

NOT VOTING—7

Blackburn	Manchin	Warnock
Capito	Schmitt	
Cortez Masto	Vance	

The amendment (No. 1840) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the bill is considered read a third time.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be up to 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in the nick of time, bipartisanship has prevailed here in the Senate. We are reauthorizing FISA right before it expires at midnight—20 minutes before midnight, as the time is now. This bill now goes to the President's desk.

All day long, we persisted and persisted and persisted in trying to reach a breakthrough. In the end, we have succeeded, and we are getting FISA done. Democrats and Republicans came together and did the right thing for our country's safety. It wasn't easy. People had many different views. But we all know one thing: Letting FISA expire would be dangerous. It is an important part of our national security to stop acts of terror, drug trafficking, and violent extremism.

Thank you to all of my Senate colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their good work in getting this done.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Now, for the information of the Senate, after this vote, we will have no further votes this evening. We are working on an agreement for consideration of the supplemental. Without an agreement, we will vote on laying down the supplemental as soon as we receive it from the House tomorrow. But we are working on the agreement now.

MARK WARNER has done a great job here as chairman of the Intelligence Committee, and I yield to him for 30 seconds.

Mr. WARNER. I thank Senator SCHUMER.

I just want to say I know these issues are tough. I appreciate all of the members of the Intelligence Committee, particularly Senator RUBIO.

For the areas that still need improvement, we commit to work with you to make this incredibly important tool more efficiently and effectively overseen as well.

I urge adoption of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

VOTE ON H.R. 7888

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 150 Leg.]

YEAS—60

Barrasso	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Grassley	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hassan	Risch
Boozman	Heinrich	Romney
Britt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cardin	Kaine	Rubio
Carper	Kelly	Schatz
Casey	Kennedy	Schumer
Cassidy	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cooms	Lankford	Smith
Cornyn	Lujan	Stabenow
Cotton	McConnell	Sullivan
Crapo	Moran	Thune
Duckworth	Mullin	Tillis
Ernst	Murkowski	Warner
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Fischer	Padilla	Wicker
Gillibrand	Peters	Young

NAYS—34

Baldwin	Hawley	Paul
Blackburn	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Hoeven	Scott (FL)
Braun	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Brown	Lee	Tester
Butler	Lummis	Tuberville
Cantwell	Markey	Van Hollen
Cramer	Marshall	Warren
Cruz	Menendez	Welch
Daines	Merkley	Wyden
Durbin	Murphy	
Hagerty	Murray	

NOT VOTING—6

Capito	Manchin	Vance
Cortez Masto	Schmitt	Warnock

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 60, the nays are 34.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the passage of this bill, the bill is passed.

The bill (H.R. 7888) was passed.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Virginia be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from April 20, 2024, through April 21, 2024.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECURING GROWTH AND ROBUST LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN AVIATION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 211, H.R. 3935.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 211, H.R. 3935, a bill to amend title 49, United

States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

PREVENTING CHILD TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3687 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3687) to direct the Office for Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice to implement anti-trafficking recommendations of the Government Accountability Office.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3687) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3687

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Child Trafficking Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the term “anti-trafficking recommendations” means the recommendations set forth in the report of the Government Accountability Office entitled “Child Trafficking: Addressing Challenges to Public Awareness and Survivor Support”, which was published on December 11, 2023.

SEC. 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Office for Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice, in coordination with the Office on Trafficking in Persons of the Administration for Children and Families, shall implement the anti-trafficking recommendations.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Office for Victims of Crime implements the anti-trafficking recommendations pursuant to subsection (a), the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that explicitly describes the steps taken by the Office to complete such implementation.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY STABILIZATION ACT OF 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3998 and the

Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3998) to provide for the permanent appointment of certain temporary district judgeships.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3998) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3998

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Judiciary Stabilization Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS IN THE DISTRICT COURTS.

(a) EXISTING JUDGESHIPS.—The existing judgeships for the district of Hawaii, the district of Kansas, and the eastern district of Missouri authorized by section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) and the existing judgeships for the northern district of Alabama, the district of Arizona, the central district of California, the southern district of Florida, the district of New Mexico, the western district of North Carolina, and the eastern district of Texas authorized by section 312(c) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107–273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) shall, as of the effective date of this Act, be authorized under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, and the incumbents in those offices shall hold the office under section 133 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

(b) TABLES.—In order that the table contained in section 133 of title 28, United States Code, will, with respect to each judicial district, reflect the changes in the total number of permanent district judgeships authorized as a result of subsection (a) of this section, such table is amended—

(1) by striking the items relating to Alabama and inserting the following:

“Alabama:	
Northern	8
Middle	3
Southern	3”;

(2) by striking the item relating to Arizona and inserting the following:

“Arizona	13”;
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(3) by striking the items relating to California and inserting the following:

“California:	
Northern	14
Eastern	6
Central	28
Southern	13”;

(4) by striking the items relating to Florida and inserting the following:

“Florida:	
Northern	4
Middle	15
Southern	18”;

(5) by striking the item relating to Hawaii and inserting the following:

“Hawaii	4”;
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(6) by striking the item relating to Kansas and inserting the following:

“Kansas	6”;
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(7) by striking the items relating to Missouri and inserting the following:

“Missouri:	
Eastern	7
Western	5
Eastern and Western	2”;

(8) by striking the item relating to New Mexico and inserting the following:

“New Mexico	7”;
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(9) by striking the items relating to North Carolina and inserting the following:

“North Carolina:	
Eastern	4
Middle	4
Western	5”;

(10) by striking the items relating to Texas and inserting the following:

“Texas:	
Northern	12
Southern	19
Eastern	8
Western	13”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate Resolutions: S. Res. 657, S. Res. 658, S. Res. 659.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to. (The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 114–196, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission. Member of the Senate: The Honorable Lisa Murkowski of Alaska.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

FISA

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, our intelligence community relies on a range of tools to protect Americans from threats originating from abroad. One of them is section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act—FISA—which is used to gather information related to foreign individuals located outside of the United States and has produced valuable information to help uncover terrorist plots and thwart attacks. I strongly support maintaining that important capability. At the same time, I have long been concerned that, without adequate safeguards, section 702 can be abused in a way that violates Americans’ Fourth Amendment rights and unnecessarily intrudes on their privacy, including for “backdoor” searches. That is why I have long pushed for guardrails to prevent governmental overreach and abuse.

Despite the fact that surveillance under this section is supposed to be limited to certain foreign nationals abroad, a FISA Court opinion released in July 2023 stated that the FBI conducted approximately 40,000–50,000 warrantless “backdoor” search queries of section 702 communications data targeting U.S. persons per quarter in 2022. Moreover, over the course of 2022, government data shows that the FBI’s rate of compliance with the FISA Court-approved querying standard has risen to approximately 98 percent, which means the rate of violations is 2 percent. While that may sound like an impressive compliance rate, it still amounts to 4,000 violations each year.

I acknowledge and appreciate that the bill before us includes some reforms to strengthen privacy protections for Americans. It codifies newly implemented internal practices that the FBI has adopted to address many of the abuses that have arisen. However, I believe that those protections can and should be further strengthened. The major issue involves those occasions in which the FBI or other U.S. Government Agencies determine that a foreign target is communicating with an American citizen. The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board—PCLOB—found that the majority of the FBI’s U.S. person queries of section 702 information that are conducted yield little or no results. In 2022, the PCLOB found that the FBI accessed content following U.S. person queries only 1.58 percent of the time. In these few cases, the question arises as to whether and under what circumstances the U.S. Government should be able to review the contents of the communication of an American citizen. Senator DURBIN offered an amendment, which I supported, to require the FBI to obtain a warrant prior to viewing the content of