

*Section 601.* Information on activities of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

*Section 602.* Authorization of appropriations for Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

*Provisions of H.R. 6480 that Differ from H.R. 6393*

*Section 104.* This section has been modified to authorize for the Intelligence Community Management Account of DNI for Fiscal Year 2017 the sum \$561,788,000 vice \$559,796,000, and add "Intelligence" before "Community Management Account" and "made available" before "for advance research" in paragraph (1) of subsection (c).

*Section 304.* The title of this section has been modified to read "Math" rather than "Mathematics."

*Section 305.* The title of this section has been modified to read "Math" rather than "Mathematics"; additionally, in subsection (a), "one" is rendered as "1" and "math" is changed to "mathematics."

*Section 307* (Section 306 in H.R. 6393). This section has been retitled; additionally, subsection (a) has been deleted.

*Section 310* (Section 309 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add: "classified or unclassified" before "annex," change "takes" to "tasks," and add "to the intelligence community or an element of before 'the intelligence community'" in subsection (a); "written" before "notice" in paragraph (1) and subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) in subsection (b); and "written" before "description" in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) in subsection (b).

*Section 314* (Section 312 of H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to strike "other."

*Section 402.* This section has been modified to make technical changes regarding the statutory location of the new subsection.

*Section 421* (Section 422 of H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate to the reporting requirement in subsection (a).

*Section 422* (Section 423 of H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to make technical corrections to conform to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

*Section 501.* This section has been modified to make technical corrections to subsection (c), and minor changes to the report required by paragraph (2) of subsection (h).

*Section 502.* This section has been modified to substitute new language directing the Secretary of State to take the lead role in establishing procedures for mandatory, advance notification of all travel by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States. It also has been modified to make conforming changes to the title.

*Section 601* (Section 701 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to strike "after September 11, 2001," in subsection (a), and add a further required element to the report required by subsection (c).

*Section 602* (Section 702 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to make technical corrections to conform to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

*Section 603* (Section 703 in H.R. 6393). This section has been substantially modified to replace operative language with direction requiring the Director of the National Security Agency to submit an annual report to the intelligence committees on national security systems.

*Section 604* (Section 704 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add "written" before "certification" and "statement" in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, of subsection (b).

*Section 605* (Section 705 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add "a written" before "an update" in subsection (b); changes "90" to "180" in paragraph (1) of subsection

(c); and add the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to those who must assist with the report directed by paragraph (1) of subsection (e).

*Section 608* (Section 708 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add "in writing" before "to the congressional intelligence committees" in paragraph (1) of subsection (b).

*Section 610* (Section 710 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add "provide" before "a briefing."

*Section 612* (Section 712 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add "in writing," before "listing" and, at the end, "Such report may be submitted in classified form."

*Section 614* (Section 714 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to add the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate to the reporting requirement in subsection (a).

*Section 615* (Section 715 in H.R. 6393). This section has been modified to change the title; direct a report on "programs to counter terrorist narratives" rather than one on "counter-messaging"; direct the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, rather than the Department's Undersecretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence & Analysis; make appropriate conforming changes; and add the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate to the reporting requirement in subsection (a).

## 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR: KEEPING THE HISTORY ALIVE

### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 12, 2016*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, 7 December, I was privileged to participate in the Congressional commemoration breakfast of the 75th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor with the Friends of the National World War II Memorial. The following are my remarks to honor that solemn occasion:

Good morning. Chairman Bunting, thank you so very much and to all you Americans for being here today and helping us commemorate, honor and remember. It really is a distinct privilege to share with you today the remembrance of December 7th 1941, and I must say as we listen to the news reports and the discussion commemorations and so forth, I've actually been—I love this country so much and this vision for all people to live in freedom and to see the American people, and what they're doing to honor this memory and our heritage. You are all here because of what happened 75 years ago, December 7th 1941. I've seen on television this week ceremonies this afternoon and we're actually teaching the new generation by your presence here today. This, the day that honors the 2,403 US citizens and service members who were killed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii in a surprise attack by Imperial Japan that triggered U.S. entry into WWII one day later.

I want to thank Chairman Bunting for your leadership—you don't have to do this, you could be on some golf course somewhere—and all the Friends of the WWII Memorial for organizing not only this breakfast but all the events this week. Many of our schools no longer teach this history, and so your work is even more important. We honor with your presence those Americans who so justly deserve history's keen memory. Thank you to Superintendent of the Na-

tional Mall, Gay Vietzke, for helping us make these arrangements today. I understand that Congressman Morgan Griffith, from the great state of Virginia is also here—thank you so very much. And importantly, I want to welcome our World War II veterans, and particularly Pearl Harbor survivors and their families with us this morning. If any of you wish to just raise your hand—thank you! What a truly historic occasion it is to be with you—our nation owes our liberty to your courage, to your patriotism and to your sacrifice.

In an earlier era, President Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to Mrs. Lydia Bixby, that's become pretty famous, a widow living in Boston and thought to have lost five sons during the Civil War, and President Lincoln wrote to her: "The solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom." These words apply to those of you who remember and whose families have sacrificed because of Pearl Harbor and WWII.

Today, again, a grateful nation remembers the solemn events of December 7th, 1941, another time of national testing. We recognize American heroes who rose out of the ashes to lead our country to triumphant victory. On that fateful day, Imperial Japan's surprise attack on the Pacific Fleet also destroyed almost 20 ships and over 300 planes in just two hours. The attack on Pearl Harbor served not only as the catalyst driving America to war, but also as a great rallying cry to our people—overriding any hesitation and instilling grim determination to see the mission through, no matter the cost—and the cost was the greatest the world had ever seen. The story of that morning is filled with examples of the finest America has to offer—Sailors risking their own lives to save their shipmates, nurses tending the wounded as bombs continued to drop and machine guns sprayed the buildings. It is the story of young men, never before challenged on the field of battle, taking up arms to defend their ship, their comrades and their country. It is the story of America—a country that, when knocked down, never gets knocked out, and always gets back up and wins the fight.

Exactly one day after the attack, by a vote of 82 to 0 in the Senate, and 388-1 in the House, the United States declared war on Imperial Japan. Three days after that, Congress declared war on the Axis Powers, Germany and Italy, as the United States—President Roosevelt's "great arsenal of democracy"—engaged in war on two fronts. That vote, to send America's sons and daughters across an ocean, to fight an enemy, knowing they may not come home is the hardest vote of any Member of Congress's life. While we cannot know exactly what those men and women of 1941 were thinking, we can understand their feelings, their hesitations, and their desire to seek justice for the innocent Americans who lost their lives that day.

In many of my travels, I've had an opportunity to work with members of the Japanese Diet, and I got to be friends with some of them, and I finally had the mustard one day to ask one of them: "Could you please explain to me why you bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7th 1941?" It was a hard question for me to ask, but the answer came back: "to stop colonialism in the Pacific." And I said "Thank you so much that we can be honest with one another. That we can talk about what happened in that period of time." We ignore those exchanges. Those of you involved in education, in historical associations like Friends of the WWII Memorial, we simply can't dialogue enough in this day and age.

Many of those who survived that fateful morning continued to serve in the military.

Millions more joined them, in uniform and on the home front here, taking on the herculean task of evicting Japanese forces from the Pacific Theater, an awesome undertaking by any measure. But island by island, the US military and our allies achieved victory in some of the bloodiest and hardest fought and sometimes underreported battles, of modern military history.

Veterans of this harsh theater, survivors of Bataan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa, became a living history of the cost of war, and the greatness of unified American willpower. As General MacArthur said later in the ultimate surrender of Imperial Japanese ceremony radio address, the war taught us both “the bitterness of defeat and the exultation of triumph, and from both we have learned there can be no turning back. We must go forward to preserve in peace what we won in war.” And indeed, America has been about that task, even before my lifetime; well maybe just as my lifetime started and probably yours too!

The memorial at the USS *Arizona*, the Punch Bowl in Hawaii, where I have been honored to place wreaths in the Pacific on behalf of our country, and the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific are permanent memorials to those gave their lives for us and for the values of our country at Pearl Harbor.

It is in this spirit that the Punch Bowl in Hawaii as well as the World War II Memorial here in our Nation’s capital were created—to not only pay tribute to those who served heroically in uniform or steadfastly on the home front, but to preserve the lessons learned and act as places of living history. They teach future generations about the sacrifices of those gone before, and serve as places of remembrance to the Service Members and their families who gave so much.

And even though we dedicated and opened the WWII Memorial here in the year 2004, I am still about the task of trying to work with the Government of the United States to augment the historical collections that are so very, very important to honoring those who gave us their substance. It is not an easy task. We’re working with the Library of Congress—I just want to make you aware of this. We have a veterans’ history project where many Americans like you volunteered their time to collect the stories of individual veterans. We have a special place for these at the Library of Congress and our task is not finished.

One of those veterans was a man named Roger Durbin. He was an Army tank mechanic who fought in Europe in the Battle of the Bulge under General Patton’s Third Army. He was a jovial and rather outspoken Ohioan who after the war served as a rural letter carrier and township trustee in the Congressional District that I represent. It was Mr. Durbin, who, almost a quarter century ago, in 1987, in a place called Jerusalem Township, Ohio, at a fish fry of township trustees, shouted across a room like this to me, “Hey Congresswoman Kaptur! Why is there no World War II memorial in Washington, D.C.?”

Well, I looked across the room and I saw this kind of sturdy man, not young, with rimless glasses, standing like this—I’ll never forget it. I had a plate of fish—I was caught off guard and I thought ‘I can’t believe this is happening’ because everyone in the room of course fell silent, as they watched this confrontation. I stood there and said “Sir, I think there is one.”

And he said “Oh yeah—where is it?”

So I said “Iwo Jima” and he said “Wrong! That’s to one battle and one service.”

“Well it must be Arlington.” “Wrong!”

And the more I thought about it—and I was a student of history—I came back to my

office and wrote a letter to the Smithsonian, and to the Department of Defense and several weeks later the letters of reply came back, I was standing by my desk and I opened the letter and he was right!

One American, he had travelled the world and he had looked at what other countries had done to honor those who fought in World War II—and, he was right. And that began a seventeen-year quest to complete the WWII Memorial here in our nation’s capital. Think what one citizen can do. And this is the way Congress should work—often doesn’t. But where a citizen of our country, who is imbued with an idea of profound significance, changes the face of how we present America to ourselves and the world.

Of course, he is no longer living, but he said to me before his death—I went out to his house and he said: “Marcy,” (and he had above his fireplace—he died two years before the memorial was built there—he had above his fireplace a lithograph that had been done of the WWII Memorial prior to its construction) “I want to show you something, just in case.” He took me to a room in his home, where the cherry furniture had been handed down from his grandparents, and he opened two, he pulled out from under this bed, two big chests, and he had been a letter carrier so he was very organized, and he had saved every news article, every letter, every military organization and veteran organization that had helped us. He kept these files—each page was in plastic.

He knew how important this was. This was an average citizen—well he was more than an average citizen. He said, “just make sure when the time comes, these get in the right place.” I have so many stories I could go on forever, but when we broke the ground for the site in the 1990s, there was a flag flying over the site where the WWII Memorial here in Washington now rests. And the President then—we had to get three Presidents to help us, but that’s another story—the flag came down and then the President turned and presented the flag to Mr. Durbin. And Mr. Durbin’s back was to all the people at the ceremony, but he said to his wife and to me “I want to be buried with this”—and he was.

I mean this was; this is a great story. It took almost five years to get a final bill passed here, and then another decade or more to get the memorial built, as one Congressman aptly observed, it took longer to build the memorial than fight the war. But I can say that the final product was well worth the wait, other than the fact that we still haven’t buttoned down sufficient historical collections and video presentations so when future generations come, they see not only this magnificent memorial, but the story behind why those Americans fought.

We have our work cut out for us. When I was over at Normandy, I looked at the memorial we have there and all the video collections and so forth, and we’re working with Park Service now, along with others to try to be able give that grand presentation to Americans who come to this memorial. Americans and others from around the world. While almost every aspect of the memorial has symbolism with both the Pacific and Atlantic porticos, to me, one of the most striking features is its location and there is an announcement stone, a corner stone that talks about this.

Think about this: as we commemorate Pearl Harbor today, the beginning of that horrendous conflict, that consequential conflict, you have to the East, the Washington Monument, that represents yes, the first President, George Washington, but the father of the Republic, which was the greatest achievement of the Eighteenth Century, and then on Western edge of the Mall, you have the Lincoln Memorial, honoring one of our

greatest Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, representing the preservation of the Union, and then right in the center, between both, the most significant memorial of the Twentieth Century, the World War II Memorial, which that generation did not build for itself, but their prodigy did; representing the victory of liberty over tyranny. It does not represent a person, but a generation. At certain times of the day, you can see a shadow of the Washington Monument, fall across the WWII Memorial and land on the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool—it is really something—and we had hoped to get a light feature when we built the WWII Memorial that would reflect exactly on that spot, where the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries come together, that still remains a dream, because those who approve memorial construction didn’t agree with that idea, but I thought it was a great idea. Of course that victory of liberty over tyranny, was a gift to all of us.

Second only to its location, is the fact that this memorial is the only one dedicated to not only the service members, but the families, the shipbuilders, the factory workers, and farmers who kept our nation going during that extended conflict. It is for every yard that had a Victory Garden, and every pantry managed with a ration card. It is truly America’s memorial, and you can see that on all of the bronze artifacts that are part of that site, and our entire country sacrificed for the common good and a universal cause. Our mother worked in a War Industries factory, and her job was to make sure that every spark plug that was used in an airplane wouldn’t balk and that the quality was 100%, and she was very aware as she worked on her tamping machine in Toledo, Ohio that the life of a pilot and those that the plane would be carrying were in her hands. That was America’s mindset.

In total, over 15 million men and women took up the Nation’s call to arms. Then millions more took up the burden of maintaining the home front. Millions of women went into the workplace for the first time; a workplace outside their home. It changed the culture of our country. There was not a family who went unaffected by that War.

I’ll divert just briefly, in our own family, our father lost his best friend, in the Marine Corps at Guadalcanal, a man named Dusty. Our mother’s two brothers served in uniform, in WWII, one on the Atlantic Front and one on the Pacific, both wounded. Our uncle Stanley served in the Army from 1942 through 1945, in the Battle of the Bulge to free Belgium and then liberate Paris and he never talked about it, but six months before his death he came to me in the kitchen of our home and he said “I just want you to know, this is in my billfold, in case something happens.” Almost the exact words that Roger Durbin used, ‘just in case’. He gave me a scapular that he had tucked in his uniform, the sacred heart, which is the religious symbol of the denomination to which we belong, and then he presented me with a Nazi swastika that he had cut out of a seaplane that had been downed in the English Channel. I still haven’t figured out what to do with that—it’s a rather unusual artifact—as well as one of the weapons that he had used.

Our uncle Anthony served in the precursor to the CIA, the Office of Strategic Services, seeing action in China, India and Burma before being knifed by a Japanese soldier one night as he caught a few hours sleep in Burma in a foxhole. He suffered his whole life from war-related injuries. He was so intelligent. To this day, I have no ideas where he was trained; I think maybe in Virginia, but I’m not sure.

Their stories, and just imagine how many stories across America influenced those that followed them to try to help build liberty

forward. I am one of those. Together, all the lessons that came from our soldiers and our families create a living history for us to learn from the past and to build a more secure future. As General Douglas MacArthur said, "It is my earnest hope, and indeed the hope of all mankind, that from this solemn occasion a better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past—a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfillment of his most cherished wish for freedom, tolerance and justice." Your being here today means you understand that you don't forget the importance of remembrance.

Memorials allow us to look past the present and focus on those worthy to honor. They link the past to the present and enable people to frame history and respect the sacrifice of those who died, fought, participated, or were affected by conflict. Memorials are an important source of information for our young people trying to understand the decisions made by past generations and why the world is the way that it is. They are a source of national pride, unadulterated by the politics of the day.

As a nation memorials link us to our allies based on mutual experiences during times of War—the suffering, the triumphs, and the universal price of the ideal of liberty. They can heal the wounds of war, and bring people together. We saw this, this past May when President Obama visited Hiroshima, and we know that Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe will be coming to Pearl Harbor later this month. These are really significant symbolic actions that still help heal our world.

It's difficult to imagine that only 4 percent of Americans who served in World War II are still alive today. For those that are here this morning, we give you applause. When we built the WWII Memorial, I didn't know that honor flight would be created; it was in the minds of ordinary Americans who are extraordinary, who managed to ferry tens of thousands of our WWII veterans here for their last call in our nation's capital. I'm sure each of you knows how much that has meant to the families of our country and to those veterans—many from my region, but from every State in the Union. The men and women who helped to do that did it so selflessly. Now we're bringing many of our Vietnam veterans here, and Korean War veterans. We have some Vietnam and Korean War veterans with us here today. Thank you, and thank you for understanding the intergenerational bonds of our country.

But only about 2.3 percent of Americans have firsthand memories of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Of course we know that only about 1% of our families have any connection to the military at all; 99% do not, because we no longer have forced conscription. So you're being here today, and trying to use this opportunity to teach and to elevate—do not underestimate its importance. What you're doing here by your presence is very important today. These statistics make it imperative that we maintain our history. Future generations must know, for liberty's sake, why the Transatlantic alliance as well as our Pacific bases are so essential, they must know why the United Nations and NATO are vital, living instruments of liberty; they must know the amazing potential and devastating effects that attend to nuclear power, and they must know the astounding possibilities of a country united in a common cause.

I would like to thank the Friends of the National World War II Memorial for your existence—you continue to keep alive the legacy of World War II and our Greatest Generation. They never wanted to be called the

greatest generation. I consider them the most unselfish generation, and we can learn a lot from them—to keep alive in the hearts and minds of our current and future generations what their lives stood for. Their carefully developed education programs at Friends provide opportunities to teach our young citizens about the values and spirit of unity and shared purpose, which defined the character of our country during those bitter war years.

I'll tell you something, here in Congress, and I've got to make a little political comment here, I've served through many speakers now, and through many leaders here in these institutions, but I can tell you that when the WWII Generation exited, and retired or left service, the character of the place changed. When I was first here during the 1980s, Democrat Tip O'Neill was Speaker and Republican Bob Michel was minority leader and at Christmas time, you know what—they liked one another. They fought like cats and dogs on political issues, but they were friends. And in December, when the holidays came, they'd call the President of the United States and sing to the President over the telephone, "We Wish You a Merry Christmas"—and they had terrible singing voices. You know what—it elevated America, and America felt unified. That is one of our challenges today and I think the memories of the WWII Generation can help heal the fissures across this country that even exist in the institution in which you are seated this morning. So I want to thank you for coming this morning, and for doing your part to honor the history of Pearl Harbor and heritage of this great country. Most importantly, thank you to our veterans not only for being here today, but for all you've done for our country. We stand, America stands, on your strong shoulders. May God Bless you and may God bless America in the years ahead.

Thank you.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2028, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 612, GEORGE P. KAZEN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

SPEECH OF

**HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 8, 2016*

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for the bipartisan Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act, which combines parts of the House and Senate Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) bills passed through each chamber earlier this year. The WIIN Act takes an important step forward in addressing the water needs of Southern California by reauthorizing infrastructure projects nationwide to reduce flood damage, replenish our water supply, and restore our ecosystem.

This final bill includes many bright spots. I was particularly pleased that, following the efforts of Congressman XAVIER BECERRA, Congressman ADAM SCHIFF, and myself, this bill

reflects a strong commitment to the Los Angeles River Ecosystem Restoration project. The project will rejuvenate Los Angeles park space and wetlands, build new public spaces, create recreational opportunities, and boost the regional economy, creating a healthier, revitalized Los Angeles River. I am also heartened that this bill contains significant improvements for local water suppliers to complete water reuse and recycling projects, and authorizes long-overdue aid to combat the Flint water crisis.

This bill is not perfect. For example, I would have liked it to have shown a much deeper commitment to protecting the Endangered Species Act. However, it was urgent that we pass this bill instead of waiting until next year and the uncertainties of a new Congress and new President.

My vote for the WIIN Act is a vote for our state's long-term water infrastructure. I believe this legislation will provide California with critical help in addressing our ongoing drought crisis.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KANNAPOLIS FIRE DEPARTMENT

**HON. RICHARD HUDSON**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 12, 2016*

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Kannapolis Fire Department as they celebrate their 100th anniversary. Since its earliest days, the Kannapolis Fire Department has served the people of Kannapolis, North Carolina with steadfast dedication and a commitment to excellence.

As the City of Kannapolis expanded to the thriving community it is today, the fire department has provided more than just emergency services. The men and women of the department have been a staple of this city and actively engaged with its citizens for a hundred years. Never one to shy away from a challenge, this historical department even gained international recognition in 1934 when it set multiple world records for the speed of its reel race teams.

Today, it brings me great honor to recognize the countless men and women who have served throughout the years as members of the Kannapolis Fire Department. This year alone, the Kannapolis Fire Department has received more than 6,000 calls and exhibited countless episodes of heroism and kindness. I am extremely proud of the commitment to service the department has shown throughout its history, and I am thankful to have such outstanding professionals in our community. There is no doubt in my mind that the 108 dedicated firefighters and staff have made their community a better place. I look forward to continuing to work with the City of Kannapolis and the Kannapolis Fire Department as we continue to serve the great people of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Kannapolis Fire Department and wishing them well as they continue to serve their community.