

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 3, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 560]

YEAS—417

Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Gibson
Amash	Conaway	Gingrey (GA)
Amodi	Connolly	Gohmert
Andrews	Conyers	Goodlatte
Bachmann	Cook	Gosar
Bachus	Cooper	Gowdy
Barber	Costa	Granger
Barletta	Cotton	Graves (GA)
Barr	Courtney	Graves (MO)
Barrow (GA)	Cramer	Grayson
Barton	Crawford	Green, Al
Bass	Crenshaw	Green, Gene
Beatty	Crowley	Griffin (AR)
Becerra	Cuellar	Griffith (VA)
Benishek	Culberson	Grijalva
Bentivolio	Cummings	Grimm
Bera (CA)	Daines	Guthrie
Bilirakis	Davis (CA)	Gutiérrez
Bishop (GA)	Davis, Rodney	Hahn
Bishop (NY)	DeFazio	Hall
Bishop (UT)	DeGette	Hanabusa
Black	Delaney	Hanna
Blackburn	DeLauro	Harper
Blumenauer	DelBene	Harris
Bonamici	Denham	Hartzler
Boustany	Dent	Hastings (FL)
Brady (PA)	DeSantis	Hastings (WA)
Brady (TX)	DesJarlais	Heck (NV)
Braley (IA)	Deutch	Heck (WA)
Bridenstine	Diaz-Balart	Hensarling
Brooks (AL)	Dingell	Higgins
Brooks (IN)	Doggett	Himes
Broun (GA)	Doyle	Hinojosa
Brown (FL)	Duffy	Holding
Brownley (CA)	Duncan (SC)	Holt
Buchanan	Duncan (TN)	Honda
Bueshon	Edwards	Horsford
Burgess	Ellison	Hoyer
Bustos	Ellmers	Hudson
Butterfield	Engel	Huelskamp
Calvert	Enyart	Huffman
Camp	Eshoo	Huizenga (MI)
Cantor	Esty	Hultgren
Capito	Farenthold	Hunter
Capps	Farr	Hurt
Capuano	Fattah	Israel
Cárdenas	Fitzpatrick	Issa
Carney	Fleischmann	Jackson Lee
Carson (IN)	Fleming	Jeffries
Carter	Flores	Jenkins
Cartwright	Forbes	Johnson (GA)
Cassidy	Fortenberry	Johnson (OH)
Castro (TX)	Foster	Johnson, E. B.
Chabot	Fox	Johnson, Sam
Chaffetz	Frankel (FL)	Jordan
Chu	Franks (AZ)	Joyce
Cicilline	Frelinghuysen	Kaptur
Clarke	Fudge	Keating
Clay	Gabbard	Kelly (IL)
Cleaver	Gallego	Kelly (PA)
Clyburn	Garamendi	Kennedy
Coble	Garcia	Kildee
Coffman	Gardner	Kilmer
Cohen	Garrett	Kind
Cole	Gerlach	King (IA)
Collins (GA)	Gibbs	King (NY)

Kingston	Negrete McLeod	Scott (VA)
Kinzinger (IL)	Neugebauer	Scott, Austin
Kirkpatrick	Noem	Scott, David
Kline	Nolan	Serrano
Kuster	Nunes	Sessions
Labrador	Nunnelee	Sewell (AL)
LaMalfa	O'Rourke	Shea-Porter
Lamborn	Olson	Sherman
Lance	Owens	Shimkus
Langevin	Palazzo	Shuster
Lankford	Pallone	Simpson
Larsen (WA)	Pascrell	Sinema
Larson (CT)	Pastor (AZ)	Sires
Latham	Paulsen	Slaughter
Latta	Payne	Smith (MO)
Lee (CA)	Pearce	Smith (NE)
Levin	Pelosi	Smith (NJ)
Lewis	Perlmutter	Smith (TX)
Lipinski	Perry	Smith (WA)
LoBiondo	Peters (CA)	Southerland
Loeb	Peters (MI)	Speier
Loeb	Petri	Stewart
Lofgren	Pingree (ME)	Stivers
Long	Pittenger	Stockman
Lowenthal	Pitts	Stutzman
Lowe	Pocan	Swalwell (CA)
Lucas	Poe (TX)	Takano
Luetkemeyer	Polis	Terry
Lujan Grisham	Pompeo	Thompson (CA)
(NM)	Posey	Thompson (MS)
Lujan, Ben Ray	Price (GA)	Thompson (PA)
(NM)	Price (NC)	Thornberry
Lummis	Quigley	Tiberi
Lynch	Radel	Tierney
Maffei	Rahall	Tipton
Maloney	Rangel	Titus
Carolyn	Reed	Tonko
Maloney, Sean	Reichert	Tsongas
Marchant	Renacci	Turner
Marino	Ribble	Upton
Masse	Rice (SC)	Valadao
Matheson	Richmond	Van Hollen
Matsui	Rigell	Vargas
McCarthy (CA)	Roby	Veasey
McCaul	Roe (TN)	Vela
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Velázquez
McCollum	Rogers (KY)	Visclosky
McDermott	Rogers (MI)	Wagner
McGovern	Rohrabacher	Walberg
McHenry	Rokita	Walden
McIntyre	Rooney	Walorski
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Walz
McKinley	Roskam	Wasserman
McMorris	Ross	Schultz
Hall	Rothfus	Waters
Hanabusa	Royce	Watt
Hanna	Ruiz	Waxman
Harper	Runyan	Weber (TX)
Harris	Ruppersberger	Webster (FL)
Hartzler	Ryan (OH)	Welch
Hastings (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Wenstrup
Hastings (WA)	Salmon	Westmoreland
Heck (NV)	Sánchez, Linda	Whitfield
Heck (WA)	T.	Williams
Heck (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Wilson (FL)
Hensarling	Sanford	Wilson (SC)
Higgins	Sarbanes	Wittman
Himes	Scalise	Wolf
Hinojosa	Schakowsky	Womack
Holding	Schiff	Woodall
Holt	Schneider	Yarmuth
Honda	Schock	Yoder
Horsford	Schrader	Yoho
Hoyer	Schwartz	Young (AK)
Hudson	Schweikert	Young (IN)
Huelskamp		
Huffman		
Huizenga (MI)		
Hultgren		

NAYS—3

Jones	Peterson	Sensenbrenner
Campbell	Fincher	Roybal-Allard
Castor (FL)	Herrera Beutler	Rush
Davis, Danny	McCarthy (NY)	
Duckworth	Nugent	

NOT VOTING—10

□ 1822

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on

agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the majority leader, Mr. CANTOR, for the purpose of informing us of the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by close of business Friday. In addition, the House will consider two bipartisan bills from the Financial Services Committee: H.R. 992, the Swaps Regulatory Improvement Act, authored by Representative RANDY HULTGREN; and H.R. 2374, the Retail Investor Protection Act, sponsored by Representative ANN WAGNER.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman, and I appreciate that information.

I would simply observe, Mr. Speaker, and then I will have a couple of questions of the majority leader, but last week we did something that was, I think, critically important, and we did it in a bipartisan fashion: we made sure that the government was open, and we made sure that America pays its bills.

Today, in an overwhelming bipartisan fashion, we passed the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, which will, as I heard the majority leader saying and I said as well, be helpful in growing our economy, growing jobs, and investing in America's growth.

I would simply observe that there are other things, Mr. Speaker, that I think we can act on in a bipartisan fashion as well and be successful in seeing enacted, which would make a real difference on behalf of our country.

I would therefore, Mr. Speaker, ask the majority leader whether or not there is any thought about bringing to the floor before the end of the year the immigration bill, and I will yield to my friend for the purpose of a response.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and would respond by saying that I think the gentleman knows that both the Speaker and I have said that we are not going to consider the Senate bill because we object to the Senate bill, although we

do want to make some progress in reforming our broken immigration system, and there are plenty of bipartisan efforts underway and in discussion between Members on both sides of the aisle to try and address what is broken about our immigration system. The committees are still working on this issue, and I expect us to move forward this year in trying to address reform and what is broken about our system.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that information, Mr. Speaker, and I would say of course the Senate has passed a bill in an overwhelming bipartisan fashion, an immigration bill, and if in fact we bring an immigration bill to the floor, whether I vote for it or not, and we move that bill through the House, that will give us an opportunity to do what my Republican friends, Mr. Speaker, have been talking about—negotiating, sitting down, talking, going to conference. I think that will be a step forward.

We are on this side of the aisle very, very strongly in favor of moving immigration reform. We are obviously hopeful that the budget conference that has been convened will reach an agreement, frankly, before Thanksgiving so we will not again have to address on a crisis basis either the keeping of government open and funding of government for the balance of the fiscal year, but also ensuring that we do not have another time when we come very close to not approving the payment of our bills by what ought to be the most creditworthy nation on Earth, and I think it is the most creditworthy nation on Earth, so I am pleased to hear that information.

Mr. Speaker, let me ask the majority leader whether or not he has any information which might lead us to having some confidence that we might have progress on the conference on the farm bill.

I yield to my friend, the majority leader.

□ 1830

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As the gentleman knows, the conference committee has been appointed, it is meeting, and we anticipate a productive discussion on the farm bill and the reforms that the House voted on in all parts of the bill. We hopefully look forward to resolution on the differences between the Senate so that we can produce yet another bill that can be signed into law.

I would just underscore the fact, Mr. Speaker, that talks and negotiations are, yes, the way to go about trying to accomplish more for the American people. Along those lines, it is about trying to focus on the things and the beliefs that we have in common and not allowing those things that we disagree on to get in the way. If that spirit of negotiation is adopted by both sides, I believe there could be progress on the farm bill as well as other issues.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. CANTOR and I are in absolute agreement. If both sides take that attitude, then we can make some progress. Hopefully, that will be the case.

Mr. Speaker, the majority leader has said, I said, HAL ROGERS of the Appropriations Committee has said, and others have said that the sequester will not work, that the sequester will, in fact, undermine the ability of America to invest in its growth and its opportunities and its ability to compete globally so that we can create jobs here in America. The majority leader has made an observation, Mr. Speaker, that he didn't think the sequester was the way to go. I share that view, and I share very strongly the view of Mr. ROGERS that, in fact, the sequester could not be implemented in a way that was consistent with the interests of our country.

I want to ask the majority leader, Mr. Speaker, focusing on what we can agree on and not what we disagree on, whether or not he shares my view that one of the conference's objectives should be replacing the sequester with a formula that gets us to a place where we are bringing down our expenditures and at the same time making sure that we protect the mandatory expenditures that Mr. RYAN talks about and others talk about to make sure that our most vulnerable in America are protected and that we do so, frankly, before Thanksgiving, Mr. Speaker.

I am urging the majority leader to hopefully take that course so that we do not once again confront a crisis prior to Christmas when we are scheduled to adjourn for the Christmas and Hanukkah holidays, but also to preclude coming into the first of January with a deadline confronting us and disrupting the confidence of our people and, frankly, the people around the world.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I agree with the gentleman that it is desirable. I look at it as a priority that we allow for the appropriations process to begin again, but that will require us to arrive at an agreement on what that top line number is, as the gentleman knows as a former appropriator.

We have said and maintained all along on the majority side of the aisle that the sequester is not the best way to go about achieving spending reductions, and I have said continuously that we would like to exchange for sequester mandatory savings and put that into law in exchange for the sequester. There are items in the President's budget that we agree on as well. That goes to my point, Mr. Speaker, of working and focusing on things that we have in common, things that we believe in common, and leaving aside those things that we disagree on.

The main item that we disagree on in these discussions has been higher taxes. The Republicans and the majority in the House do not believe we

ought to raise taxes, and we will not go about raising taxes in exchange for sequester relief. What we want to do instead is to allow for sequester relief and put into law mandatory savings that, in the long run, will exceed the kind of spending reductions that are in the sequester. They are smarter reductions. They make more sense and will allow us to provide, as the gentleman said, for the needs of those who are most wanting in our society. It will also allow for the defense of our country and will put us on to a path of fiscal stability.

Mr. Speaker, it takes us focusing and limiting our discussions to those things we have in common. I believe that is the best way forward.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, we have two bills: the Senate bill, which was passed some 6 months ago, and the House bill, which was passed about 6 months ago. We have been hoping to go to conference during those past 6 months. That hasn't happened. We are now going to conference. That is a positive step forward. My belief is that the conference will discuss both the Senate bill and its priorities and the House bill and its priorities, and we will come to a resolution, hopefully, on a compromise so that we can get from where we are to where we need to be.

I am not going to get into a debate at this point in time. At some point in time that will be appropriate with the gentleman. We seem to hoe this road a lot, but the fact of the matter is we ought to look at those who have made recommendations, worked on this to figure out how we can get from where we are to where we need to be.

Without going further into the specifics, as we talk about next week, let me ask the gentleman if he can give our Members some view of his thoughts on scheduling and subject matters for consideration for the balance of the year. I know we talked about a couple of items, and I know Members are interested in what their planning should be for the balance of the year, which is coming up pretty soon.

I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As we just discussed, we expect there to be a farm bill conference report that we will consider here in the House. We will also look to consider items dealing with our domestic energy supply and the ability for us to maximize the indigenous assets and resources we have here to increase our competitiveness as a country for investment, for job opportunity, and to increase the standard of living for all of working middle class Americans as well as all Americans.

I would also say to the gentleman that if the Senate acts in time, we look forward to a conference report on the National Defense Authorization Act as well as various provisions that expire at the end of the year. Obviously, we have SGR and other things that will

expire that we will have to take time to deal with.

Obviously, we maintain our focus on the rollout of ObamaCare, Mr. Speaker, and our committees will be hard at work trying to understand exactly what is going on with the sign-up on these exchanges and to once again assert that it is only fair that all Americans are treated equally and fairly under this law, as is expected under every other law.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

He is going to find out, I am sure, over the next few weeks the overwhelming interest that Americans are displaying in getting health care opportunities and access to an affordable, quality health care.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House of January 3, 2013, regarding morning-hour debate not apply tomorrow, and when the House adjourns on Thursday, October 24, 2013, it adjourn to meet on Monday, October 28, 2013, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE of South Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

(Mr. WAXMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a member of the Safe Climate Caucus to address the important issue of climate change.

EPA reported some good news today: carbon pollution from power plants has dropped 10 percent from 2010 to 2012. Some of this drop was due to fuel switching from coal to natural gas, which is less polluting; some was due to increased energy efficiency; and some was due to growth in clean, renewable sources of electricity like wind and solar.

Our challenge is to continue these reductions. Market forces alone will not be enough. The Energy Department says that carbon pollution has crept up this year as coal prices fell and usage increased. That is why we need the new regulations proposed by EPA to limit carbon pollution from new power plants, and that is why we need limits on pollution from existing power plants.

The history of the Clean Air Act has shown us we can have both a strong economy and clean air. Our health, our environment, and our economic prosperity depend on developing the clean energy technologies of the future.

IN TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN MAJOR OWENS

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to our former colleague, Congressman Major Owens of Brooklyn, New York.

Major and I were elected in the class of 1998 and had the joy of serving together for several decades. He was a fighter for learning and perhaps the first librarian ever elected to the Congress of the United States. He came from Brooklyn, far from where I lived, but his predecessor, Shirley Chisholm, was the only Member of Congress that in our first campaign came to campaign for me. I shall never forget that.

Major was a social critic, and he was a voice from a Brooklyn that I only imagined as a child with the Brooklyn Dodgers. With the old Ebbets Field torn down, the Dodgers moved to Los Angeles, and baseball changed forever from a human institution where the players came from that region to an enterprise where they were traded like chattel.

Major understood the difference, and the work that he did here, whether it was fighting for learning, fighting for libraries, fighting for jobs in America, for the training of workers, he handled in a very measured way. He had a poetic sense about him when he came to the floor many times in the evening and delivered some of his handwritten lines. Through his work both in Brooklyn and for our country, he helped to build a better America, and he left us a better place for his service.

I wish to extend to his family and to his former constituents the deep sympathy of the people of Ohio. He was an honest man and an honorable man, and it was a great privilege to serve with him those many years which seem just like yesterday.

MANAGING THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

(Mr. AL GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I had the preeminent privilege of talking to the Honorable Barney Frank just recently, the former chairperson of the Financial Services Committee. He called to my attention a speech made by the Honorable MAXINE WATERS, who is now the ranking member of the committee.

This speech was a keynote speech at the launch of the Global Financial Governance and Impact Report. This is a very insightful message accorded by the Honorable MAXINE WATERS. It is, in fact, a critique of the World Bank, the IMF. She goes into the global sovereign debt restructuring issue, and she talks also about the problem of growing inequality.

I would invite anyone who is interested in learning more about what I call the "Waters Worldview," to peruse this document.

Chairman Frank was eminently correct when he suggested that this might become a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I will place it in the RECORD tonight.

CONG. MAXINE WATERS KEYNOTE SPEECH AT THE LAUNCH OF THE "GLOBAL FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE AND IMPACT REPORT" BY THE NEW RULES FOR GLOBAL FINANCIAL COALITION

INTRODUCTION

I'm very honored to be invited here today by the New Rules for Global Finance coalition to talk about governance of the international economy and the role of the world's major economic institutions in helping to shape and manage the global financial system.

First, I'd like to say that I very much welcome this report by the New Rules coalition and the contribution it makes in calling attention to one of the most challenging issues we face today—how do we manage the global economy and how do we make our existing international institutions more effective in helping to preserve global stability and promote sustainable growth in a way that is broadly shared?

In a world of sovereign states, the underlying challenge to effective global economic governance originates from the absence of a single global entity responsible for overseeing the system and establishing the rules necessary for its operation.

The core infrastructure of the global economy will need to be based—in my view—on effective national rules coupled with increased international cooperation among nations, both through informal channels and through established multilateral institutions.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

Given the importance of our global economic institutions in these efforts—and the fact that these institutions have no system of direct democratic accountability—it is all the more important that there be confidence in their governance—and that they be transparent and accountable.

Particular attention should be paid to the effectiveness of their policies and the impact they have on developing countries.

Any examination of these institutions should first acknowledge how much progress they've made in many areas over the past 20 years—in large part due to pressure from civil society and individual governments. This is particularly the case with regard to the Bretton Woods institutions. Whatever deficiencies people might identify or perceive, one thing the international financial institutions cannot be accused of is being indifferent to pressure or impervious to change.

Having said that, I believe the first set of governance reforms we need at the Bretton Woods institutions is a more effective voice for developing countries. These countries now represent a much larger proportion of world economic activity than when the World Bank and the IMF were created in 1944.

Voice and representation reforms are imperative in order to re-establish the credibility of the Bank and the Fund as truly international institutions contributing to growth with equity and stability for all countries.

WORLD BANK

I believe it is very much in our interest that the World Bank—as the world's premier