

## ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. 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. JAMES E. RISCH,  
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. 19-26 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Republic of Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$313.9 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,

CHARLES W. HOOPER,  
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.  
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-26

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: Republic of Korea.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment\* \$292.4 million.  
Other \$21.5 million.  
Total \$313.9 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to ninety-four (94) Rounds of SM-2 Block IIIB Standard Missiles.

Twelve (12) MK 97 MOD 0 Guidance Sections for SM-2 Block IIIB.

Non-MDE: Also included is technical assistance; training and training equipment; publication and technical data; and related logistics support, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (KS-P-AMO and KS-P-AMR)

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KS-P-AHU, KS-P-AJA, KS-P-AJX, KS-P-ALM

(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: May 16, 2019.

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

## POLICY JUSTIFICATION

## Korea—SM-2 Block IIIB

The Republic of Korea (ROK) has requested to buy up to ninety-four (94) rounds of SM-2 Block IIIB Standard Missiles and twelve (12) MK 97 MOD 0 Guidance Sections for SM-2 Block IIIB. Also included is technical assistance: training and training equipment; publication and technical data; and related logistics support, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$313.9 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by meeting the legitimate security and defense needs of one of the closest allies in the INDOPACOM Theater. The Republic of Korea 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.

The ROK Navy intends to use the SM-2 Block IIIB to supplement its existing 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 prime contractor will be the Raytheon Missile Systems Company, Tucson, Arizona. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the Purchaser and the prime contractor.

Implementation of the proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to the ROK. 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. 19-26

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 that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. A determination has been made that the recipient government can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Gov-

ernment. This sale supports the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives as 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.

## MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, on this Memorial Day, I join all Americans in recognizing the brave men and women in uniform who have made the ultimate sacrifice while serving our country. Freedom is not free; it costs the blood shed by America's sons and daughters, who unselfishly served their country and laid down their lives for its protection. The impact of their sacrifice is enduring, forever felt by the parents, spouses, children, friends, and loved ones they left behind.

Army CPT Brian Bunting, known by all his friends as Bubba, grew up in Potomac, MD. He was a distinguished athlete and scholar during his 6 years at the Bullis School, and chose to attend the U.S. Military Academy. Shortly after the September 11 terrorist attacks, Brian graduated in 2002 and was commissioned as an Army officer. Brian was known for his infectious laughter and humor and eventually married Nicole Pascal Bunting in 2006; Nikki had known Brian since the sixth grade. Shortly after Nicole gave birth to their infant son, Connor, Brian would answer the call of duty when activated by the Individual Ready Reserve to deploy to Afghanistan with the 27th Infantry Brigade Combat Team. During his deployment, he returned home for leave and was able to spend a short period with his wife and son, Connor. A few days after his return to Afghanistan, Brian was killed by a roadside bomb in Kandahar on February 24, 2009. At the age of 29, not only did Brian leave behind his wife Nikki and infant son Connor, but he also left behind another son, Cooper, who would be born months after Brian's death.

I remember the sacrifice of Baltimore native SGT Damion G. Campbell. The Forest Park High School faculty described Damion as being "very mild-tempered and sophisticated," as someone who served as a leader and role model for younger students. Damion's mother, Donna Robinson, described him as an "outgoing, fun-loving and joyful person" who was passionate about the Army. Sergeant Campbell was a 23-year-old Army medic serving in Afghanistan and was killed in action on August 26, 2005, when a bomb exploded near his vehicle during a patrol in the Khayr Kot district. We remember him today for his ultimate sacrifice and thank him for his service and passion for America.

Like Sergeant Campbell, Army SPL Toccara Green of Rosedale, MD, also excelled at Forest Park High School, where she spent all 4 years in the Junior ROTC program. She graduated from high school in 2000 and attended Norfolk State University in Virginia,

where she studied telecommunications and broadcasting. In 2002, Toccara joined the Army and was assigned to the 10th Mountain Division. While she was deployed to Iraq, part of her job was operating a 50-caliber machine gun on an Army supply truck during convoy operations, a critical role to protect the convoy and thwart enemy attacks. She once told her family “her ideal situation was to go out fighting for our country.” Toccara had an opportunity to return home to Baltimore on leave during her deployment. Less than a week after redeploying to Iraq, Specialist Green was killed at the age of 23 by a roadside bomb and became Maryland’s first woman soldier killed in combat in Iraq.

Across Maryland and across the country, there are countless others like Captain Bunting, Sergeant Campbell, Specialist Green, and their families who have made the ultimate sacrifice throughout the history of this country. Their sense of duty, honor, and country defined their character and were reflective of their actions. They not only represent the best of who we are as a nation, they are examples of who we all should aspire to be.

Freedom isn’t free. The incredible courage and actions of those who have fallen have enabled our freedom and way of life to continue and at such a profound price. This weekend, I will pray for the families in Maryland, and across the United States, who have lost loved ones defending our freedom. I will also pray for the safe return of our brave men and women currently serving abroad. Let us never forget their service, and may we forever honor their sacrifice.

#### ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, each year during the month of May, Asian Pacific American Heritage Month calls us to celebrate and reflect on the rich history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. These communities draw from an incredibly diverse range of cultures, languages, and religions that all come together to make the United States a more vibrant nation. Whether as natives or as immigrants, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have long played a pivotal role in the history of the United States since even before its founding.

Congress first recognized the contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders with the introduction of a resolution in 1977 by Representatives Frank Horton of New York and Norman Mineta of California and, later, Senators Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, both of Hawaii. This resolution proclaimed the first 10 days of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week. It took Representative Horton’s reintroduction of a modified resolution in 1978 for Congress to pass it and for President Jimmy Carter to sign it. Presidents would then go on to issue

annual proclamations for Asian Pacific American Heritage Week until 1990, when Congress expanded Asian Pacific American Heritage Week to the entire month, and President George H. W. Bush designated May 1990 as the first Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. In 1992, congressional passage of a final resolution permanently designated the month of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

Since the beginning, the choice of the first several days and, later, the month of May served to honor the memory of the arrival of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7, 1843, as well as the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad on May 10, 1869.

The Census Bureau estimates that there are more than 20 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders currently residing in the United States, and by many accounts, they represent one of the fastest growing minority groups. Almost 7 percent of Marylanders, more than 400,000 people, identify as Asian American and Pacific Islander. Particularly in the counties surrounding Washington DC, Maryland has increasingly become home to communities of Chinese, Taiwanese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, and Indian Americans. Over the years, they have contributed substantially to making Maryland a thriving State recognized for its leadership in business, education, culture, and many other fields. Asian Pacific Americans have been and always will be an integral part of our community.

Archeological evidence indicates that humans first began to settle in the Pacific Islands, including those of Hawaii, Samoa, and Guam, which would later become part of the United States, thousands of years ago. In what was one of the first crossings of the Pacific Ocean from Asia to the Americas, Filipinos were aboard a Spanish galleon that landed in California in 1587. In the 17th century, the British East India Company brought the first South Asian Indians to the country as indentured servants. In time, the Colonies and, later, the United States would see continued influxes of immigrants from Asia and the Pacific, in addition to the arrival of the first men and women coming from China, Korea, and Japan in the 19th century. Many came as contract labor for plantations, factories, and, famously, the California Gold Rush and the Transcontinental Railroad. In the 20th century, immigration reforms coincided with the Cold War and a new wave of globalization to spur an unprecedented boom in arrivals from these countries and elsewhere in the region. As these populations continue to grow, it is crucial to recognize that Asian Pacific Americans have been in the United States for centuries. Their stories are a testament to how our Nation is one of immigrants that is made stronger, not weaker, through its diversity.

Today, many of the iconic buildings we take for granted originate in the

work of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Here in Washington DC, many might walk beside the majestic East Building of the National Gallery of Art without recognizing it to be the work of the famous architect, I. M. Pei, who passed away on May 16, 2019, at the venerable age of 102. Beginning with the Mesa Laboratory for the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Colorado, Pei built a distinguished career over several decades as an eager and ground-breaking artist. In addition to these buildings, Pei would also design the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum in Massachusetts, the Dallas City Hall, and countless other projects here and abroad, such as the Louvre Pyramid in Paris, France.

Throughout their history, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have been and continue to be leaders. Indeed, one of the best demonstrations of this is the pivotal role Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders played in the Civil Rights era. Contemporaneous with the movements of the 1950s and 1960s, numerous Asian American and Pacific Islander activists and organizations advocated for the equality of all races and social and economic justice. In 1969, it was Yuji Ichioka who first coined the term “Asian American” and later taught the first course on Asian American Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, in addition to founding the major advocacy group, the Asian American Political Alliance. Larry Itliong was a major figure in the American labor movement when he helped organize agricultural workers in the western United States to form the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, which would later merge with Cesar Chavez’s organization to create the United Farm Workers.

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have committed themselves to serving their communities and the United States. For centuries, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have participated in almost every war the United States has fought. Although often serving in segregated units, these men and women enthusiastically fought for what had long been their country, serving as early as the War of 1812. In recent years, Asian American and Pacific Islander soldiers and support personnel have proved essential in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Their sacrifices have been great; we should never forget them. For that reason, the President of the United States has awarded the Medal of Honor to numerous brave Asian American and Pacific Islander warriors.

Many also have gone on to serve as dedicated public servants. Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have held elected offices at the local, State, and national levels for over a century. Leaders such as Senator Hiram Fong and Senator Daniel Akaka made history when they became the first Asian American and Native Hawaiian, respectively, to serve in the U.S. Senate. I was honored to serve alongside Senator