.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 119-60, the Chair, on behalf of the Ranking member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy:

The Honorable Mara Elizabeth Karlin of the District of Columbia.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2322

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY) at 11 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8035, EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES OF TITLE VII OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1175 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1175

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 8035) to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 through October 20, 2027, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees and the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1175, providing for consideration of H.R. 8035, to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of

the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 through October 20 of 2027 and for other purposes.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees and the chair and ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or their respective designees, and provides one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to debate a rule on H.R. 8035, which would extend FISA 702. Currently, it faces expiration on April 20, 2026.

Let me be clear at the outset. We cannot allow section 702 to lapse, not at a moment when our adversaries are expanding their capabilities, accelerating their operations, and exploiting every gap in our intelligence posture. Allowing this authority to expire would leave the United States blind to threats that move at the speed of modern conflict.

As many here know, FISA 702 was first authorized in 2008 and has since been reauthorized three times, with broad bipartisan support each of those times. Each time, Congress recognized the same truth we face today. This authority is indispensable to protect the homeland from the threats that we face. This extension should be no different.

Section 702 allows the United States Government to collect intelligence on foreign nationals located overseas—I repeat, foreign nationals located overseas who are reasonably believed to possess foreign intelligence information.

The FBI can only access FISA 702 data if the foreign section 702 target is relevant to an existing, open, predicated, full national security investigation. Yes, Mr. Speaker, we are talking about terrorism and narcoterrorism.

Section 702 cannot be used to target any U.S. person at home or abroad. That prohibition is explicit and reinforced by multiple layers of oversight.

I am not saying the 2008 legislation was perfect. It required modifications and reforms. To account for the needed reforms, Congress passed RISAA, the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act in 2024, the largest FBI and FISA reform in decades. This law mandated 56 different reforms, including strict limitations on FBI queries involving U.S. persons and a severe reduction in the number of FBI personnel with access to 702 data, from 10,000 to only 3 percent in the Bureau.

Additionally, to address concerns of FBI's compliance on U.S. person queries, RISAA required the Bureau to provide an annual report detailing any noncompliant query and what accountability measures were imposed on each FBI personnel that were determined to have conducted a noncompliant query. This has led to 100 percent of queries on U.S. persons being reviewed by National Security Division and the FBI's Office of Internal Auditing.

These reforms were not symbolic. They were structural, enforceable, and designed to ensure that section 702 remains both effective and accountable. A quick example of effectiveness can be seen when comparing 2021 FBI inquiries, which numbered 2.9 million, to 2025 inquiries, which numbered 7,413.

As effective as RISAA was, over the last few days, it has been clear that this body feels like more reforms are needed before section 702 can be extended again.

Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of debate, I will offer an amendment to the rule. The amendment will self-execute an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119–25.

The changes being made include: changing the reauthorization period from 18 months to 5 years; enhancing criminal penalties on individuals who unlawfully use or disclose 702 information on a U.S. person or conduct unauthorized queries; ensuring Members of Congress and certain staff may have access to proceedings of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court; ensuring only FBI attorneys can authorize U.S. person queries conducted by the FBI; implementing probable cause requirements for U.S. person targeting; requiring a GAO audit of targeting procedures; and requiring ODN review of FBI queries of U.S. persons.

The legislative process has worked here, Mr. Speaker. It is time for the House to move this legislation.

Today, our adversaries, state and nonstate actors alike, are investing heavily in cyber operations, covert influence, terrorism networks, and advanced weapons systems. They are moving faster, hiding deeper, and coordinating across borders with unprecedented sophistication. FISA section 702 is one of the few tools that allows us to detect and disrupt these threats before they reach our shores.

Our purpose here today is to give law enforcement the ability to operate in a timely manner to stop terrorist attacks on United States soil. That is it.

Failing to reauthorize this authority would be a massive setback and one that our adversaries would exploit immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to consideration of these pieces of legislation and urge passage of this rule.

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

□ 2330

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding me the customary 30 minutes. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, are you kidding me? Who the hell is running this place? A 5-year reauthorization—5 years—and Republicans threw it together on the back of a napkin in the back room in the middle of the night.

There have been real bipartisan discussions about adding civil liberties

and safeguards. Some Members support them, and some oppose them. Just about everyone agrees that this is serious stuff, the kind of debate that Congress ought to have in the open. Instead, Republican leadership just jammed us.

Does anybody actually know what the hell is in this thing? It is 11:30 at night. The bill was changed just minutes ago—just minutes ago—and they had to post a corrected version already. That is how sloppy all of this is.

Let me be crystal clear to my colleagues across the aisle. This is too damn important to do it this way, way too important—no hearings, no mark-ups, no real process, no transparency, no time to read it, no time to vet it. Yet, we are told that there are major reforms in this bill. There is no real explanation, no real accountability, and basically no time for anybody to figure out what the hell is going on.

Now, we are all supposed to act like this is normal. Give me a break. We will have to live with this for 5 years. The American people have to live with this for 5 years. Democrats and, quite frankly, a whole lot of Republicans, too, have barely had enough time to read the text, let alone understand any of its implications.

I bumped into a handful of Republicans on the way up here. They asked me: What is going on? What changes have been made? What is in this bill? Your own Members don't know what the hell you are doing.

This mess did not come out of nowhere. Republicans knew for months that the April 20 FISA deadline was coming. They knew they had a vote problem before the Easter recess. Instead of staying here and doing their jobs, or spending the district work period trying to work it out, they kicked the can down the road and made this mess even worse.

Now, everybody can see the chaos. It is out in the open. They barely got a rule out of the Rules Committee. Three Republican Members in the Rules Committee had to skip the vote just so the rule could be reported out. That is how divided this Republican Conference is.

Donald Trump had to jump in and tell Republicans to “unify” just to drag this thing forward. That is how pathetic this has all gotten.

We are standing here more than 36 hours after we were supposed to debate this rule—36 hours—with a bill dumped on the House and the American public in the middle of the night as the deadline looms.

I have to tell you that this is not leadership. This is not legislating. This is not governing. This is not a functioning majority. This is a disaster. This is incompetence. This is incompetence.

After all the chaos and all the delays and all the backroom dealing, we are still left with the same question: What the hell is going on here?

Mr. Speaker, this process is embarrassing. This majority is incompetent.

If this is how Republicans handle something as serious as national security surveillance, then they have no business being in charge.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want the American citizens to know we have had an honest debate over the balance between security and the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution. Sometimes that debate takes a little longer than we wish it would. I wish my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would read this document, the United States Constitution, just as we as Republicans read it and take it seriously.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the chair of the Rules Committee.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Georgia for yielding time, and I thank him for the yeoman's work that he does as a member of the Rules Committee, a member of the Agriculture Committee, and a member of the Intelligence Committee. He knows what he is talking about here tonight because of the work that he has done over the years, particularly on the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think anybody in this country can deny that we are living in a very dangerous world. We are dealing with terrorism and narco-terrorism constantly.

I want to compliment all the segments of our Conference. Many people don't realize the range of ideas and talents that we have in the Republican Conference. It does sometimes take us a while to consider all the ideas that Members have, but we have some very strong people in our Conference whose reason for being here is to protect the American people. It takes a while sometimes for the Conference parts to come together to do what we are elected to do: use the agencies of the Federal Government to protect the American people.

The people's House is doing its job tonight by reauthorizing FISA 702 with the excellent reforms that my colleague has outlined.

This is not incompetence. It is responsible legislating, Mr. Speaker. FISA 702 expires on Monday night, April 20, at 12:01. We must pass a reauthorization of that so it can go to the Senate, be passed by the Senate, and signed by the President before it expires.

We are doing our job, Mr. Speaker, as the people's House. I commend my colleague from Georgia for the work that he and all of my colleagues who came together have done to come up with a very good bill that we are going to pass later tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to vote for the rule and to vote for the underlying bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to the chairwoman of the Rules Committee, this process stinks. She thanks all of her colleagues for coming together to try to work out this deal. As far as I can tell, it is a handful of people in a back room somewhere who put this together. Some of this is handwritten. This was not the result of everybody participating in an open and transparent process. This is a back-room deal.

It is 11:40, and people are going to see this for the very first time. Some of us, myself included, were hoping that we would have a serious warrant requirement in section 702. I talked to a lot of my very conservative Republican colleagues, and they agree with me that that was something that they thought was important.

This so-called warrant requirement in this draft that you just gave us has nothing to do with section 702. It is already the law that if the FBI has probable cause, they can go to court and seek a warrant.

What we are trying to solve is a different problem. Section 702 takes in a massive amount of U.S. person information, and nothing in this bill stops the government from searching it or requires them to go to a judge.

□ 2340

The gentleman from Georgia, who the chairwoman says knows everything about everything, let me ask: Is there anything new in this bill that requires a warrant to query U.S. persons in section 702?

That is a question.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield for an answer.

Let me answer it since I am not getting an answer from the people in charge. The answer is no. The answer is no.

If anybody here is voting for this because they think that this issue has been resolved, please know it hasn't. If you vote for it, you are a cheap date because it doesn't solve the problem that we have had many discussions about.

We found this out in the 50 minutes that we had to read the text. Again, we just got this bill. Who knows what else we will find in a day or a week when experts have a chance to analyze it? Again, this is an important matter.

The privacy of American citizens is an important matter. The national security of our country is an important matter, and you are just piecing this together in a couple of minutes and saying: Take it. Trust us. We just pieced this together in a back room, just take it.

Well, we are not. This is a lousy process. This reflects the incompetence of the leadership of this House. It is a disgrace.

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

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thought the gentleman was going to answer my question.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, please forgive me because I didn't even have 15 minutes to read it. I had to drive down from Maryland's beautiful Eighth District, so I have had about 90 seconds to review this product that we were supposed to have been working on for the last several months.

Let me do my best to try to analyze for people what is happening because already the machinery of propaganda and disinformation has set in, and people are talking about a magic warrant requirement which has appeared in here, which is complete and utter nonsense.

Let me start by echoing the distinguished ranking member of the Rules Committee that this is an appalling Kafkaesque process leading to an absurd Orwellian result. This is much worse than what was being offered before of the clean 2-year reauthorization. The substance of this proposal is utterly appalling.

They say you shouldn't look to see how the sausage gets made. This isn't even sausage. This is scrapple. It is scrapple with dogfood mixed inside of it.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to have to try to read through it to understand what they are doing.

Let's start with this: Originally, they proposed an 18-month clean reauthorization, and the Democrats and some members of the Freedom Caucus were very skeptical of the enterprise. They said: 18 months? That is not like any short-term extension we know around here. Usually, we talk about 72 hours or 1 week or 2 weeks. Eighteen months? That is a huge, massive expansion.

Then they went into some kind of compromise session with the White House. None of us were invited, so we don't know who was there or what was spoken, but they went from 18 months to 5 years. They went from a clean 2-year reauthorization to a 5-year dirty deal. The saving grace of it is supposed to be a so-called warrant requirement—which I will investigate in a second—which doesn't kick in for another 2 years.

We have 2 years without their illusory Band-Aid that they are putting on this process, this fake warrant requirement, so the Trump administration can do whatever they want even without this mythical, inscrutable warrant requirement, and then we get 5 more years of this.

This is the compromise that they worked out behind our backs, and all we could rely on was the goodwill of the handful of members of the Freedom Caucus who were standing up for the Constitution and the civil liberties and civil rights of the people.

I don't think that our friends in the Freedom Caucus have done the American people any favors if they are signing off on this.

The first thing that they do is they change the terms of the length of the legislation, a 5-year authorization with the fraudulent warrant requirement not kicking in for 2 years.

Let's look at the much-vaunted warrant requirement, which appears on page 3. Let's start with this in trying to understand the gobbledygook here. "The Federal Bureau of Investigation may not ingest unminimized information acquired under this section into its analytic repositories unless the targeted person is relevant to an existing, open, predicated full national security investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If the subject of such predicated, full national security investigation is a United States person, for purposes of this paragraph, the investigation must be supported by probable cause."

This is supposed to be the big concession to the people who were saying that the Constitution governs and the Fourth Amendment is still alive, right?

Well, what is the first thing that I notice as someone who spent 25 years as a constitutional law professor? Well, the operative part of it is the last eight words there: "the investigation must be supported by probable cause."

It doesn't say it has to be supported by a search warrant, much less does it say it has to be supported by a search warrant or probable cause determined by a judge, by a court. That is not in there.

Who is going to figure out whether it is supported by probable cause? We are not talking about evidence of a crime. We are talking about a predicated, national security investigation. If you flip the page, you find out that the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly establish procedures and standards for officers and employees of the United States Government to determine the existence of probable cause. Well, there goes the requirement, the constitutional requirement of an independent magistrate issuing a warrant. The FBI will be the judge of its own warrant. In other words, we are right back to the problem that got us here in the first place. Mr. Speaker, look above there. We are told, "Pursuant to subsection (b), no officer or employee of the United States Government may intentionally target for acquisition the communications of a United States person pursuant to an authorization issued under subsection (a). Pursuant to other provisions of this Act and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Government may seek a warrant or other appropriate order supported by a probable cause showing to target for collection the communications of a United States person if there exists probable cause that the United States person . . . is a foreign power," et cetera, et cetera. May.

Suddenly, we go from the Constitution's imposition of a mandatory requirement for a warrant, right, that no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause and there must be a warrant for a search unless there is a specific exception to it. But this simply says they may seek a warrant. They don't have to. They may seek a warrant.

In other words, this provision, too, is meaningless. It just returns us to exactly where we were.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. It takes us right back to the status quo.

It says that the Attorney General, that would be Todd Blanche, or the Acting Attorney General, and the Director of DNI, shall establish the procedures for determining if there is probable cause. I thought that James Madison and George Mason had taken care of that. I thought the Constitution established the meaning of probable cause.

Now, it is being delegated to the Acting Attorney General. It doesn't even say the acting but whoever the Attorney General might be. Perhaps acting is imported through this language. Who knows?

Do we really want Pam Bondi or Kash Patel or Todd Blanche figuring out what our Fourth Amendment rights are and then they get to decide for themselves without going to a court? At the very least, even if we are not going to have an actual warrant, there must be an independent judge, a magistrate, involved in defining whether or not there is probable cause to search American citizens. That is the bottom line here.

Everybody knows and understands our Constitution and, yes, our Constitution applies in peacetime. It applies in wartime. It applies to American citizens in America. It applies to American citizens abroad.

Mr. Speaker, we are very willing to sit down to try to figure out some way we can deal with this thorny area of the law, but sneaky meetings at the White House behind everybody's back and then votes at 2:30 in the morning are not going to do it for the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the American people.

□ 2350

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

Mr. Speaker, I know Mr. RASKIN is a very good courtroom lawyer, and I mean that. If I needed a defense lawyer, the gentleman would be one of the first I would hire. I don't need a defense lawyer, thankfully.

I do want to point out a couple of things that did not get mentioned. It is on page 5: "Any information concerning a United States person acquired under section 702 may not be

used in evidence against that United States person pursuant to paragraph (1) in any criminal proceeding if such information was acquired in violation of subsection (o) of such section."

Now, when you go to subsection (o), warrant requirement for certain targeting—

Mr. MCGOVERN. Will the gentleman yield? Because that is already in the law.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. No, it is not.

Mr. MCGOVERN. It is.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. It is not.

Mr. MCGOVERN. It is.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. It is not.

Mr. MCGOVERN. It is.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. You can debate that on your time.

Mr. Speaker, there are significant changes here.

One of the other changes that they have not mentioned is that any query against a United States person by the FBI—and this is a new accountability measure—must be reported to the Civil Liberties Protection Officer within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. Any query that the FBI does on a United States person must be reported with a justification for the query, not to the Justice Department but to the Civil Liberties Protection Officer within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, let me say this about 702. First of all, 702 is not a law enforcement tool. It is an intelligence tool. It is designed to protect Americans in this country from terrorists. That is what it is designed for.

The FBI is actually prohibited from querying 702 data for evidence of a crime. It is an intelligence tool and not a criminal tool. The FBI can only access FISA 702 data if the foreign section 702 target is relevant to an existing, open, predicated, full national security investigation. We are talking about terrorism and narcoterrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the continued discussion on the rule. I thank my colleague, the chair of the Intelligence Committee, RICK CRAWFORD, for the work that he has done on it. Many people on our side have worked diligently to accommodate people and to make sure that we are doing the things that we need to do to protect Americans and to protect their civil liberties.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, this is all so damned frustrating because, basically, what the gentleman has done is kind of restated current law. The big reform that he is bragging about is that the administration has to report something to the administration. I mean, give me a break.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from

Georgia for his points, but I hope that their entire case doesn't rest on the argument that he just advanced from page 5. He quoted the section saying that any information concerning a United States person acquired under 702 may not be used in evidence against that person in any criminal proceeding if such information was acquired in violation of subsection (o).

If you go to subsection (o), it says: "Pursuant to subsection (b), no officer or employee of the United States Government may intentionally target for acquisition the communications of a United States person. . . ."

That is precisely the law today. This is a restatement of what is already the law.

FISA is called the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. It is all about the surveillance of people abroad. It is not about surveilling the people here.

If somebody were deliberately targeted, every judge in the land, even those most faithfully reporting to Donald Trump, would say: I am sorry. You can't target U.S. citizens on that under FISA.

This is all about the collection of incidental data. I thought that everybody understood that that was the premise of our whole legislative discussion here, that this is about the collection of incidental data affecting hundreds of thousands of American citizens. That is what we are talking about.

The passage that the gentleman just read is a restatement of what the law is today, which is that if they set out to go after American citizens here, of course, the exclusionary rule operates at that point. It would be prohibited. The question is, what happens if they incidentally collected. Under this new language, nothing happens unless somebody permissively decides that they want to adopt a rule over at the Department of Justice making it a problem.

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

Mr. Speaker, 702 is the intelligence tool that has been reauthorized in a bipartisan manner under both Democratic and Republican administrations. It is an intelligence tool that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle know must be reauthorized to protect the citizens of the United States of America.

This bill coming before us today has additional protections over and above the 56 protections that we adopted, again, in a bipartisan manner, in the RISAA legislation just a few years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the passage of this rule. I look forward to the passage of the legislation. People on our side have worked in good faith to make sure that we do anything and everything that we can to protect the United States citizens without violating their constitutional rights. That is why the additional provisions have been added in here.

Mr. Speaker, again, I will go back to this provision that I read to you, where if any information is obtained against a United States person, none of that information can be used to prosecute a United States person unless a warrant has been obtained first.

Mr. Speaker, 702 is not a law enforcement tool. It is an intelligence tool. It is an intelligence tool that has been properly designed to protect the United States and its citizens from people who want to destroy us.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman how many other people on his side want to restate current law.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is no accident that at midnight we are debating this. This is intentional. Again, this bill was kind of pieced together in a back room somewhere here in the Capitol Building with a handful of people. Here we are, and no one knows what the hell is in it.

I mean, the gentleman from Georgia is basically reading talking points that, quite frankly, are a restatement of current law that don't address any of the issues that many of us had with this legislation that we were trying to work out in a bipartisan way. We have been debating some of these issues for years.

When the gentleman says that his side has been working in good faith with us, this is good faith? We just got the text of this minutes ago. We were told to be on the floor at 11:30, and let's begin this debate with major changes in the text.

That is good faith? Boy, you and I have a different idea of what good faith is. I think good faith was some of the conversations that were ongoing leading up to this moment. You tossed that out the window like it doesn't matter.

Again, this process stinks. This is not the way you should be bringing important legislation to the floor.

Let me just say to my friends on the Freedom Caucus: I don't know. You know, I disagree with you on most things, but every once in a while, we find areas of agreement, oftentimes on issues of privacy protection and protecting and upholding civil liberties.

□ 0000

I appreciate when we can come together on that. I thought that that is what we were doing. That is what we were trying to get to. I am looking for some of my Freedom Caucus friends to defend this, so maybe there is something here that I don't see, but they are not here defending this.

The bottom line is there is nothing new in here to protect people in section 702. There is no warrant requirement that you need to go get a warrant from a judge in section 702. That is what we were asking for. That is what we were

fighting for. That is not in this. Don't try to sell a bill of goods that somehow this legislation does something it does not. It fails in that regard. It fails in that regard.

You control everything, so you can bring bills up at midnight and have these debates and say whatever you want to say, but you should be ashamed of this process.

Again, this is not a sense of Congress resolution. This is an important matter. It is important not just for our national security, it is important for the privacy of American citizens to make sure that information gathered on them is not misused.

Unfortunately, most of the American public at this point is asleep, so they are not even paying attention to any of the things that we are saying here today because, again, it is midnight when you are bringing this up.

I would just close by saying this is a lousy way to run a Congress. My friends on the other side of the aisle who are trying to defend the indefensible, quite frankly, should be ashamed of themselves. People should vote against this rule, certainly. This is not the way we should bring legislation to the floor, and they should vote against the underlying bill.

Every time I think I can't get more disappointed with the way Republicans are running this place, you come out with something like this. Again, the gall and the incompetence is stunning. Again, shame on my Republican friends.

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

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

Again, 702 is not a law enforcement tool. It is an intelligence tool that is designed to protect the citizens of the United States of America.

There are additional constitutional protections in here. The FBI can only access FISA 702 data if the foreign section 702 target is relevant to an existing, open, and predicated full national security investigation. That is currently the law. That is currently the law.

We are talking about terrorism, and we are talking about narcoterrorism. The FBI is currently prohibited from querying for evidence of a crime. It is not a law enforcement tool. It is an intelligence tool. It is an intelligence tool that has been very effective for our intelligence community, our Department of Defense, and the others that are here to protect the United States of America.

Additional protections that we have added—and, again, they didn't read this. I want to read it to you again, though. Page 5, "United States Persons," line 10: "Any information concerning a United States person acquired under section 702 may not be used in evidence against that United States person pursuant to paragraph (1) in any criminal proceeding if such

information was acquired in violation of subsection (o) of such section.” Subsection (o) is the warrant provisions of the language.

Mr. Speaker, this week the House can advance H.R. 8035 and extend FISA 702 under this rule.

This extension, supported by the President, reflects the urgency and importance of FISA.

Since 2008, Congress has always reauthorized section 702 with bipartisan support. When reforms were previously needed, Congress delivered them with RISAA, 56 reforms in a bipartisan manner.

Thanks to the work of many, additional reforms will be voted on tonight in the amendment.

Letting section 702 expire would be a setback. It would be irresponsible. It would put Americans at risk. It would provide an immediate advantage to our adversaries who seek to harm the United States. This authority is vital, and it is time the House finishes this work.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike the first section after the resolving clause and insert the following:

“That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 8035) to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 through October 20, 2027, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119–25 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees and the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.”

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous

question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the amendment, if ordered; and

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 210, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 122]
YEAS—211

Aderholt	Garbarino	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Gill (TX)	Mills
Allen	Jimenez	Moolenaar
Amodei (NV)	Goldman (TX)	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Gooden	Moore (NC)
Babin	Gosar	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Graves	Moore (WV)
Baird	Griffith	Moran
Balderson	Grothman	Murphy
Barr	Hagman	Guest
Barrett	Guthrie	Nehls
Baumgartner	Hageman	Newhouse
Bean (FL)	Hamadeh (AZ)	Norman
Begich	Haridopolos	Nunn (IA)
Bentz	Harrigan	Obornolte
Bergman	Harris (MD)	Ogles
Bice	Harris (NC)	Onder
Biggs (AZ)	Harshbarger	Owens
Biggs (SC)	Hern (OK)	Palmer
Billrakis	Higgins (LA)	Patronis
Boebert	Hill (AR)	Perry
Bost	Hinson	Pfluger
Brecheen	Houchin	Reschenthaler
Bresnahan	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Huizenga	Rose
Burchett	Hunt	Rouzer
Burlison	Hurd (CO)	Roy
Calvert	Issa	Rulli
Cammack	Jack	Rutherford
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Scalise
Carter (TX)	James	Schmidt
Ciscomani	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Cline	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Jordan	Self
Clyde	Joyce (OH)	Sessions
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Shreve
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Crane	Kennedy (UT)	Smith (NE)
Crank	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kiley (CA)	Smucker
Crenshaw	Kim	Spartz
Davisson	Knott	Stauber
De La Cruz	Kustoff	Stefanik
DesJarlais	LaHood	Steil
Diaz-Balart	LaLota	Steube
Donalds	Langworthy	Strong
Downing	Latta	Stutzman
Dunn (FL)	Lawler	Taylor
Edwards	Lee (FL)	Tenney
Elizey	Letlow	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Estes	Lucas	Timmons
Evans (CO)	Luna	Turner (OH)
Ezell	Luttrell	Valadao
Fallon	Mackenzie	Van Drew
Fedorchak	Maloy	Van Duyne
Feenstra	Mann	Van Epps
Fine	Massie	Van Orden
Finstad	Mast	Wagner
Fischbach	McCaul	Walberg
Fitzgerald	McClain	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McCormick	Westerman
Flood	McDowell	Wied
Fong	McGuire	Williams (TX)
Fox	Messmer	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, Scott	Meuser	Wittman
Fry	Miller (IL)	Womack
Fulcher	Miller (OH)	Yakym
Fuller	Miller (WV)	

NAYS—210

Adams	Bonamici	Casten
Aguilar	Boyle (PA)	Castor (FL)
Amo	Brown	Castro (TX)
Ansari	Brownley	Cherfilus-
Auchincloss	Budzinski	McCormick
Balint	Bynum	Chu
Barragan	Carbajal	Cisneros
Beatty	Carson	Clark (MA)
Bell	Carter (LA)	Clarke (NY)
Bera	Casar	Cleaver
Beyer	Case	Clyburn

Cohen	Johnson (TX)	Pocan
Conaway	Kamlager-Dove	Pou
Correa	Kaptur	Pressley
Costa	Keating	Quigley
Courtney	Kelly (IL)	Ramirez
Craig	Kennedy (NY)	Randall
Crockett	Khanna	Raskin
Crow	Krishnamoorthi	Riley (NY)
Cuellar	Landsman	Rivas
Davids (KS)	Larsen (WA)	Ross
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
Davis (NC)	Latimer	Ryan
Dean (PA)	Lee (NV)	Salinas
DeGette	Lee (PA)	Sánchez
DeLauro	Leger Fernandez	Scanlon
DelBene	Levin	Schakowsky
Deluzio	Liccardo	Scholten
DeSaulnier	Lieu	Schrier
Dexter	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Dingell	Lynch	Scott, David
Doggett	Magaziner	Sewell
Elfreth	Mannion	Sherman
Escobar	Matsui	Simon
Espallat	McBath	Smith (WA)
Evans (PA)	McBride	Sorensen
Fields	McClain Delaney	Soto
Figures	McClellan	Stansbury
Fletcher	McCollum	Stanton
Foster	McDonald Rivet	Stevens
Foushee	McGarvey	Strickland
Frankel, Lois	McGovern	Subramanyam
Friedman	McIver	Suozi
Frost	Meeks	Sykes
Garamendi	Menefee	Takano
Garcia (CA)	Menendez	Thanedar
Garcia (IL)	Meng	Thompson (CA)
Garcia (TX)	Mfume	Thompson (MS)
Gillen	Min	Titus
Golden (ME)	Moore (WI)	Tlaib
Goldman (NY)	Morelle	Tokuda
Gomez	Morrison	Tonko
Gonzalez, V.	Moskowitz	Torres (CA)
Goodlander	Moulton	Torres (NY)
Gottheimer	Mrvan	Trahan
Gray	Mullin	Tran
Green, Al (TX)	Nadler	Underwood
Grijalva	Neal	Vargas
Harder (CA)	Neguse	Vasquez
Hayes	Norcross	Veasey
Himes	Ocasio-Cortez	Velázquez
Horsford	Olzewski	Vindman
Houlahan	Omar	Walkinshaw
Hoyer	Pallone	Wasserman
Hoyle (OR)	Panetta	Schultz
Huffman	Pappas	Waters
Jackson (IL)	Pelosi	Watson Coleman
Jacobs	Perez	Whitesides
Jayapal	Peters	Williams (GA)
Jeffries	Petersen	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (GA)	Pingree	

NOT VOTING—10

Bishop	Mace	Schneider
Carter (GA)	Malliotakis	Zinke
Ivey	Rogers (AL)	
Keane	Salazar	

□ 0113

Mrs. FOUSHEE changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. COMER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 200, nays 220, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 123]

YEAS—200

Aderholt Fry Messmer
 Alford Fulcher Miller (IL)
 Allen Fuller Miller (OH)
 Amodei (NV) Garbarino Miller (WV)
 Arrington Gill (TX) Mills
 Babin Gimenez Moolenaar
 Bacon Golden (ME) Moore (AL)
 Baird Goldman (TX) Moore (NC)
 Balderson Gooden Moore (UT)
 Barr Moore (WV) Gosar
 Barrett Gottheimer Moran
 Baumgartner Graves Murphy
 Bean (FL) Griffith Nehls
 Begich Grothman Newhouse
 Bentz Guest Norman
 Bergman Guthrie Obernolte
 Bice Hageman Onder
 Biggs (AZ) Hamadeh (AZ) Owens
 Biggs (SC) Haridopolos Palmer
 Bilirakis Harrigan Patronis
 Boebert Harris (NC) Perez
 Bost Harshbarger Pfluger
 Brecheen Hern (OK) Reschenthaler
 Bresnahan Hill (AR) Rogers (AL)
 Buchanan Hinson Rogers (KY)
 Burchett Houchin Rouzer
 Burlison Hudson Roy
 Calvert Huizenga Rulli
 Cammack Hunt Rutherford
 Carey Hurd (CO) Scalise
 Carter (GA) Issa Schmidt
 Carter (TX) Jack Schweikert
 Ciscomani Jackson (TX) Scott, Austin
 Cline James Sessions
 Cloud Johnson (LA) Shreve
 Clyde Johnson (SD) Simpson
 Cole Jordan Smith (MO)
 Collins Joyce (OH) Smith (NE)
 Comer Joyce (PA) Smith (NJ)
 Crane Kelly (MS) Smucker
 Crank Kelly (PA) Spartz
 Crawford Kennedy (UT) Stauber
 Davidson Kiggans (VA) Stefanik
 De La Cruz Kiley (CA) Steil
 DesJarlais Kim Steube
 Diaz-Balart Knott Strong
 Donalds Kustoff Stutzman
 Downing LaLota Taylor
 Dunn (FL) Langworthy Tenney
 Edwards Latta Thompson (PA)
 Ellzey Lawler Tiffany
 Emmer Lee (FL) Timmons
 Estes Letlow Van Duyne
 Evans (CO) Loudermilk Van Epps
 Ezell Lucas Van Orden
 Fallon Luna Wagner
 Fedorchak Luttrell Walberg
 Feenstra Mackenzie Weber (TX)
 Fine Maloy Webster (FL)
 Finstad Mann Westerman
 Fischbach Mast Wied
 Fitzgerald McCaul Williams (TX)
 Fleischmann McClain Wilson (SC)
 Flood McClintock Wittman
 Fong McCormick Womack
 Foxx McDowell Yakym
 Franklin, Scott McGuire

NAYS—220

Adams Chu Elfreth
 Aguilar Cisneros Escobar
 Amo Clark (MA) Espaillat
 Ansari Clarke (NY) Evans (PA)
 Auchincloss Cleaver Fields
 Balint Clyburn Figures
 Barragan Cohen Fitzpatrick
 Beatty Conaway Fletcher
 Bell Correa Foster
 Bera Costa Foushee
 Beyer Courtney Frankel, Lois
 Bonamici Craig Friedman
 Boyle (PA) Crockett Frost
 Brown Crow Garamendi
 Brownley Cuellar Garcia (CA)
 Budzinski Davids (KS) Garcia (IL)
 Bynum Davis (IL) Garcia (TX)
 Carbajal Davis (NC) Gillen
 Carson Dean (PA) Goldman (NY)
 Carter (LA) DeGette Gomez
 Casar DeLauro Gonzalez, V.
 Case DelBene Goodlander
 Casten Deluzio Gray
 Castor (FL) DeSaulnier Green, Al (TX)
 Castro (TX) Grijalva Harris (MD)
 Cherfilus-Dingell Harder (CA)
 McCormick Doggett Harris (MD)

Hayes Meeks Schakowsky
 Himes Menefee Scholten
 Horsford Menendez Schrier
 Houlihan Meng Scott (VA)
 Hoyer Mfume Scott, David
 Hoyle (OR) Miller-Meeks Self
 Huffman Min Sewell
 Ivey Moore (WI) Sherman
 Jackson (IL) Morelle Simon
 Jacobs Morrison Smith (WA)
 Jayapal Moskowitz Sorensen
 Jeffries Moulton Soto
 Johnson (GA) Mrvan Stansbury
 Johnson (TX) Mullin Stanton
 Kamlager-Dove Nadler Stevens
 Kaptur Neal Strickland
 Keating Neguse Subramanyam
 Kelly (IL) Norcross Suozzi
 Norman Kennedy (NY) Nunn (IA) Sykes
 Khanna Ocasio-Cortez Takano
 Krishnamoorthi Ogles Thanedar
 LaHood Olshzewski Thompson (CA)
 Landsman Omar Thompson (MS)
 Larsen (WA) Pallone Titus
 Larson (CT) Panetta Tlaib
 Latimer Pappas Tokuda
 Lee (NV) Pelosi Tonko
 Lee (PA) Perry Torres (CA)
 Leger Fernandez Peters Torres (NY)
 Levin Pettersen Trahan
 Liccardo Pingree Tran
 Lieu Pocan Turner (OH)
 Lofgren Pou Underwood
 Lynch Pressley Van Drew
 Magaziner Quigley Vargas
 Mannion Ramirez Vasquez
 Massie Randall Veasey
 Matsui Raskin Velazquez
 McBeth Riley (NY) Windman
 McBride Rivas Walkinshaw
 McClain Delaney Rose Wasserman
 McClellan Ross Schultz
 McCollum Ruiz Waters
 McDonald Rivet Ryan Watson Coleman
 McGarvey Salinas Whitesides
 McGovern Sanchez Williams (GA)
 McIver Scanlon Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Bishop Mace Schneider
 Crenshaw Malliotakis Valadao
 Higgins (LA) Meuser Zinke
 Kean Salazar

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 0122

Mr. VAN DREW changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 123.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 197, noes 228, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 124]

AYES—197

Aderholt Babin Barrett
 Alford Bacon Baumgartner
 Allen Baird Bean (FL)
 Amodei (NV) Balderson Begich
 Arrington Barr Bentz

Bergman Hageman
 Bice Hamadeh (AZ)
 Biggs (AZ) Haridopolos
 Bilirakis Harrigan
 Bost Hern (OK)
 Brecheen Higgins (LA)
 Bresnahan Hill (AR)
 Buchanan Hinson
 Calvert Houchin
 Cammack Hudson
 Carey Huizenga
 Carter (GA) Hunt
 Carter (TX) Hurd (CO)
 Ciscomani Issa
 Cline Jack
 Cole Jackson (TX)
 Collins James
 Comer Johnson (LA)
 Crank Johnson (SD)
 Crawford Jordan
 Crenshaw Joyce (OH)
 De La Cruz Joyce (PA)
 DesJarlais Kelly (MS)
 Diaz-Balart Kelly (PA)
 Donalds Kennedy (UT)
 Downing Kiggans (VA)
 Dunn (FL) Kim
 Edwards Knott
 Ellzey Kustoff
 Emmer LaHood
 Estes LaLota
 Evans (CO) Langworthy
 Ezell Latta
 Fallon Lawler
 Fedorchak Lee (FL)
 Feenstra Lee (PA)
 Fine Letlow
 Finstad Loudermilk
 Fischbach Lucas
 Fitzgerald Luna
 Fleischmann Luttrell
 Flood Mackenzie
 Fong Maloy
 Foxx Mann
 Franklin, Scott Mast
 Fry McCaul
 Fulcher McClain
 Fuller McCintock
 Garbarino McCormick
 Gill (TX) McDowell
 McGuire McGuire
 Gimenez Messmer
 Golden (ME) Meuser
 Goldman (TX) Miller (OH)
 Gooden Miller (WV)
 Gottheimer Miller-Meeks
 Graves Mills
 Griffith Moolenaar
 Grothman Moore (AL)
 Guest Moore (NC)
 Guthrie Moore (UT)

NOES—228

Adams Cleaver Frankel, Lois
 Aguilar Cloud Friedman
 Amo Clyburn Frost
 Ansari Clyde Garamendi
 Auchincloss Cohen Garcia (CA)
 Balint Conaway Garcia (IL)
 Barragan Correa Garcia (TX)
 Beatty Costa Gillen
 Bell Courtney Goldman (NY)
 Bera Gomez
 Beyer Crane Gonzalez, V.
 Biggs (SC) Crockett Goodlander
 Bishop Crow Gosar
 Boebert Cuellar Gray
 Bonamici Davids (KS) Green, Al (TX)
 Boyle (PA) Davidson Grijalva
 Brown Davis (IL) Harder (CA)
 Brownley Davis (NC) Harris (MD)
 Budzinski Dean (PA) Harris (NC)
 Burchett DeGette Harshbarger
 Burlison DeLauro Hayes
 Bynum DelBene Himes
 Carbajal Deluzio Horsford
 Carson DeSaulnier Houlihan
 Carter (LA) Dexter Hoyer
 Casar Dingell Hoyle (OR)
 Case Doggett Huffman
 Casten Elfreth Ivey
 Castor (FL) Escobar Jackson (IL)
 Castro (TX) Espaillat Jacobs
 Cherfilus-Evans (PA) Jayapal
 McCormick Fields
 Chu Figures Johnson (GA)
 Cisneros Fletcher Johnson (TX)
 Clark (MA) Foster Kamlager-Dove
 Clarke (NY) Foushee Kaptur

Table listing names of members of the House of Representatives, including Keating, Kelly (IL), Kennedy (NY), Khanna, Krishnamoorthi, Landsman, Larsen (WA), Larson (CT), Latimer, Lee (NV), Lee (PA), Leger Fernandez, Levin, Liccardo, Lieu, Lofgren, Lynch, Magaziner, Mannion, Massie, Matsui, McBath, McBride, McClain Delaney, McClellan, McCollum, McDonald Rivet, McGarvey, McGovern, McLiver, Meeks, Menefee, Menendez, Meng, Mfume, Miller (IL), Min, Moore (WI), Morelle, Morrison, Moskowitz, Moulton, Mrvan, Mullin, Nadler, Neguse, Norcross, Norman, Ocasio-Cortez, Ogles, Olszewski, Omar, Pallone, Panetta, Pappas, Pelosi, Thanedar, Perry, Peters, Pettersen, Pingree, Pocan, Pou, Pressley, Quigley, Ramirez, Randall, Raskin, Riley (NY), Rivas, Rose, Ross, Ruiz, Ryan, Salinas, Sanchez, Scanlon, Schakowsky, Scholten, Schrier, Scott (VA), Scott, David, Self, Sewell, Sherman, Simon, Smith (WA), Sorensen, Soto, Spartz, Stansbury, Stanton, Stevens, Strickland, Subramanyam, Sykes, Takano, Thanedar, Thompson (CA), Thompson (MS), Titus, Tlaib, Tokuda, Tonko, Torres (CA), Torres (NY), Trahan, Tran, Underwood, Vargas, Vasquez, Veasey, Velazquez, Vindman, Walkinshaw, Wasserman, Schultz, Waters, Watson Coleman, Whitesides, Williams (GA), Wilson (FL).

NOT VOTING—6

Table listing names of members who did not vote: Kean, Mace, Malliotakis, Salazar, Schneider, Zinke.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 0207

So the resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES OF TITLE VII OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8322) to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 through April 30, 2026, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8322

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES OF TITLE VII OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

(a) EXTENSION OF REPEAL DATE OF TITLE VII.—Section 403(b) of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-261) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) (50 U.S.C. 1881 note), by striking “effective two years after” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “effective April 30, 2026—”;

(2) in paragraph (2) (18 U.S.C. 2511 note), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Effective two years after the date of enactment of the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act—” and inserting “Effective April 30, 2026—”.

(b) EXTENSION OF TRANSITION PROCEDURES.—Section 404(b) of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-261) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)— (A) in the heading, by striking “TWO YEARS AFTER THE DATE OF ENACTMENT OF THE REFORMING INTELLIGENCE AND SECURING AMERICA ACT” and inserting “REPEAL DATE”;

(B) by striking “, as amended by section 101(a) and by the FISA Amendments Reauthorization Act of 2017 and the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act,” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 1881 et seq.)”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “, as amended by section 101(a) and by the FISA Amendments Reauthorization Act of 2017 and the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act,” and inserting “(50 U.S.C. 1881 et seq.)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the earlier of the date of the enactment of this Act or April 19, 2026.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 2026, TO MONDAY, APRIL 20, 2026

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 20, 2026, at noon for morning-hour debate.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Member executed the oath for access to classified information:

Clay Fuller

EXPENITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first quarter of 2026 pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2026

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency). Rows include Hon. Tim Walberg, Hon. Clarence Burgess Owens, Hon. Mary Miller, Hon. Lucy McBath, Hon. Donald Norcross, Hon. Bob Ounder, Richard Laukitis, Amy Jones, James Whittaker, Ann Vogel, Audra McGeorge, Veronique Pluviose, Hon. Tim Walberg, Hon. Clarence Burgess Owens, Hon. Mary Miller, Hon. Lucy McBath, Hon. Donald Norcross.