

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. 19-29 concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Pakistan for defense services estimated to cost \$125 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. 19-29

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 Pakistan.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million.

Other \$125 million.

Total \$125 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: Continuation of technical support services; U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics support to assist in the oversight of operations in support of the Pakistan Peace Drive advanced F-16 program.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (PK-D-GAI).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: PK-D-GAC, PK-D-GAF.

(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: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: July 26, 2019.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Pakistan—Technical Security Team (TST) in Continued Support of the F-16 Program

The Government of Pakistan requested a continuation of technical support services; U.S. Government and contractor technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics support to assist in the oversight of operations in support of the Pakistan Peace Drive advanced F-16 program. The total estimated program cost is \$125 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by protecting U.S. technology through the continued presence of U.S. personnel that provide 24/7 end-use monitoring.

Congress required 24/7 monitoring of the advanced F-16s and AMRAAMs in the original LOA, which is carried out by the Technical Security Teams (TST) at Shahbaz and Mushaf Air Force bases. The TST exists to protect sensitive U.S. technology through 24/7 observation and reporting. TST members are not authorized to train Pakistan Air Force (PAF) service members or perform maintenance on PAF aircraft.

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

The principal contractor is Booz Allen Hamilton Engineering Services LLC, Fairborn, Ohio.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of 60 contractor representatives to Pakistan to assist in the oversight of operations as part of the Peace Drive F-16 program.

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

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Madam 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. 19-33 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Thailand for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$175 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,

GREGORY M. KAUSNER,
(for Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant
General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-33

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 Thailand.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$125 million.

Other \$50 million.

Total \$175 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Sixty (60) Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicles (ICV).

Sixty (60) M2 Flex .50 Cal Machine Guns.

Non-MDE: Also included are spare parts, Basic Issue Items (BII), Components of End Items (COEI), Additional Authorized List (AAL), Special Tools and Test Equipment (STTE), technical manuals, OCONUS Deprocessing Service, M6 smoke grenade launchers (4 per vehicle) and associated spares, AN/VAS-5 Driver's Vision Enhancer

(DVE), AN/VIC-3 vehicle intercommunications system, contractor provided training and Field Service Representatives (FSR), and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (TH-B-WGX).

(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 26, 2019.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Thailand—Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicles

The Government of Thailand has requested to buy sixty (60) Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicles (ICV); and sixty (60) M2 Flex .50 cal machine guns. Also included are spare parts, Basic Issue Items (BII), Components of End Items (COEI), Additional Authorized List (AAL) (specific items for operations and maintenance), Special Tools and Test Equipment (STTE), technical manuals, OCONUS Deprocessing Service, M6 smoke grenade launchers (4 per vehicle) and associated spares, AN/VAS-5 Driver's Vision Enhancer (DVE), AN/VIC-3 vehicle intercommunications system, contractor provided training and Field Service Representatives (FSR), and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$175 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve security of a Major Non-NATO ally in INDO-PACOM which is an important force for political stability and economic progress in the region.

The Stryker vehicles will increase Thailand's capability to defend its sovereign territory against traditional and non-traditional threats by filling the capability void between light infantry soldiers and heavy mechanized units. Thailand 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 contractor for the Stryker vehicle is General Dynamics Land Systems, Sterling Heights, MI. 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 permanent additional U.S. Government or Contractor representatives to Thailand.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-33

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 M1126 Stryker is an infantry carrier vehicle transporting nine soldiers, their mission equipment and a crew of two consisting of a driver and vehicle commander. It is equipped with armor protection, M2 machine guns and M6 Smoke Grenade Launchers for self-protection. The Stryker is an eight-wheeled vehicle powered by a 350hp diesel engine. It incorporates a central tire inflation system, run-flat tires, and a vehicle height management system. The Stryker is capable of supporting a communications suite, a Global Positioning System (GPS), and a high

frequency and near-term digital radio systems. The Stryker is deployable by C-130 aircraft and combat capable upon arrival. The Stryker is capable of self-deployment by highway and self-recovery. It has a low noise level that reduces crew fatigue and enhances survivability. It moves about the battlefield quickly and is optimized for close, complex, or urban terrain. The Stryker program leverages nondevelopmental items with common subsystems and components to quickly acquire and field these systems. Stryker is UNCLASSIFIED.

2. The AN/VAS-5 Driver's Vision Enhancer (DVE) is a compact thermal camera providing armored vehicle drivers with day or night time visual awareness in clear or reduced vision (fog, smoke, dust) situation. The system provides the driver a 180 degree viewing angle using a high resolution infrared sensor and image stabilization to reduce the effect of shock and vibration. The viewer and monitor are ruggedized for operation in tactical environments. The system is UNCLASSIFIED but considered SENSITIVE technology.

3. 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.

4. A determination has been made that Thailand can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale supports the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives as outlined in the Policy Justification.

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

NOMINATION OF DANIEL HABIB JORJANI

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, today I wish to give notice of my intent to object to any unanimous consent agreement regarding Senate Executive Calendar No. 367, the nomination of Daniel Jorjani to be Solicitor at the Department of the Interior.

Recently released documents reveal that, during Mr. Jorjani's confirmation hearing before the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, he knowingly gave misleading and untruthful testimony about the Department's Freedom of Information Act—FOIA—policy.

Department officials appear to have created a policy with regard to the Freedom of Information Act allowing political appointees to delay and thwart the release of information to the public. Worse still, when I asked Mr. Jorjani about this policy, he told me it didn't exist.

Attempts by political appointees at the Department to delay, stonewall, and otherwise inhibit public and congressional oversight are completely unacceptable. This sort of rank political interference with government accountability runs contrary to the very basis of our form of government.

On February 28, 2019, the Department issued an updated version of its formal "Awareness Review" policy, which outlines the Department's review process

for FOIA document productions. However, based on documents obtained through multiple FOIA requests, it appears the Department has a supplemental process for document productions that has not previously been made public.

Mr. Jorjani appeared before the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on May 2, 2019, for his confirmation hearing to serve as the Department's Solicitor. During Mr. Jorjani's hearing and in written testimony he provided the Committee shortly thereafter, he told me this supplemental awareness review process did not exist.

Currently, the Department's inspector general is conducting a review of Interior's FOIA policies. In addition, I have asked the U.S. Department of Justice to look into whether Mr. Jorjani perjured himself before the committee.

I cannot condone the movement of Mr. Jorjani's nomination. Therefore, I will object to any unanimous consent agreement to consider Mr. Jorjani's nomination.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I was necessarily absent for vote No. 231 on overriding the veto, shall the Joint Resolution S.J. Res. 36 pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. On vote No. 231, had I been present, I would have voted yea to override the veto.

I was also necessarily absent for vote No. 232 on overriding the veto, shall the Joint Resolution S.J. Res. 37 pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. On vote No. 232, had I been present, I would have voted yea to override the veto.

I was also necessarily absent for vote No. 233 on overriding the veto, shall the joint resolution S.J. Res. 38 pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. On vote No. 233, had I been present, I would have voted yea to override the veto.

I was also necessarily absent for vote No. 234 on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Michael T. Liburdi to be a U.S. District Judge for the District of Arizona. On vote No. 234, had I been present, I would have voted nay on the motion to invoke cloture.

I was also necessarily absent for vote No. 235 on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Peter D. Welte to be U.S. District Judge for the District of North Dakota. On vote No. 235, had I been present, I would have voted nay on the motion to invoke cloture.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF MADAWASKA, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to commemorate the 150th

anniversary of the Town of Madawaska ME. Located in Aroostook County, our State's northernmost region, Madawaska is in the heart of the St. John River Valley, the center of our rich Acadian culture. I am honored to celebrate the generations of industrious and caring people who have made Madawaska such a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

Madawaska has a fascinating history. For thousands of years, the St. John River Valley has been the home of the Maliseet Tribe. French explorers, led by Samuel de Champlain, first visited the area in 1604 and established friendly relationships with the Native Americans.

In 1785, French-speaking Canadians fleeing persecution in British Canada journeyed up the St. John River in search of liberty. They marked the spot of their landing with a large wooden cross in gratitude for the safe haven they had found. Today, the rebuilt Acadian Cross is an enduring reminder of the determination and courage of those first settlers. The Tante Blanche Museum honors the heroism and compassion of Marguerite Blanche Thibodeau Cyr, who fed the hungry and cared for the sick during a famine in 1797.

The Maliseets often provided vital assistance during the first difficult years. From fertile soil, vast forests, and their own hard work, the settlers created a prosperous community that laid the foundation for the vibrant Acadian culture that is so important in Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and as far away as Louisiana.

Following the American Revolution, the region was the scene of a decades-long border dispute between our new Nation and British Canada. Although the bloodless Aroostook War did not result in armed conflict, it was a period of great tension and uncertainty, with both sides seeking control of the increasingly valuable timberlands. As the national governments of Great Britain and the United States negotiated a peaceful resolution, the province of New Brunswick laid claim to the disputed area. On July 4, 1827, a band of pro-American settlers declared the independence of the Republic of Madawaska with its own flag and the intention of joining the United States.

In response, the Maine Legislature established the Territory of Madawaska in 1831, creating what was called the world's biggest town, with an area of more than 4,000 square miles. The border dispute was settled by treaty in 1842. Peace was maintained between the United States and Canada. Settlement to the region increase greatly, and in 1869, the town of Madawaska was incorporated.

Today, more than 80 percent of the town's residents speak French, and they continue to uphold the Acadian traditions of great food, music, and dance, and of close-knit families and lasting friendships. The annual Acadian Festival in August is a highlight of the year and a fulfilled celebration of this great heritage.