

Nice. Real nice.

Page 18 is another sense of Congress: “The United States sanctions on Iran for terrorism, human rights abuses, and ballistic missiles will remain in place” under an agreement.

Of course, that is unless the President wants to ignore this like he has been ignoring the sanctions already; but you can’t forget that language on page 8. By golly, if he vetoes a bill, disapproving and if he can’t lift sanctions, he has got to quit doing that illegal stuff for 10 full days.

Now, it does say at the bottom of page 18: “The President should determine the agreement in no way compromises the commitment of the United States to Israel’s security.” It says he “should” do that, but it doesn’t say he “shall” or he “must.”

The good news is on page 19: Expedited Consideration of Legislation. “In the event,” as it says here, “the President does not submit a certification with all of the information that is required,” like he has ignored on lots of other things we have requested or at least the executive branch has, then we are going to introduce legislation—it says right here—“within 60 calendar days” of his not following the law.

It is going to go quickly to the House floor and the Senate floor. That is on page 21. We are going to get it to the floor quickly.

Page 22: “Qualifying legislation shall be considered as read.”

So we are going to get here quickly, and we are going to waive points of order against whatever legislation it might be. It may be that, if we really get our spines stiffened and we pass legislation that extends that 10-day period where he can’t lift sanctions like he has been doing, maybe we will extend that to 20 days and really show him that he can’t mess with Congress.

Yes, for the liberals who might someday read the transcript of this, Mr. Speaker, I am being sarcastic. Liberals have trouble understanding sarcasm sometimes, but this is a very, very deadly serious issue.

Iran has shown they can’t be trusted about anything. The Ayatollah cannot be trusted. For heaven’s sake, Jimmy Carter decided the other Ayatollah—the first Ayatollah Khomeini—was a man of peace. He welcomed him for the first time in a century or so—well, not quite a century—to let a radical Islamist take over a country’s military, and as a result, Americans have died in the last 35 years, 36 years, and I am afraid more will.

It is ridiculous to play footsie with Iran. They only know one thing, and that is power. I read the statements by one of the Iranian military leaders who said they welcome war with America, and it clicked. I remember somebody in the Saddam Hussein regime saying the same thing and that, if we tried to do anything, it would be the mother of all wars. It was amazing because we moved faster and further than any military has ever moved in the history of the

world. Mistakes were made, absolutely, but the American military could put Iran in its place very quickly—and should—before they get nuclear weapons and hundreds or thousands or millions of people die.

There is one thing I want to mention, Mr. Speaker, before time runs out. We took up this week the USA FREEDOM Act. Actually, there are some very good things in here. Again, I just felt I have to read the bill. Sorry if that bothers some of my friends.

For example, one of the things that was heralded as a great accomplishment, we found out from Snowden that the FISA courts had just not really issued constitutional orders or warrants—no specificity—just an order saying, for example: Verizon, give the government every record on every caller you have in your records. Give it all to the government.

I would submit that is unconstitutional, and when we found out the FISA court did it, it was outrageous to me. That is not probable caution. That is not specificity. There are all kinds of problems there, and this bill was going to try to address that.

On page 35, one of the things that was heralded was—and it is a good idea—to create amicus curiae, which is a group of lawyers who will represent those people who have records that are being sought even though those people don’t know that their records are being sought.

It says in title IV, section 401, that the judges shall designate not fewer than five individuals to be eligible to serve as amicus curiae—or friends of the court—to represent those interests.

The trouble is—it says down here at the bottom of page 35—that the court shall appoint these lawyers and individuals who serve as amicus curiae to assist in any application if, in the opinion of the court, the government is presenting a novel or a significant interpretation of the law.

That means they are not going to be there to protect the civil rights of people whose records are being obtained, as they were under the FISA orders previously, unconstitutionally, because the court can just decide, no, this is not a novel interpretation, so we are not going to take it up. Then, even if it is a novel or a significant interpretation, it says: “unless the court issues a written finding that such appropriation is not appropriate.”

If you just look over at page 40, it tells you the government can discuss on an ex parte basis—that is without the other side’s being present—to the court. So they can tell the court we don’t want the amicus curiae here on this issue. That is just one of so many major, major loopholes.

We found out in the summer of 2007 there were perhaps 3,000 cases with the national security letters—the IG determined this—where FBI agents just sent out national security letters, demanding records. There was no case; there was no probable cause; and it was a

crime if the people from whom the records were sought revealed that to friends.

We thought that would be tightened up a little bit. It still says in here that the only people who can authorize what basically is a warrant is the FBI Director himself or herself, or he can designate his deputy, but nobody lower than that other than any special agent in charge anywhere in the country, which was the problem that we ran into in 2007 with all of the abuses.

There is still a lot of reason not to feel comfortable that people’s rights are going to be protected in the FISA courts. I am not comfortable with the FISA courts anymore, but, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time to point this out.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 665. An act to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty, is missing in connection with the officer’s official duties, or an imminent and credible threat that an individual intends to cause the serious injury or death of a law enforcement officer is received, and for other purposes.

S. 112. An act to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to improve the Act.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o’clock p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 15, 2015, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1469. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau’s final rule—Homeownership Counseling Organizations Lists and High-Cost Mortgage Counseling Interpretive Rule (RIN: 3170-AA52) received April 23, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1470. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting the report on the authorization and construction of the Jacksonville Harbor Project in Duval County, Florida, for the purpose of deep draft navigation, pursuant to Public Law 113-121, Sec. 7002(1)(8); (H.