

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for February 2020. This is my fourth scorekeeping report since I filed the deemed budget resolution for fiscal year 2020 on September 9, 2019, as required by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, BBA19. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts agreed to in BBA19. In the Senate, this information is used to determine whether budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation. The Republican staff of the Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA. The information included in this report is current through February 21, 2020.

Since I filed the last scorekeeping report on January 15, 2020, only one measure was enacted with significant budgetary effects. On January 29, 2020, the President signed H.R. 5430, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement—USMCA—Implementation Act, into law. The measure implemented the USMCA and affected both revenue and spending. According to CBO, the USMCA Implementation Act will decrease direct spending outlays by \$74 million over 10 years and increase revenues by nearly \$3 billion over the same period. Direct spending effects are largely attributable to the act's provisions related to the dairy industry, while revenues are expected to increase due to higher receipts from tariffs on motor vehicles and parts. The USMCA Implementation Act also included \$843 million in discretionary appropriations, designated as emergency spending, for Federal agencies to execute the agreement.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared tables A–D.

Table A gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or falls below its allocations for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2020 deemed budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. Legislation enacted since the enactment of BBA19 has resulted in six authorizing committees being in breach of their allocations. The direct spending effects of the USMCA Implementation Act were credited to the Finance Committee, which continues to violate its allocation over all enforceable periods. In total, authorizing committees have breached outlay limitations by more than \$29 billion over the 2020 through 2029 period.

Table B provides the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. The table shows that the Appropriations Committee is compliant with spending lim-

its for current the fiscal year. Those limits for regular discretionary spending are \$666.5 billion for accounts in the defense category and \$621.5 billion for accounts in the nondefense category of spending.

The 2018 budget resolution contained points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs, CHIMPs, in appropriations bills. Table C, which tracks the CHIMP limit of \$15 billion for 2020, shows the Appropriations Committee has complied with the CHIMP limit for this fiscal year.

Table D provides the amount of budget authority enacted for 2020 that has been designated as either for an emergency or for overseas contingency operations, OCO, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. Funding that receives either of these designations results in cap adjustments to enforceable discretionary spending limits. There is no limit on either emergency or overseas contingency operations spending; however, any Senator may challenge the designation with a point of order to strike the designation on the floor. The addition of \$843 million in emergency-designated funds from P.L. 116–113 brings total emergency and OCO spending to \$88.9 billion for the 2020 appropriations cycle.

In addition to the tables provided by Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting CBO tables, which I will use to enforce budget totals approved by Congress.

CBO provided a spending and revenue report for 2020, Table 1, which helps enforce aggregate spending levels in budget resolutions under CBA section 311. The current level is now in excess of allowable levels by \$15.4 billion for budget authority and \$1.7 billion for outlays in 2020. Details on 2020 levels can be found in CBO's second table.

Current-law revenues are currently below enforceable levels for all enforcement periods. Revenues are currently \$34.4 billion, \$150 billion, and \$383.2 billion lower than assumed in the deemed budget resolution for 2020, 2020 through 2024, and 2020 through 2029, respectively.

Social Security spending levels are consistent with the budget resolution's figures for 2020; however, Social Security revenue levels are \$15 million below assumed levels. CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate pay-as-you-go, PAYGO, rule, Table 3. This rule is enforced under section 4106 of the 2018 budget resolution. The Senate PAYGO scorecard currently shows an enacted deficit decrease of \$984 million in 2020, but enacted deficit increases of \$361 million and \$2.2 billion over the 2019–2024 and 2019–2029 periods, respectively. The deficit effects of the USMCA Implementation Act do not include the amounts designated as supplemental appropriations because those amounts are recorded as discretionary spending, which is not recorded on the Senate's PAYGO scorecard.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on September 9, 2019. Since my last filing, one point of order was raised. On January 16, 2020, Senator TOOMEY raised a point of order against the emergency designations in the supplemental appropriations title of the USMCA Implementation Act. That point of order was waived by a vote of 78–21.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

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

TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2020–2024	2020–2029
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	32	1,972	5,637
Outlays	35	1,972	5,637
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	169	2,260	5,402
Outlays	169	2,246	5,402
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	7	7	7
Outlays	7	7	7
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	8,058	38,589	77,069
Outlays	415	683	1,130
Finance			
Budget Authority	8,161	14,280	17,226
Outlays	6,496	13,968	17,266
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	2	2	2
Outlays	37	37	37
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	–720	–400	0
Outlays	–997	–835	–435
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Total			
Budget Authority	15,709	56,710	105,343
Outlays	6,162	18,078	29,044

This table is current through February 21, 2020. This table tracks the spending effects of legislation enacted compared to allowable levels. Each authorizing committee's initial allocation can be found in the Senate Budget Committee Chairman's Congressional Record filing on September 9, 2019.

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹

[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]

	2020	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	666,500	621,500
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	23,493

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹—Continued

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	2020	2020
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Defense	622,522	143
Energy and Water Development	24,250	24,093
Financial Services and General Government	35	23,793
Homeland Security	2,383	48,085
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	35,989
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0	183,042
Legislative Branch	0	5,049
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	11,315	92,171
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	46,685
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	300	73,977
Current Level Total	666,500	621,500

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS¹—Continued

	[Budget authority, in millions of dollars]	
	2020	2020
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (-) Statutory Limits	0	0
This table is current through February 21, 2020.		
¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.		
² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.		
TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)		
[Budget authority, millions of dollars]		
	2020	
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2020		15,000

TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)—Continued

	2020
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	5,737
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0
Financial Services and General Government	0
Homeland Security	0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	9,263
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	15,000
Total CHIMPS Above (+) or Below (-) Budget Resolution	0

This table is current through February 21, 2020.

TABLE D.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE— ENACTED EMERGENCY AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SPENDING

[Budget authority, millions of dollars]

Emergency and Overseas Contingency Operations Designated Spending	2020			
	Emergency		Overseas Contingency Operations	
	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–20) ²	0	8	0	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–93)	1,771	0	70,855	0
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–94)	6,229	535	645	8,000
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116–113)	0	843	0	0
Current Level Total	8,000	1,386	71,500	8,000

This table is current through February 21, 2020.

¹ Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

² The Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 was enacted after the publication of CBO's May 2019 baseline but before the Senate Budget Committee Chairman published the deemed budget resolution for 2020 in the Congressional Record. Pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, the budgetary effects of this legislation have been incorporated into the current level as previously enacted funds.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 26, 2020.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2020 budget and is current through February 21, 2020. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019, pursuant to section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

Since our last letter dated January 15, 2020, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116–113). That Act has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2020.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF FEBRUARY 21, 2020

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (-) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,817.0	3,832.3	15.4
Outlays	3,733.4	3,735.1	1.7
Revenues	2,740.5	2,706.1	-34.4
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	961.2	961.2	0.0
Social Security Revenues	940.4	940.4	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF FEBRUARY 21, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^{a,b}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,740,538
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,397,769	2,309,887	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	0	595,528	0
Offsetting receipts	-954,573	-954,573	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,443,196	1,950,842	2,740,538
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. B, P.L. 116–59)	693	667	0
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. B, P.L. 116–69)	8,058	415	0
Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 116–71)	-2	-2	0
Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act (P.L. 116–91)	-720	-997	0
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (P.L. 116–92)	32	35	1
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Div. I-K, M-Q, P.L. 116–94)	8,360	6,720	-34,449
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116–113)	-19	-9	0
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	16,402	6,829	-34,448
Appropriation Legislation ^{a,b}			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Div. A, P.L. 116–59) ^c	0	128	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–93)	884,979	530,980	0
Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Div. A-H, P.L. 116–94) ^d	1,585,345	1,239,739	0
United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Title IX, P.L. 116–113)	843	334	10
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	2,471,167	1,771,181	10
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,487,569	1,778,010	-34,438

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AS OF FEBRUARY 21, 2020—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Table with 4 columns: Item, Budget Authority, Outlays, Revenues. Rows include Entitlements and Mandatories, Total Current Level, Total Senate Resolution, Current Level Over Senate Resolution, Current Level Under Senate Resolution, and Memorandum items.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$567 million in budget authority and \$798 million in estimated outlays.

For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the resolution, as approved by the Senate, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

Section 124 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020 (division A of P.L. 116–59), appropriated funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Defense) and designated those amounts as funding for overseas contingency operations. That provision took effect upon enactment on September 27, 2019.

In consultation with the House and Senate Committees on the Budget and the Office of Management and Budget, rescissions of emergency funding that was not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not count for certain budgetary enforcement purposes. These amounts, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Item, Budget Authority, Outlays, Revenues. Row: Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division H, P.L. 116–94) with values -7, 0, 0.

Section 204 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 requires the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2020; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on September 9, 2019. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and H.Con.Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, as updated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Authority, Outlays, Revenues. Rows include Original Aggregates printed on September 9, 2019, and Revisions: Adjustment for P.L. 116–59, Adjustment for P.L. 116–69, Adjustment for P.L. 116–93, Adjustment for P.L. 116–113, Revised Senate Resolution.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF FEBRUARY 21, 2020

[In millions of dollars]

Table with 4 columns: Item, 2020, 2019–2024, 2019–2029. Rows include Beginning Balance, Enacted Legislation (with sub-items like Continuing Appropriations Act, Christa McAuliffe Commemorative Coin Act, etc.), Impact on Deficit, Total Change in Outlays, Total Change in Revenues.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard; * = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.

On September 9, 2019, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate's Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.

The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.

Excludes off-budget amounts.

The budgetary effects of division B of this act are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to sec. 1701(b) of the act. The budgetary effects of division A were fully incorporated into the PAYGO ledger pursuant to the authority provided to the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee in section 3005 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018. The Chairman exercised that authority through filing an adjustment in the Congressional Record on September 26, 2019.

The budgetary effects of division B of this act are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to sec. 1801(b) of the act.

The budgetary effects of this act are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard, pursuant to section 1001 of Title X of division I of the act.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2020 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Table with 7 columns: Vote, Date, Measure, Violation, Motion to Waive, Result. Rows include votes 399, 414, and 13 with details on conference reports and emergency designations.

1 All motions to waive were offered pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2 Senator Enzi raised a 3101(b) point of order against the conference report because the legislation would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in each of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030.

3 Senator Enzi raised a 3101(b) point of order against the bill because the legislation would increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in at least one of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030.

4 Senator Toomey raised a 314(e) point of order against the emergency designation on page 233, lines 4 through 8, of the bill.

ARM 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. 19-76 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Jordan 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,

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

Enclosures:

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-76

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 Jordan.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$40 million.

Other \$260 million.

Total \$300 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) including hardware, software, and associated services.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): Up to seven hundred (700) AFATDS Software License Copies with a Tailored, International Ballistic Kernel.

Non-MDE: Also included are up to two hundred (200) each laptop and table computers, ancillary computer mounting hardware, battery kits and chargers, printers, scanners, network routers and communication hardware, modems, two hundred fifty (250) each diesel fueled 5 kilowatt auxiliary power units (APUs), one hundred (100) each diesel fueled electrical power generators, fifty (50) each model 7800-HF 150-Watt high frequency radios, five hundred (500) each model 7850-MB 50-Watt multiband (UHF & VHF) radios, five hundred fifty (550) each model 7850-MB IO-Watt multiband (UHF & VHF) radios, all the required cables and components, required engineering and installation services, operations, integration, and maintenance serv-

ices, contractor furnished support, communications support equipment, tools and test equipment, training, U.S. Government technical/logistical Support, contractor technical support, spares and support equipment, and other related elements of logistical and program support services.

(iv) Military Department: Army (JO-B-YBJ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: JO-B-WYB.

(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 Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 25, 2020.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Jordan—Artillery Command, Control and Communications (C3) Equipment

The Government of Jordan has requested to buy up to seven hundred (700) Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) software license copies with a tailored, international ballistic kernel. Also included are up to two hundred (200) each laptop and table computers, ancillary computer mounting hardware, battery kits and chargers, printers, scanners, network routers and communication hardware, modems, two hundred fifty (250) each diesel fueled 5 kilowatt auxiliary power units (APUs), one hundred (100) each diesel fueled electrical power generators, fifty (50) each model 7800-HF 150-Watt high frequency radios, five hundred (500) each model 7850-MB 50-Watt multiband (UHF & VHF) radios, five hundred fifty (550) each model 7850-MB IO-Watt multiband (UHF & VHF) radios, all the required cables and components, required engineering and installation services, operations, integration, and maintenance services, contractor furnished support, communications support equipment, tools and test equipment, training, U.S. Government technical/logistical Support, contractor technical support, spares and support equipment, and other related elements of logistical and program support services. The estimated cost is \$300 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important Major Non-NATO ally in the region. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key partners in the region with modern systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and increase security.

The proposed upgrade will allow the Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) to fire Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System-Alternative Warhead (GMLRS-AW) rockets using a digital fire control system. The expansion will ensure uniformity among all indirect fire systems used by the JAF. The upgrade and expansion of the AFATDS fire control system will allow the JAF to defend its borders and ground forces with indirect fire weapon systems. This proposed sale will advance the JAF's efforts to modernize its military and to enhance interoperability with U.S., allied, and coalition military forces. Jordan will have no difficulty absorbing these defense articles and services into its armed forces.

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

The prime contractors for the AFATDS and supporting equipment include Raytheon Company and the Harris Company. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

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

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-76

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. All equipment, documentation, software and associated information proposed in this sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

2. The AFATDS software and tailored, international ballistic kernel included in this proposed sale will be formally tested to verify release for export and to verify the excision of any and all elements not authorized for release or export to Jordan.

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

4. A determination has been made that the Jordan 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.

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. 19-75 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the Netherlands for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$85 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.