

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 33 (On Passage related to H.R. 1927), had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on January 8, 2016, I was not present for rollcall votes 23 through 33. If I had been present for these votes, I would have voted: "aye" on rollcall vote 23, "aye" on rollcall vote 24, "aye" on rollcall vote 25, "aye" on rollcall vote 26, "aye" on rollcall vote 27, "aye" on rollcall vote 28, "aye" on rollcall vote 29, "aye" on rollcall vote 30, "aye" on rollcall vote 31, "aye" on rollcall vote 32, and "nay" on rollcall vote 33.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on Friday, January 8, 2016. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: "no" on rollcall No. 23 (Cohen Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 24 (Conyers Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 25 (Deutch Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 26 (Moore Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 27 (Moore Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 28 (Waters Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 29 (Johnson Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 30 (Jackson Lee Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 31 (Nadler Amendment); "no" on rollcall No. 32 (Democrat Motion to Recommit); "yes" on rollcall No. 33 (Passage of H.R. 1927).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on the following rollcall votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: on rollcall vote 2, Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 3762, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 3, H. Res. 579—Rule providing for consideration of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 3762, Restoring Americans' Healthcare Freedom Reconciliation Act of 2015, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 4, Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of both H.R. 1155 and H.R. 712, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 5, H. Res. 580—Rule providing for consideration of both H.R. 1155—SCRUB Act of 2015 and H.R. 712—Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 6, Motion to Concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 3762—Restoring Americans' Healthcare Freedom Reconciliation Act of 2015, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 7, Rep. Johnson (GA) Amendment 2 to H.R. 712, Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 8, Reps. Cummings/Connolly Amendment to H.R. 712, Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 9, Rep. Lynch Amendment to H.R. 712, Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 10, Reps. Johnson (GA)/Jackson-Lee Amendment 6 to H.R. 712, Sun-

shine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 11, Democratic Motion to Recommit, H.R. 712, Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 12, Final Passage of H.R. 712, Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2015, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 13, Rep. Johnson (GA) Amendment to H.R. 1155, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 14, Reps. Cummings/Connolly Amendment to H.R. 1155, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 15, Rep. Cicilline Amendment, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 16, Rep. DeBene Amendment, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 17, Rep. Cicilline Amendment, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 18, Rep. Pocan Amendment, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 19, Democratic Motion to Recommit, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 20, Final Passage of H.R. 1155, Searching for and Cutting Regulations that are Unnecessarily Burdensome Act of 2015, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 21, Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 22, H. Res. 581, Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote 23, Rep. Cohen Amendment, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 24, Rep. Conyers Amendment, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 25, Rep. Deutch Amendment, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 26, Rep. Moore Amendment 5, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 27, Rep. Moore Amendment 6, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 28, Rep. Waters Amendment, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 29, Rep. Johnson (GA) Amendment, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 30, Rep. Jackson-Lee Amendment, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 31, Rep. Nadler, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 32, Democratic Motion to Recommit, H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote 33, Final Passage of H.R. 1927, Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2015, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed votes on January 6, 2016, January 7, 2016, and January 8, 2016. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 2, "no" on vote 3, "no" on vote 4, "no" on vote 5, "no" on vote 6, "yes" on vote 7, "yes" on vote 8, "yes" on vote 9, "yes" on vote 10, "yes" on vote 11, "no" on vote 12, "yes" on vote 13, "yes" on vote 14, "yes" on vote 15, "yes" on vote 16, "yes" on vote 17, "yes" on vote 18, "yes" on vote 19, "no" on vote 20, "no" on vote 21, "no" on vote 22, "yes" on vote 23, "yes" on vote 24, "yes" on vote 25, "yes" on vote 26, "yes" on vote 27, "yes" on vote 28, "yes" on vote 29, "yes" on vote 30, "yes" on vote 31, "yes" on vote 32, "no" on vote 33.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained so I missed rollcall vote No. 23 regarding "On Agreeing to the Cohen Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 24 regarding "On Agreeing to the Conyers Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 25 regarding "On Agreeing to the Deutch Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 26 regarding "On Agreeing to the Moore Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 27 regarding "On Agreeing to the Moore Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 28 regarding "On Agreeing to the Waters, Maxine Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 29 regarding "On Agreeing to the Johnson (GA) Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 30 regarding "On Agreeing to the Jackson Lee Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 31 regarding "On Agreeing to the Nadler Amendment". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 32 regarding "On Motion to Recommit with Instructions". Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

I missed rollcall vote No. 33 regarding "To amend title 28, United States Code, to improve fairness in class action litigation" (H.R. 1927). Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

RECONCILIATION ACT—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 114-91)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOLLY) laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 3762, which provides for reconciliation pursuant to section 2002 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, herein referred to as the Reconciliation Act. This legislation would not only repeal parts of the Affordable Care Act, but would reverse the significant progress we have made in improving health care in America. The Affordable Care Act includes a set of fairer rules and stronger consumer protections that have made health care coverage more affordable, more attainable, and more patient centered. And it is working. About 17.6 million Americans have gained health care coverage as the law's coverage provisions have taken effect. The Nation's uninsured rate now stands at its lowest level ever, and demand for Marketplace coverage during December 2015 was at an all-time high. Health care costs are lower than expected when the law was passed, and health care quality is higher—with improvements in patient safety saving an estimated 87,000 lives. Health care has changed for the better, setting this country on a smarter, stronger course.

The Reconciliation Act would reverse that course. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the legislation would increase the number of uninsured Americans by 22 million after 2017. The Council of Economic Advisers estimates that this reduction in health care coverage could mean, each year, more than 900,000 fewer people getting all their needed care, more than 1.2 million additional people having trouble paying other bills due to higher medical costs, and potentially more than 10,000 additional deaths. This legislation would cost millions of hard-working middle-class families the security of affordable health coverage they deserve. Reliable health care coverage would no longer be a right for everyone: it would return to being a privilege for a few.

The legislation's implications extend far beyond those who would become uninsured. For example, about 150 million Americans with employer-based insurance would be at risk of higher premiums and lower wages. And it would cause the cost of health coverage for people buying it on their own to skyrocket.

The Reconciliation Act would also effectively defund Planned Parenthood. Planned Parenthood uses both Federal and non-federal funds to provide a range of important preventive care and health services, including health screenings, vaccinations, and check-ups to millions of men and women who visit their health centers annually. Longstanding Federal policy already prohibits the use of Federal funds for abortions, except in cases of rape or incest or when the life of the woman would be endangered. By eliminating Federal Medicaid funding for a major provider of health care, H.R. 3762 would limit access to health care for men, women, and families across the Nation, and would disproportionately impact low-income individuals.

Republicans in the Congress have attempted to repeal or undermine the Affordable Care Act over 50 times. Rather than refighting old political battles by once again voting to repeal basic protections that provide security for the middle class, Members of Congress should be working together to grow the economy, strengthen middle-class families, and create new jobs. Because of the harm this bill would cause to the health and financial security of millions of Americans, it has earned my veto.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 8, 2016.

□ 1300

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the veto message and the bill will be printed as a House document.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I move to postpone consideration of the veto message to January 26, 2016.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, this is a simple motion which will postpone further consideration of the President's veto of the bill gutting ObamaCare and defunding Planned Parenthood. This short delay will ensure that the Members of the House and the American people will have the time to fully consider the President's veto and its implications.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the majority whip, for the purpose of giving us the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Members are advised that first votes of the week are expected at 6:30 p.m. on Monday.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and noon for legislative business.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. No votes are expected in the House on Thursday or Friday.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a number of suspensions next week, a complete list which will be announced at the close of business today.

I want to take a moment to highlight one of those bills. The North Korea Sanctions Enforcement Act by Chairman ED ROYCE is a critical bill, given

current events, which would prohibit North Korea's access to the hard currency and other prohibited goods that allow this oppressive regime to continue its destabilizing behavior.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a bill, H.R. 3662, the Iran Terror Finance Transparency Act, sponsored by Representative STEVE RUSSELL. This bill, Mr. Speaker, would block the President from offering sanctions relief to an individual or bank until certifying that the entity has not conducted any transactions with a terrorist organization.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, the House will consider two bills aimed at burdensome rules and regulations by this Obama administration. The first of those, Mr. Speaker, is a bill by Representative ALEX MOONEY, H.R. 1644, the STREAM Act, which is a critical piece of legislation to address the administration's stream protection rule. This is a rule which is designed to shut down all surface mining and a significant portion of underground mining, particularly in the Appalachian region. H.R. 1644 would save taxpayer dollars and protect American jobs.

The second is a joint resolution, S.J. Res. 22, calling for the disapproval of the Obama administration's regulatory overreach on the Waters of the United States. This resolution would express congressional disapproval of an unprecedented power grab that harms the traditional Federal-State partnership in implementing the Clean Water Act and would expand the scope of the EPA to puddles in the backyards of millions of Americans.

Those are the bills that I wanted to highlight and feature.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for the information. I know the majority leader is not here, but I observed, with some irony, how much argument for legislation was included in the scheduling announcement. I think that is not necessarily inappropriate—I will make that point—but I am sure the majority leader will remember that in the future.

I thank the gentleman for the information.

I want to say to him at the outset, we note and we took action on his motion to which we neither asked for a vote nor objected, but that we have delayed the consideration of the veto of the President of the United States, ensuring that the 22 million people that would be removed from health insurance, if the President had not vetoed that bill, will not go into effect.

I want to assure the majority whip, as the minority whip, that that bill will not go into effect whether we vote on it today or we vote for it on the 25th. There are more than sufficient votes on this side of the aisle to support and confirm the President's veto and to ensure that those 22 million people, as well as those who are benefiting