

Much of Johnson's work revolves around community and economic development. In fact, she helped secure nearly \$20 million in renovation and beautification funding for Allen County.

Johnson was an integral part of "Plate It Up Kentucky Proud," which encourages consumers to purchase and eat local produce. Regionally, she was extremely influential in connecting producers and consumers in south central Kentucky through the Farm to Table program. These accomplishments only scratch the surface of Johnson's contribution to outreach and engagement for communities and families in Kentucky.

Simply put, Janet Johnson is an outstanding professional in family and consumer sciences who has paved the way for many transformative programs in Kentucky. I am proud to recognize her as Extension Educator of the Year and as a distinguished teacher and colleague.

**CONGRATULATING MICHELLE BAUER ON WINNING FIRST PLACE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE'S ANNUAL ESSAY CONTEST**

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a St. Marys Area High School student for winning first place in the Pennsylvania Municipal League's annual essay contest.

Michelle Bauer, a senior at St. Marys Area High School, is the recipient of a \$2,000 scholarship for taking home the top prize at the Pennsylvania Municipal League's 118th annual summit, which took place earlier this month at Erie's Bayfront Convention Center.

This year's essay theme was: Civics and you.

Contest participants were asked to elaborate on this theme by writing about opportunities in their community that allows for civic engagement and encourage citizens to volunteer locally.

Mr. Speaker, I know that civic involvement is something that we can all agree is important to the quality of life in all of our communities.

The mission of the Pennsylvania Municipal League is to strengthen, empower, and advocate for effective local government. It is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that was established in 1900 to advocate for Pennsylvania's third class cities.

I congratulate Michelle Bauer on her first place finish and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

**VOTERS BELIEVE MEDIA FABRICATES NEWS**

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a recent Morning Consult poll found that nearly half of all voters—46 percent—"believe the media fabricates news stories about President Donald Trump and his administration."

It is not surprising that the American people feel this way. Each day they wake up to another barrage of negative reporting about a President they elected.

In fact, a recent Harvard University study found that news coverage of President Trump's first 100 days was 80 percent negative, a record high for any recent President.

The news media used anonymous sources to report illegitimate claims that intentionally placed the President and his administration in a bad light. This is borderline malicious.

The liberal media frequently rushed to print stories with one single biased source. Often, the stories turn out to be false. This is the current state of journalism by the liberal media.

The media should report on the topics of the day in a fair and balanced manner; otherwise, the American people will continue to consider the media's coverage to be fabricated news.

**CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 115-72)**

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:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days of the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in, or in relation to, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, declared in Executive Order 13413 of October 27, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond October 27, 2017.

The situation in, or in relation to, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has been marked by widespread violence and atrocities that continue to threaten regional stability, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency de-

clared in Executive Order 13413 with respect to the situation in, or in relation to, the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

DONALD J. TRUMP,  
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 23, 2017.

**RECESS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1631

**AFTER RECESS**

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BACON) at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

**DHS ACCOUNTABILITY ENHANCEMENT ACT**

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4038) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reassert article I authorities over the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4038

*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 "DHS Accountability Enhancement Act".

**SEC. 2. REPEAL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452) is repealed and the item relating to such section in the table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is struck.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in section 506 (6 U.S.C. 316)—

(A) by striking subsection (b); and

(B) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively;

(2) in section 702(b) (6 U.S.C. 342(b)), by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) REORGANIZATION.—The Secretary may allocate or reallocate the functions of the Office, or discontinue the Office.”; and

(3) in paragraph (3) of section 2006(b) (6 U.S.C. 607(b)), by striking “sections 506(c)(2)” and inserting “sections 506(b)(2)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VELA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the bipartisan DHS Accountability Enhancement Act.

Mr. Speaker, the current threats confronting our homeland continue to evolve each and every day. They come from international terrorists, drug smugglers, human traffickers, hackers engaged in cyber warfare, transnational gangs like MS-13, and natural disasters.

To best address these threats, the American people need a Department of Homeland Security that is effective and accountable to the people it protects.

The Founding Fathers gave Congress the authority to write laws and give direction to the executive branch under Article I of our Constitution. Today, we have an important opportunity to reassert that constitutional authority.

The legislation before us eliminates an outdated provision that gives DHS overly broad authority to act on its own and reorganize without congressional approval. It is authority that was well-intentioned when it was first provided right after 9/11, but the time has come to rebalance this legislative equation.

Mr. Speaker, as you may be aware, it is the only authority of its kind in the entire executive branch. As Members of Congress, we have a solemn obligation to help protect the American people from anyone who wishes to bring us harm.

In the wake of 9/11, we reached across the aisle and worked together to create the Department of Homeland Security and demonstrated that the security of our homeland is not a partisan issue.

This is not just an academic exercise. On October 6 of this year, DHS used this authority for the first time in many years. We also want to work with DHS to support them, but continued use of this authority is not the best way to make the Department stronger.

I am proud to say that the Committee on Homeland Security, which I chair, has a strong bipartisan track record. This year we came together as Republicans and Democrats and passed the first-ever comprehensive reauthorization of DHS through the House with an overwhelming majority support.

Let's continue that progress today and pass this legislation. I also call on

the Senate to pass our reauthorization of DHS as soon as possible so our country can be more secure.

I would like to thank Ranking Member BENNIE THOMPSON, Congressman VELA, and all of the staff on the committee for their hard work on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VELA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4038, the DHS Accountability Enhancement Act. H.R. 4038, or the DHS Accountability Enhancement Act, strikes section 872 of the Homeland Security Act. Section 872 grants the Secretary of Homeland Security unilateral authority to reorganize the Department as long as the Secretary notifies Congress 60 days in advance.

H.R. 4038, this bill, rescinds this unilateral authority. As authorizers of the Department of Homeland Security, the Committee on Homeland Security is ultimately responsible for reorganization of the Department. H.R. 4038 reinforces this responsibility.

The separation of powers doctrine compels the elimination of the provision, which gives the Department of Homeland Security unilateral decision-making authority to reorganize the Department.

Moreover, it should be noted that this bill is not without precedent.

While considering H.R. 2825, the Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act of 2017, in June, the Committee on Homeland Security unanimously approved eliminating the language found in section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

I believe that this legislation not only ensures this committee's involvement in reorganizations at DHS, but affirms the responsibility of Congress as authorizers.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge support of this bipartisan legislation. H.R. 4038 is necessary, commonsense legislation. An action as significant as the reorganization of an entire department and its components should be subject to the appropriate vetting and approval measures of this Congress.

I thank Chairman MCCAUL for working with Ranking Member THOMPSON on this issue both during the consideration of the DHS Authorization Act and now on this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 4038, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4038.

I will say that this committee has passed over 50 bills out of the House that are currently sitting in the Senate waiting action. I urge the Senate to take action on this important legislation, all 50-plus bills, that will help better protect the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4038.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CUBAN AIRPORT SECURITY ACT  
OF 2017

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3328) to require a study regarding security measures and equipment at Cuba's airports, require the standardization of Federal Air Marshal Service agreements, require efforts to raise international aviation security standards, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3328

*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 "Cuban Airport Security Act of 2017".

**SEC. 2. FLIGHTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Comptroller General of the United States on the following aspects of security measures at each of Cuba's ten international airports:

(1) Details about the type of equipment used at screening checkpoints and an analysis of such equipment's capabilities and weaknesses.

(2) Information about each such airport's canine program, if used.

(3) The frequency of training for screening and security personnel.

(4) Access controls in place to ensure only credentialed personnel have access to the secure and sterile areas of such airports.

(5) An assessment of the ability of known or suspected terrorists to use Cuba as a gateway to entering the United States.

(6) Security of such airports' perimeters.

(7) A mitigation assessment regarding Man Portable Air Defense Systems.

(8) The vetting practices and procedures for airport employees.

(9) Any other information determined relevant to the security practices, procedures, and equipment in place at such airports.

(b) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—

(1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED.—No United States air carrier that has entered into a covered agreement may employ a Cuban national pursuant to 31 CFR 515.573 after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act unless the air carrier has publicly disclosed the full text of the covered agreement.

(2) HIRING AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, to the extent practicable, Cuban nationals referred to in paragraph (1) shall not have been recruited, hired, or trained by entities that are owned, operated, or controlled, in whole or in part, by Cuba's