

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.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 252, noes 145, answered “present” 2, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 507]

AYES—252

Abraham	Eshoo	McClintock
Aderholt	Esty	McCollum
Allen	Farenthold	McHenry
Babin	Farr	McMorris
Barr	Fleischmann	Rodgers
Barton	Forbes	McNerney
Beatty	Fortenberry	McSally
Becerra	Foster	Meadows
Bera	Frankel (FL)	Meehan
Bilirakis	Franks (AZ)	Meeks
Bishop (MI)	Frelinghuysen	Meng
Bishop (UT)	Garamendi	Messer
Black	Garrett	Mica
Blackburn	Gibbs	Miller (FL)
Blum	Goodlatte	Miller (MI)
Blumenauer	Gosar	Moolenaar
Bonamici	Gowdy	Mooney (WV)
Boustany	Graham	Moore
Brady (TX)	Grayson	Moulton
Brat	Griffith	Mullin
Bridenstine	Guthrie	Murphy (PA)
Brooks (AL)	Hahn	Napolitano
Brooks (IN)	Hardy	Neugebauer
Brown (FL)	Harper	Newhouse
Buchanan	Harris	Noem
Bustos	Hastings	Nugent
Butterfield	Heck (WA)	Nunes
Byrne	Hensarling	O'Rourke
Calvert	Higgins	Olson
Capps	Himes	Palmer
Carney	Hinojosa	Pascarella
Carter (TX)	Honda	Perlmutter
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Pingree
Chabot	Huizenga (MI)	Pocan
Chu, Judy	Hultgren	Polis
Ciilline	Hunter	Pompeo
Clark (MA)	Issa	Posey
Clawson (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)
Clay	Jolly	Quigley
Cole	Kaptur	Rangel
Collins (NY)	Katko	Reichert
Comstock	Keating	Ribble
Conaway	Kelly (MS)	Rigell
Conyers	Kelly (PA)	Roby
Cook	Kennedy	Rogers (AL)
Cooper	Kildee	Rogers (KY)
Courtney	King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Cramer	King (NY)	Rokita
Crawford	Kline	Rooney (FL)
Crenshaw	Kuster	Roskam
Crowley	Labrador	Ross
Cuellar	LaMalfa	Rothfus
Culberson	Lamborn	Royce
Davidson	Langevin	Ruiz
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
Davis, Danny	Latta	Russell
DeGette	Lipinski	Salmon
DeLauro	Long	Sanford
DelBene	Loudermilk	Scalise
Denham	Love	Schiff
Dent	Lowey	Schweikert
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Scott (VA)
Dingell	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Doggett	Lujan Grisham	Scott, David
Donovan	(NM)	Sensenbrenner
Duckworth	Luján, Ben Ray	Serrano
Duffy	(NM)	Sessions
Duncan (SC)	Lummis	Sherman
Duncan (TN)	Maloney,	Shimkus
Edwards	Carolyn	Shuster
Ellmers (NC)	Massie	Simpson
Emmer (MN)	McCarthy	Sinema
Engel	McCauley	Slaughter

Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Takano
Thornberry
Tiberi
Trott

Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Wagner
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup

Westerman
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOES—145

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Ashford
Bass
Benishak
Bishop (GA)
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Clarke (NY)
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (GA)
Connolly
Costa
Costello (PA)
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Delaney
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Dold
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Fitzpatrick
Fleming
Flores
Foxy
Gibson
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al

Green, Gene
Grothman
Guinta
Gutiérrez
Hanna
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Hurd (TX)
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kilmer
Kind
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Knight
LaHood
Lance
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
LoBiondo
Loebback
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
McGovern
McKinley
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Neal

Nolan
Pallone
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Ros-Lehtinen
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schrader
Sewell (AL)
Sires
Smith (MO)
Swalwell (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Torres
Turner
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Walberg
Walden
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Rice (SC)

Tonko

NOT VOTING—32

Amodei
Barietta
Beyer
Cárdenas
Cleaver
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Fincher
Gabbard
Gallego
Gohmert

Granger
Grijalva
Hurt (VA)
Jeffries
Johnson, Sam
Kelly (IL)
Levin
Matsui
McDermott
Nadler
Norcross

Palazzo
Payne
Pelosi
Pitts
Rush
Schakowsky
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Visclosky
Welch

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1416

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on rollcall 505, 506, and 507. I would have voted “no” on rollcall 505 and 506, and “aye” on rollcall 507 had I been there.

TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE SITUATION IN OR IN RELATION TO CÔTE D'IVOIRE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 114-163)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order that terminates the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13396 of February 7, 2006, and revokes that Executive Order.

The President issued Executive Order 13396 to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire, which had resulted in the massacre of large numbers of civilians, widespread human rights abuses, significant political violence and unrest, and attacks against international peacekeeping forces leading to fatalities. In Executive Order 13396, the President addressed that threat by blocking the property and interests in property of, among others, persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, to constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, to be responsible for serious violations of international law in Côte d'Ivoire, or to have supplied arms to Côte d'Ivoire. Executive Order 13396 also implemented United States sanctions obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1572 and subsequent resolutions.

I have determined that the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire that gave rise to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13396 has improved significantly as a result of the progress achieved in the stabilization of Côte d'Ivoire, including the successful conduct of the October 2015 presidential election, progress on the management of arms and related materiel, and the combating of illicit trafficking of natural resources. With these advancements, and with the United Nations Security Council's termination of sanctions obligations on April 28, 2016, in UNSCR 2283, there is no further need for the blocking of assets and other sanctions measures imposed by Executive Order 13396. For these reasons I have determined that it is necessary to terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13396 and revoke that order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 2016.

ENDING THE SUSPENSION OF
PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT
FOR BURMA—MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 114-164)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am writing to inform you of my intent to end the suspension of preferential treatment for Burma as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program, and to designate Burma as a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP program. I have carefully considered the criteria set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2462(c)). After considering the criteria set forth in section 502(c), I have determined that it is appropriate to add Burma to the list of GSP beneficiary developing countries in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the United States. After considering the criteria set forth in sections 501 and 502(c), I have determined that it is appropriate to add Burma to the list of GSP least-developed beneficiary developing countries in the HTS.

I submit this notice in accordance with section 502(f)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(f)(1)).

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 2016.

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

□ 1500

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 3 p.m.

VA ACCOUNTABILITY FIRST AND
APPEALS MODERNIZATION ACT
OF 2016

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 859 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5620.

Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS) kindly take the chair.

□ 1501

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5620) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the removal or demotion of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs based on performance or misconduct, and for other purposes, with Mr. ROTHFUS (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, September 13, 2016, amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 114-742 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. BEN RAY
LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in House Report 114-742.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 54, after line 2, insert the following:

**SEC. 11. IDENTIFICATION OF MATTERS RELATING
TO PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF
MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES
WHO ARE PHYSICIANS.**

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall identify—

- (1) the number of members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who are physicians employed at a Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility on a part-time basis;
- (2) the process by which the Department hires such physicians on a part-time basis; and
- (3) the process by which the Department hires civilian physicians on a part-time basis; and
- (4) the steps the Department is taking to recruit members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who are physicians for employment at Department medical facilities on a part-time basis.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 859, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, my amendment directs the VA to produce a report related to the part-time employment of Active Duty military positions at VA health facilities.

In 2014, Congress passed the Veterans Choice Act to help address the access to care crisis facing our Nation's veterans. As part of those reforms, the legislation called for a Commission on Care to examine how best to strategically organize the Veterans Health Administration, locate healthcare resources, and deliver health care to veterans over the next 20 years. The report was released on July 15 of this year.

The report's very first recommendation highlights VHA's provider shortages and suggests the VHA should expand their provider networks. They specify: "These providers must be fully

credentialed with appropriate education, training, and experience, provide veterans access that meets VHA standards, demonstrate high-quality clinical and utilization outcomes, and demonstrate military cultural competency."

Recently, it came to my attention that Active Duty military physicians are confronting a number of hurdles when seeking part-time positions at our VA facilities and that these hurdles are preventing an entire group of physicians who exceed these standards from caring for our veterans.

The Department of Defense employs over 11,000 Active Duty military physicians. For many reasons, a number of these physicians choose to seek part-time employment in civilian hospitals. In fact, physician moonlighting is encouraged by the Department of Defense.

Yet, despite these military doctors exceeding all of the VA's employment standards, longstanding red tape seems to be preventing the VA from hiring them. At a time when VA facilities across the country are struggling to hire enough physicians, we cannot afford to turn away qualified doctors.

Recently, my office raised this issue with the Veterans Health Administration, and I appreciate the VHA's willingness to work with me on this issue. However, we need to get these facts on the record in order to continue the conversation and address this issue.

I would also like to thank Chairman MILLER for giving me the opportunity to raise this issue, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do what we can to help soldiers treat our vets.

While I greatly appreciate all physicians who choose to use their training, skills, and time to serve our Nation's veterans, there is no one more naturally equipped to care for our vets than our military physicians.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman and the committee staff on both sides of the aisle for their work here.

At this time, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague, Representative BEN RAY LUJÁN from New Mexico, for yielding.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure our veterans are fully taken care of.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition, even though I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I do support this amendment. It does require a report on DOD physicians who are part-time VA employees, and