

That was interesting to me because, first of all, what this order is going after, supposedly, under section 215, trying to monitor terrorist activity, it only wanted calls by Americans. Whereas, if you are an American in the United States, you have constitutional rights, including the Fourth Amendment, that this certainly appears to violate. There is no allegation of probable cause a crime is committed, no allegation that Verizon or the records of the people being sought had committed a crime, the application apparently said "must have" because that is the way the order reads: We want everybody's records that Verizon has if they are protected by the Fourth Amendment, but we don't want anybody's records, foreign records, even though they are not protected by the Constitution and Fourth Amendment rights against unfair search and seizure.

That is really an interesting role reversal right here. You are protecting the people who have no protection and going after the people who are protected by the Fourth Amendment.

It has caused a lot of concerns about, well, what else does the FISA court rubber stamp? It seems kind of silly, but we have been told that section 215—that I have read from here—was reformed and that the NSA ended their program of gathering records. But the thing is, as long as there is a FISA court and as long as there is a section 215 that is even half as broad as it currently is, any of our law enforcement can go back into the FISA court and get a warrant rubber stamped, which is basically what happened, it appears, in the FISA orders regarding the Trump campaign.

The thing, as a former judge, that really grieves me most about the FISA court is that we have not had a FISA judge who had sufficient righteous indignation to demand Comey, Rosenstein, or McCabe—if he participated—any of those participants, to come in before them and show cause as to why they should not go to jail for committing a fraud upon the court, which it sure appears they did.

They were not truthful about the Russia hoax, about the so-called Russian dossier that a discredited, dishonest former MI6 agent in England put together based on representations by Russian agents, that he now admits they could have worked for Putin, I don't know. And that were being purchased, paid for, by the DNC and the Clinton campaign through Fusion GPS, which included Nellie Ohr, who is married to Bruce Ohr, who kept bringing material from them that had been purchased by the FBI to the DOJ.

This, more than anything else, causes me to think maybe we need to do away with the FISA court and go back to the way that things were, because we didn't have a FISA judge involved in this with enough morality, enough righteousness, and enough honesty, to recognize that a fraud against

their court was committed and to be offended by it.

If somebody came in and got a warrant from me and they did not provide me the true facts, and they knew their source could not be verified and they swore that this was verified, somebody would be going to jail. That is so dishonest. People in those kinds of positions that we trust with so much power, they need to be honest, and especially before a judge.

But, apparently, we have one or more FISA judges who are not offended to be lied to. Maybe it is because they saw it was going for a good cause to try to stop the Donald Trump campaign or get him thrown out as President, that is a worthy cause. Even though it was a dishonest application affidavit and warrant, that is okay with the FISA judge.

I would really like to have the FISA judges come before our committee and testify about their lack of morality, their lack of integrity, and their not caring that people would come in and submit lies and verify something they knew, and intentionally deceived about, being unverifiable.

We have some work to do. I am very grateful to Congresswoman ZOE LORGEN. I believe she was sincere today in a hearing when she looked down the dais at me and my Republican friends and said, we know there are reforms that need to be made, we know that there are amendments that need to occur regarding the system, and we look forward to working with our friends on the other side of the aisle.

I hope that is true because this little experiment in a constitutional Democratic Republic is in jeopardy. I know people want to talk about climate change, but 12 years from now when we are told the world may end if we don't do something about climate change, this little constitutional Democratic Republic will have ceased to be based on the Constitution, which has already set a record for being the longest basis for a country in the history of the world. So we have work to do, and I hope that we can do it in a bipartisan manner.

Even if you read in the Bible about King David, what you learn is that even the finest people in the world, if they are not held accountable, if there is not some accountability, can do some really egregious things. That is our obligation here in Congress. Let's have some accountability.

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

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 39 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARSON of Indiana) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 19, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2170. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's proposed rule — Implementation of the Current Expected Credit Losses Methodology for Allowances, Related Adjustments to the Tier 1/ Tier 2 Capital Rule, and Conforming Amendments (RIN: 3052-AD36) received September 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2171. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Rear Admiral William F. Moran, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2172. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the Bank's statement with respect to transactions involving exports to Mozambique, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 2 (as added by Public Law 102-266, Sec. 102); (106 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2173. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 2018 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 299b-2(b)(2); Public Law 106-129, Sec. 2(a); (113 Stat. 1658); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2174. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementing Kari's Law and Section 506 of RAY BAUM'S Act [PS Docket No.: 18-261]; Inquiry Concerning 911 Access, Routing, and Location in Enterprise Communications Systems [PS Docket No.: 17-239]; Amending the Definition of Interconnected VoIP Service in Section 9.3 of the Commission's Rules [GN Docket No.: 11-117] received September 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2175. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting notification that all state, territory Governors, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia, received letters outlining their individual REAL ID program implementation status and offering guidance to help ensure a smooth transition to full REAL ID enforcement. A copy of that letter is attached, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1778(b); Public Law 109-13,