Hanna

Harper

Blackburn

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end-run around the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, FISC, by allowing the government to conduct surveillance without a FISC warrant. Such a broad exercise of power undermines our system of checks and balances and has grave implications for the protection of our constitutional rights. We should be enhancing the role of the FISC to ensure that the rights of American citizens are protected while the government collects intelligence to help defend our nation.

Additionally, the five-year extension provided by this legislation will ensure that regardless of which candidate wins the presidency on November 6, their administration will have these powers for the length of their term. A shorter extension would allow Congress to conduct the proper oversight over the use of these authorities and to better examine whether such authorities are still necessary to ensure the protection of our citizens.

Regardless of who is in the White House, it is the duty of this body to ensure that the power of the executive branch is not unfettered and that proper oversight is conducted. It is in this spirit that I cast my vote against

this legislation today.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the reauthorization of the 2008 FISA Amendments Act, as it violates the Fourth Amendment of our Constitution. Supporters of this reauthorization claim that the United States will be more vulnerable if the government is not allowed to monitor citizens without a warrant. I would argue that we are more vulnerable if we do allow the government to monitor Americans without a warrant. Nothing makes us more vulnerable than allowing the Constitution to be violated.

Passage of this reauthorization will allow the government to listen in to our phone calls, read our personal correspondence, and monitor our activities without obtaining a warrant. Permission for surveillance obtained by a secret FISA court can cover broad categories of targets rather than specific individuals, as the Fourth Amendment requires. Americans who communicate with someone who is suspected of being affiliated with a target group can be monitored without a warrant. The only restriction is that Americans on U.S. soil are not to be the primary targets of the surveillance. That is hardly reassuring. U.S. intelligence agencies are not to target Americans on U.S. soil, but as we all know telephone conversations usually take place between two people. If on the other end of the international conversation is an American, his conversation is monitored, recorded, transcribed, and kept for future use.

According to press reports earlier this summer, the Director of National Intelligence admitted to the Senate that "on at least one occasion" U.S. intelligence collection agencies violated the Constitutional prohibitions on unlawful search and seizure. Without possibility for oversight of the process and with the absence of transparency, we will never know just how many Americans have been wiretapped without warrants.

Creating a big brother surveillance state here is no solution to threats that may exist from abroad. I urge my colleagues to reject these FISA amendments and return to the Constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 773, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1644

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Reed) at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 5949; and suspending the rules and passing H.R. 3857 and H.R. 5865.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

FISA AMENDMENTS ACT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the passage of the bill (H.R. 5949) to extend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 for five years, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 301, nays 118, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 569] YEAS—301

	.	D 11
Ackerman	Bachus	Berkley
Adams	Barber	Berman
Aderholt	Barletta	Biggert
Alexander	Barrow	Bilbray
Altmire	Bartlett	Bilirakis
Amodei	Barton (TX)	Bishop (GA)
Austria	Bass (NH)	Bishop (NY)
Baca	Benishek	Bishop (UT)
Bachmann	Berg	Black

Bonner Bono Mack Boren Boswell Boustany Brady (TX) Brooks Buchanan Bucshon Buerkle Burgess Burton (IN) Calvert Camp Campbell Canseco Cantor Capito Carnahan Carter Cassidy Castor (FL) Chahot Chaffetz Chandler Cicilline Clvburn Coble Coffman (CO) Cole Conaway Connolly (VA) Cooper Costa Cravaack Crawford Crenshaw Critz Cuellar Culberson Denham Dent Des Jarlais Deutch Diaz-Balart Dicks Dold Donnelly (IN) Dreier Duffy Duncan (SC) Ellmers Emerson Farenthold Fattah Fincher Fitzpatrick Flake Fleischmann Fleming Flores Forbes Fortenberry Foxx Franks (AZ) Frelinghuvsen Gallegly Garamendi Gardner Garrett Gerlach Gibbs Gingrey (GA) Gohmert Gonzalez Goodlatte Gosar Gowdy Granger Graves (GA) Graves (MO) Green, Al Green, Gene Griffin (AR) Griffith (VA) Grimm Guinta Guthrie Gutierrez Hall

Hartzler Hastings (WA) Hayworth Heck Heinrich Hensarling Herrera Beutler Higgins Himes Hinoiosa Hochul Holden Hover Huelskamp Huizenga (MI) Hultgren Hurt Issa Jenkins Johnson (OH) Johnson, Sam Jordan Kaptur Kellv King (IA) King (NY) Kingston Kinzinger (IL) Kissell Kline Labrador Lamborn Lance Landry Langevin Lankford Latham LaTourette Latta Levin Lewis (CA) Lipinski LoBiondo Loebsack Long Lowey Lucas Luetkemeyer Luián Lummis Lungren, Daniel E. Lynch Mack Manzullo Marchant Marino Matheson McCarthy (CA) McCarthy (NY) McCaul McHenry McIntvre McKeon McKinley McMorris Rodgers McNerney Meehan Mica Miller (FL) Miller (MI) Miller (NC) Miller, Gary Mulvaney Murphy (PA) Myrick Neugebauer Noem Nugent Nunes Nunnelee Olson Palazzo Paulsen Pearce Pelosi Pence

Peterson Petri Pitts Platts Poe (TX) Pompeo Posey Price (GA) Quayle Quigley Rahall Reed Rehberg Reichert Renacci Reyes Ribble Richmond Rigell Rivera Roby Roe (TN) Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rogers (MI) Rohrabacher Rokita Rooney Ros-Lehtinen Roskam Ross (AR) Ross (FL) Rothman (NJ) Royce Runyan Ruppersberger Ryan (OH) Scalise Schiff Schilling Schmidt Schock Schwartz Schweikert Scott (SC) Scott, Austin Scott, David Sensenbrenner Sessions Sewell Sherman Shimkus Shuler Shuster Simpson Sires Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Smith (WA) Southerland Stearns Stivers Stutzman Sullivan Terry Thompson (CA) Thompson (PA) Thornberry Tiberi Tipton Turner (NY) Turner (OH) Upton Walberg Walden Walsh (IL) Webster West Westmoreland Whitfield Wilson (SC) Wittman Wolf Womack Woodall Yarmuth Yoder Young (FL) Young (IN)

NAYS—118

Amash Blumenauer Andrews Bonamici Baldwin Brady (PA) Bass (CA) Braley (IA) Becerra Capps

Hanabusa

Capuano Carney Carson (IN) Chu Clarke (MI)