

from their doctors or from primary care clinics. Limiting access to contraception while fighting a disease we know can be transmitted sexually is ridiculous, counterintuitive, and downright dangerous. This approach unnecessarily endangers women across the country.

Why on Earth would the Republicans—with a public health crisis looming—insert a provision that is not only bad policy, but that they knew Democrats could not support? One reason: politics.

Turning emergency research funding into a political football is irresponsible, and I cannot support it. Women, men, and children need to be protected against Zika, and this bill undermines those efforts. As mosquito season continues and the danger of Zika increases, we need serious legislation that addresses this public health crisis, not partisan gamesmanship.

But Zika funding is not the only place this bill falls short. This conference report cuts \$500 million from the bipartisan Senate VA Appropriations bill.

The Senate bill cleared the Senate 89-8, a truly bipartisan bill. In the U.S. Senate, I imagine we couldn't even get 89 people to agree on what color the sky is, much less an appropriations bill, but here, we have one.

The Democratic conferees went to conference with open ears and an open mind. Things started off okay, but Republican leadership inserted themselves into the process, and it quickly became clear that they had no interest in crafting a bipartisan deal. Getting a deal requires two parties to at least talk to each other.

But once leadership got involved, Republicans did not even return our phone calls after last weekend. This conference report was negotiated in private with only Republican Members in the room.

They took the chainsaw to the Senate's bipartisan proposal that would have given the VA the resources it needs to give our vets the care they have earned.

The conference report before the Senate would put the VA \$653 million below what the VA says it needs to get the job done.

Veterans across the country and in my home State of Montana are waiting for action, and these harmful cuts will leave the VA with just enough to try and address veterans' needs. And let's be clear, "just enough" isn't good enough for our veterans.

This bill cuts money out of medical service accounts. These are the very accounts that are used to pay doctors, nurses, and for medical equipment.

Making it harder for the VA to administer care is irresponsible, and this bill would leave VA medical centers scrambling to provide services for thousands of veterans.

Compared to what the Senate passed—with 89 votes earlier this year—this bill cuts \$250 million for fa-

cility maintenance of VA hospitals and clinics.

I have toured these clinics. In Missoula, MT, we have a VA clinic that is far over capacity. Patients are forced to double and triple-up in rooms, ruining any semblance of patient privacy. Doctors and nurses are forced to have conversations that should be confidential in front of other patients.

Sixty percent of VHA facilities are more than 50 years old, and they have over \$10 billion in code deficiencies.

Our veterans deserve better than being treated in third-rate facilities.

This type of cut is exactly the partisan game playing that shows this bill was never meant as a compromise, but rather it is just a catalyst for cuts to make the VA less effective.

These cuts aren't designed to improve care; they are designed to balance the budget on the backs of our veterans.

If Republicans had come to the table willing to play ball, we could swallow these cuts if real improvements were made to how the VA is run, but these cuts will only compound the problems at the VA and are unacceptable without genuine reform.

This was not how a conference should operate; not a single vote was ever taken by the conferees on VA related items. They were simply shoved into the bill.

The unfortunate byproduct of this partisanship was that a bipartisan approach to VA funding and policy priorities was abandoned at the end and left VA short of what I believe to be responsible funding levels.

I invite my Republican colleagues in the House—and one in particular in the Senate—to look at the Veterans First Act, that cleared committee unanimously, that takes a real shot at reforming the VA, and is a good example of what bipartisan compromise can look like.

The VA is struggling, and cutting costs and not addressing real issues across the VA is not what our veterans deserve. I cannot support this bill because it does not support our veterans.

We have 3 months before the next fiscal year begins—3 months before the VA runs out of money.

I am ready to work with folks on both sides to see if we can agree on a plan that gives our veterans more than "good enough." We have done it once this year, and we can do it again, but we need to get moving.

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, on June 29, 2016, the Senate Appropriations Committee marked up S. 3117, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 2017. During the mark-up, the Senator from Oregon offered an amendment to strike language that would have prohibited the Department of State from expending funds appropriated by the bill to make a Federal

Government contribution to the Green Climate Fund. The Appropriations Committee adopted Senator MERKLEY's amendment by voice vote.

The committee's voice vote did not afford me the opportunity to record my opposition to Senator MERKLEY's amendment in the committee record. I oppose the Merkley amendment and any transfer of funding to the Green Climate Fund.

As Deputy Secretary of State Heather Higginbottom testified to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in March, Congress did not authorize the Green Climate Fund. Congress also failed to appropriate any funding for the Green Climate Fund in fiscal year 2016. In March 2016, the Department of State transferred \$500 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Green Climate Fund, despite the lack of any authorization or appropriation from Congress.

This \$500 million transfer represents 26 percent of all appropriations to the Economic Support Fund—intended to promote economic and political stability around the globe—at a time when combating the Zika virus, addressing the threat of international terrorism, and dealing with the risks posed by Russian aggression in Eastern Europe all would have been better uses of State Department funds.

For these reasons, I oppose Senator MERKLEY's amendment to S. 3117.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0N-16. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described

in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 15-53 of 04 August 2015.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0N-16

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Japan.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 15-53; Date: 04 August 2015; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: On 04 August 2015, Congress was notified by Congressional Notification Transmittal Number 15-53, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance of the Government of Japan of two (2) ship sets of the MK 7 AEGIS Weapon System, AN/SQQ-89A (v) 15J Underwater Weapon System (UWS), and Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC). The total value of this sale is \$1.5 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constitutes \$360 million of this sale.

This transmittal reports the addition of three (3) Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC) units as MDE. The correct quantity of CEC units was not listed in the original transmittal. Increasing the quantity of CEC units will not result in a net increase in the value of MDE originally notified. The total case value will remain \$1.5 billion.

(iv) Significance: This report is being provided because three (3) CEC sets were not enumerated as Major Defense Equipment in the original notification. The total quantity being considered for purchase is five (5) sets consisting of two (2) ship sets and three (3) shore sets. This equipment is required for testing, calibration, and support of the two (2) new AEGIS DDGs being added to Japan's fleet. This will afford more flexibility and capability to counter regional threats and continue to enhance stability in the region.

(v) Justification: The ACS/IUWS/CEC support ship construction for a new ship class of DDGs based upon a modified Atago-class hull (Ship Class not yet named) and a new propulsion system. This modernization effort will increase the size of Japan's BMD-capable fleet to eight vessels and enhance its Navy's ability to defend Japan and the Western Pacific from regional ballistic missile threats.

(vi) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 1, 2016.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0P-16. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 15-35 of 01 June 2015.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0P-16

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Japan.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 15-35; Date: 01 June 2015; Military Department: Navy.

(iii) Description: On 01 June 2015, Congress was notified by Congressional Notification Transmittal Number 15-35, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of four (4) E-2D Advanced Hawkeye (AHE) Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) aircraft, ten (10) T56-A-427A engines (8 installed and 2 spares), eight (8) Multifunction Information Distribution System Low Volume Terminals (MIDS-LVT), four (4) APY-9 Radars, four (4) AN/AYK-27 Integrated Navigation Channels and Display Systems, ten (10) LN-251 Embedded Global Positioning Systems/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGIs) with embedded airborne Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM) Receiver (ASR), and six (6) AN/ALQ-217 Electronic Support Measures, modifications, spare and repair parts, support equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, ferry services, aerial refueling support, U.S. Government and contractor logistics, engineering, and technical support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The value of Major Defense Equipment (MDE) on the case was \$361 million. The total case value was \$1.5 billion.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of one (1) E-2D Weapon Systems Trainer. While the value of the trainer was included in the original notification, it was not identified as MDE at that time. The cost of the trainer is \$50,904,612. The value of MDE on the notification is therefore revised to \$412 million. The total estimated value remains \$1.5 billion.

(iv) Significance: This notification is being provided as the E-2D Weapon Systems Trainer was not enumerated as Major Defense Equipment in the original notification. This equipment provides the Japan Air Self Defense Force with the capability to train Weapon System Officers on the mission systems of the E-2D in a simulated environment.

(v) Justification: (U) This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States. Japan is one of the major political and economic powers in East Asia and the Western Pacific and a key partner of the United States in ensuring peace and stability in that region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist Japan in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability. This proposed sale is consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives and the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

(vi) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 1, 2016.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0R-16. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 16-26 of 24 March 2016.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosure.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0R-16

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: United Kingdom (UK).

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 16-26; Date: March 24, 2016; Military Department: U.S. Navy.

(iii) Description: On March 24, 2016, Congress was notified, by Congressional certification transmittal number 16-26, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of nine (9) P-8A Patrol Aircraft, which includes: Tactical Open Mission Software (TOMS), Elector-Optical (EO) and Infrared (IR) MX-20HD, AN/AAQ-2(V)1 Acoustic System, AN/APY-10 Radar and ALQ-240 Electronic Support Measures (ESM). Also included were twelve (12) Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS) Joint Tactical Radio Systems (JTRS), twelve (12) Guardian Laser Transmitter Assemblies (GLTA) for AN/AAQ-24(V)N, twelve (12) Systems Processors for AN/AAQ-24(V)N, twelve (12) Missile Weapons Sensors for the AN/AAR-54 (for AN/AAQ-24(V)N) and nine (9) LN-251 with Embedded Global Positioning Systems/Inertial Navigations System (EGIs). The total estimated major defense equipment (MDE) cost is \$1.8 billion. The total estimated program cost is \$3.2 billion.

This transmittal reports the addition of: Two (2) Multifunctional Information Distribution System (MIDS) Joint Tactical Radio Systems (JTRS), sixty (60) Missile Weapons Sensors for the AN/AAR-54 (as part of the AN/AAQ-24(V)N), and eleven (11) LN-251s with Embedded Global Positioning Systems/Inertial Navigations System (EGIs). There is no increase in the total MDE cost or total estimated program cost.

(iv) Significance: The original notification incorrectly identified the number of units required to support the UK P-8A program. Fourteen (14) MIDS JTRS units are required to ensure adequate spares. Seventy-two (72) missile warning sensors are required as each of the twelve (12) AAQ-24(V)N systems consist of six (6) sensors. A total of twenty (20) EGIs are required, as each complete system includes two (2) EGIs for a total of eighteen (18); also now included is a full total system spare set of two (2) additional EGIs.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will allow the UK to reestablish its Maritime Surveillance Aircraft (MSA) capability that it divested when it cancelled the Nimrod MRA4 Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) program.

The corrected number of units of equipment are required to support the UK P-8A program.

(vi) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 1, 2016.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-33, concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Republic of Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$65 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN Director.

Enclosures.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Republic of Korea—SM-2 Block III B Standard Missiles and Containers

The Republic of Korea has requested a possible sale of:

Major Defense Equipment (MOE):
Seventeen (17) SM-2 Block IIIB Standard Missiles.

Seventeen (17) SM-2 Missile Containers.
Non-MDE:

This request also includes the following Non-MDE: personnel training and training equipment, publications and technical data, U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance, and other related logistics support.

The total estimated value of MDE is \$60 million. The total overall estimated value is \$65 million.

The Republic of Korea (ROK) is one of the major political and economic powers in East Asia and the Western Pacific and a key partner of the United States in ensuring peace and stability in that region. It is vital to U.S. national interests to assist our Korean ally in developing and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The ROK Navy (ROKN) intends to use the SM-2 Block IIIB Standard missiles to supplement its existing SM-2 Block IIIA/IIIB inventory. The proposed sale will provide a defensive capability while enhancing interoperability with U.S. and other allied forces. The Republic of Korea will have no difficulty absorbing these additional missiles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be the Raytheon Electronic Systems Company in Tucson, Arizona. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to the Republic of Korea. However, U.S. Government or contractor personnel in-country visits will be required on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-33

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The SM-2 Block IIIB Standard Missile consists of a Guidance Unit, Dual Thrust Rocket Motor, Steering Control Unit, and Telemeter with omni-directional antenna. The proposed sale will result in the transfer of sensitive technology and information as well as classified and unclassified defense equipment and technical data. The hardware and installed software is classified SECRET. Training documentation is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Shipboard operational/tactical employment is generally CONFIDENTIAL, but includes some SECRET data. The all-up round Standard missiles are classified CONFIDENTIAL. Certain operating frequencies and performance characteristics are classified SECRET.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. A determination has been made that the Republic of Korea can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in fur-

therance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Republic of Korea.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-39, concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Chile for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$140.1 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,
JENNIFER ZAKRISKI,
(For J.W. Rixey, Vice Admiral, USN,
Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-39

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Chile.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$73.2 million.
Other \$66.9 million.
Total \$140.1 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Thirty-three (33) Evolved Seasparrow Missiles (ESSMs).

Six (6) Evolved Seasparrow Telemetry Missiles.

Three (3) MK41 Vertical Launching Systems (VLS), tactical version, baseline VII.

Non-MDE: This request also includes the following Non-MDE: Five (5) ESSM Shipping Containers, Five (5) MK-73 Continuous Wave Illumination Transmitters, Ten (10) MK25 Quad Pack Containers, One (1) Inertial Missile Initializer Power Supply (IMIPS), canisters, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, technical assistance, installation and integration oversight support, logistics, program management, packaging and transportation.

(iv) Military Department: Navy.

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: CI-P-AFO, P&A data.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Annex attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 1, 2016.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Chile—Evolved Seasparrow Missiles (ESSMs)
The Government of Chile has requested a possible sale of:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Thirty-three (33) Evolved Seasparrow Missiles (ESSMs).

Six (6) Evolved Seasparrow Telemetry Missiles.

Three (3) MK 41 Vertical Launching Systems (VLS), tactical version, baseline VII.

Non-MDE: This request also includes the following Non-MDE: Ten (10) MK25 Quad Pack Canisters; Five (5) ESSM Shipping Containers; Five (5) MK-73 Continuous Wave Illumination Transmitters, One (1) Inertial Missile Initializer Power Supply (IMIPS); spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, technical assistance, installation and integration oversight support, logistics, program management, packaging and transportation.

The total estimated value of MDE is \$73.2 million. The total overall estimated value is \$140.1 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by increasing Chile's ability to contribute to regional security and promoting interoperability with the U.S. forces. The sale will provide upgraded air defense capabilities on Chile's type 23 frigates. The proposed sale improves Chile's capability to deter regional threats and strengthen its homeland defense. Chile will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractors will be Raytheon Missile Systems, Tucson, Arizona, BAE Systems, Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Lockheed Martin, Bethesda, MD. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Chile.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-39

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The sale of Evolved Seasparrow missiles (ESSM) under this proposed FMS case will result in the transfer of classified missile equipment to Chile. Both classified and unclassified defense equipment and technical data will be transferred. The missile includes the guidance section, warhead section, transition section, propulsion section, control section and Thrust Vector Control (TVC), of which the guidance section and transition section are classified CONFIDENTIAL. Standard missile documentation to be provided under this FMS case will include:

a. Parametric documents classified CONFIDENTIAL.

b. Missile Handling/Maintenance Procedures.

c. General Performance Data classified CONFIDENTIAL

d. Firing Guidance classified CONFIDENTIAL.

e. Dynamics Information classified CONFIDENTIAL.

2. The MK 41 Vertical Launching Systems (VLS) is a fixed, vertical, multi-missile launching system with the capability to store and launch multiple missile variants depending on the warfighting mission. MK 41 VLS is a modular, below-deck configuration with each module consisting of 8 missile cells with an associated gas management and deluge system. The highest classification of the hardware to be exported is UNCLASSIFIED. The highest classification of the technical documentation to be exported is UNCLASSIFIED. The highest classification of software to be exported is CONFIDENTIAL.

3. The proposed sale of ESSM under this FMS case will result in the transfer of sensitive technological information and or restricted information contained in the missile guidance section. Certain operating frequencies and performance characteristics are classified SECRET because they could be used to develop tactics and/or countermeasures to reduce or defeat missile effectiveness.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, primarily performance characteristics, engagement algorithms, and transmitter specific frequencies, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness.

5. A determination has been made that the recipient country can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Chile.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-40, concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Israel for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$300 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JENNIFER ZAKRISKI,
(For J.W. Rixey, Vice Admiral, USN
Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-40

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Israel.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment*—\$55 million.
Other—\$245 million.
Total—\$300 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Twelve (12) T-700 GE 401C engines (ten (10) installed and two (2) spares)

Non-MDE:

This request also includes the following non MDE items: eight (8) AN/APN-194(V) Radar Altimeters, eight (8) AN/APN-217A Doppler Radar Navigation Sets, eight (8) AN/ARN-151 (V)2 Global Positioning Systems, eight (8) AN/APX-100(V) Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) Transponder Sets, eight (8) OA-8697 A/ARD Direction Finding Groups, eight (8) AN/ARN-118(V) NAV Receivers, eight (8) AN/ARN-146 On Top Position Indicators, sixteen (16) 1P-1544A/ASQ-200 Horizontal Situation Video Displays (HSVD), eight (8) AN/ARC-174A (V)2 HF Radios, sixteen (16) AN/ARC182(V) UHF/UHF Radios, eight (8) PIN 70600-81010-011 Communication System Controllers, eight (8) GAU-16 50 Caliber Machine Guns, eight (8) M-60D/M-240 Machine Guns, eight (8) Internal Auxiliary

Fuel Tanks, sixteen (16) External Auxiliary Fuel Tanks, and eight (8) C-11822/AWQ Controllers, Armament System. Also included are spares and repair parts, support and test equipment, communication equipment, ferry support, publications and technical documentation, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy.

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Annex attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 5, 2016.

*as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Israel—Excess SH-60F Sea-Hawk Helicopter equipment and support

The Government of Israel has requested to procure twelve (12) T-700 GE 401C engines (ten (10) installed and two (2) spares), eight (8) AN/APN-194(V) Radar Altimeters; eight (8) AN/APN-217A Doppler Radar Navigation Sets; eight (8) AN/ARN-151 (V)2 Global Positioning Systems; eight (8) AN/APX-100(V) Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) Transponder Sets; eight (8) OA-8697 A/ARD Direction Finding Groups; eight (8) AN/ARN-118(V) NAV Receivers; eight (8) AN/ARN-146 On Top Position Indicators; sixteen (16) IP-1544A/ASQ-200 Horizontal Situation Video Displays (HSVD); eight (8) AN/ARC-174A (V)2 HF Radios; sixteen (16) AN/ARC182(V) UHF/UHF Radios; eight (8) PIN 70600-81010-011 Communication System Controllers; eight (8) GAU-16 50 Caliber Machine Guns; eight (8) M-60D/M-240 Machine Guns; eight (8) Internal Auxiliary Fuel Tanks; sixteen (16) External Auxiliary Fuel Tanks; and eight (8) C-11822/AWQ Controllers, Armament System. Also included are spares and repair parts, support and test equipment, communication equipment, ferry support, publications and technical documentation, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated cost is \$300 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a strategic regional partner, which has been, and continues to be, an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

Israel has been approved to receive eight (8) SH-60F Sea Hawk Helicopters via the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) Program under a separate notification. That separate notification included only the SH-60 airframes, thus this transmittal includes all the major components and customer-unique requirements requested to supplement the EDA grant transfer.

Israel has purchased four new frigates to secure the Leviathan Natural Gas Field. The SH-60F helicopters will be used onboard these new frigates to patrol and protect these gas fields as well as other areas under threat.

The proposed sale will improve Israel's capability to meet current and future threats. The SH-60F Sea-Hawk Helicopters along with the parts, systems, and support enumerated in this notification will provide the capability to perform troop/transport deployment, communications relay, gunfire support, and search and rescue. Secondary missions include vertical replenishment, combat search and rescue, and humanitarian missions. Israel will use the enhanced capability

as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen its homeland defense. Israel will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Science and Engineering Services, LLC, Huntsville, Alabama, and General Electric (GE) of Lynn, Massachusetts. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of additional U.S. Government and/or contractor representatives to Israel.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-40

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The U.S. Navy primarily employed the SH-60F as an aircraft carrier based anti-submarine warfare aircraft and a search and rescue support aircraft during carrier flight operations. Unless otherwise noted below, SH-60F hardware and support equipment, test equipment and maintenance spares are UNCLASSIFIED.

2. Global Positioning System (GPS)/Precise Positioning Service (PPS)/Selective Availability Anti-spoofing Module (SAASM). The GPS/PPS/SAASM provides a Space-based Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) that provides reliable location and time information in all weather at all times and anywhere on or near the Earth when the signal is unobstructed line of site to four or more GPS satellites.

3. The AN/ARC-182—electronic countermeasures (ECCM) Radio is a combined Very High Frequency (VHF)/Ultra High Frequency (UHF) military communications system designed for all types of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. Small and light enough to be especially attractive for installation in the lighter aircraft classes, it covers the frequency bands from 30 to 88 MHz in FM, 116 to 156 MHz in AM, 156 to 174 MHz in FM and for the UHF band 225 to 400 MHz in both AM and FM modes. Additionally, a receiver-only facility covering the band 108 to 116 MHz is provided for navigation purposes. Channel spacing throughout the range is at 25 KHz intervals.

4. The AN/ARC-174A (V)2 HF Radio provides capability to transmit and receive on Upper Sideband (USB), Lower Sideband (LSB), and Amplitude Modulation (AM).

5. A determination has been made that Government of Israel can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Israel.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION WEEK

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the week of September 17, 2016, as National Constitution Week.

In September of 1787, our Founding Fathers signed the most influential document in American history, the U.S. Constitution. Constitution Week was first observed in 1956 with the purpose of celebrating this historic document and recognizing the Constitution