

While we are talking about the echoes of Yom Kippur throughout the year, we also note on Yom Kippur itself we have echoes of the Temple service. The chatat offering became the al chet prayer, and the asham offering became the ashamnu of the Yom Kippur liturgy.

One of the most profound moments in our daily prayer life emanates from the Ne'ila service. The Talmud (Yoma 87b) discusses the wording for the service. Shmuel and Ulla bar Rav suggest we say, "What are we? What is our life? What is our kindness? What is our righteousness? What is our salvation? What is our power? What is our might?" THOSE QUESTIONS eventually migrated into the daily morning prayers of the siddur. In the context of the Talmud and the siddur they are traditionally understood as questions arising from a sense of "our iniquities too many to count," as Rav Judah states.

However, they can also be read as seven existential questions addressing the essence of our lives. We start by asking, "What are we?" The ultimate question, but in some ways too immense to answer, and so we fine tune and arrive at, "What is our life?" That is to say, what do we do with our lives, this precious gift? We want to define who we are. To answer that question, we realize our lives are measured by how we treat others, and so we ask, "What is our kindness?" and "What is our righteousness?" In other words, what care and consideration do we bring to others, and in a broader social reach, how do we strengthen justice in our communities and the world?

Our lives are also measured and grounded by our inner spiritual lives, and so we ask, "What is our salvation?" Answering and living by the answers to these questions takes energy, and so we conclude by asking, "What is our power? What is our might?"

While they are the final questions, they are both cautionary, giving us pause to think how we use our strength and efficacy while at the same time reminding us that we have agency.

There is another lesson with these questions. Only the first two actually appear in the Talmud. As the scholar of Jewish liturgy Lawrence Hoffman points out, "Frequently, prayers were ad libbed. They began with a starting point, like Mah anu? Mah chayeinu? What are we? What is our life? But they then moved in whatever direction the prayer leader preferred. It could be made up on the spot. What was done one year would not have been the same as in later years. There were no "right" and "wrong" as we think of them.

"Right" was just making up the prayer and delivering it on the proper theme, with, ideally, some biblical texts to support the idea. Congregants would recognize the biblical support and nod in recognition. So the Talmudic writer of this section might have had his own practice in mind, or no practice in mind at all, other than the idea that we start with the citation in question, and then develop the theme in a way that makes sense at the time.

Such a process invites us to go deeper than the printed words on the page of the siddur. It asks us to drink from the essence of its message. What a liberating, creative, empowering approach; an approach with immense responsibility as well.

Ne'ila metaphorically suggests the gates of heaven close at the end of Yom Kippur, while at the same time we remember those daily Yom Kippur touch points and messages throughout the year. They remind us throughout the year that we always have the gift and opportunity to improve who we are, as well as to repair our shared world.

## 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. 20-17 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Egypt for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$417 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,

HEIDI H. GRANT,  
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 20-17

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 Egypt.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:  
Major Defense Equipment\* \$0 million.  
Other \$417 million.  
TOTAL \$417 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):  
None.

Non-MDE: A Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) system that includes multi-site Acquisition Radars (fixed and mobile) with supporting facilities, Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensors (fixed, mobile, airborne), Radio Communications suites, Hybrid Power Generation Systems, Closed Circuit Television, Power and Data Distribution Units, Automatic Identification System, and various other surveillance and communications systems; and other related elements of logistical and program support. Equipment includes: thirty-four (34) Integrated Fixed Towers with supporting equipment; twenty-eight (28) Communication Towers with supporting equipment; twelve (12) Relay Towers with supporting equipment; six (6) Naval Base Operations Rooms, two (2) regional Operations Centers, and one (1) Strategic Operation Center all with supporting equipment; six (6) Harbor Protection Systems with sup-

porting equipment; Intelligent Fiber Intrusion Detection System; twelve (12) Vertical Take Off and Landing UAV with six (6) Ground Stations; fourteen (14) Mobile Maritime Surveillance Vehicles; and, three (3) Aerostat ISR Integrated Platform with supporting equipment.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (EG-P-LGQ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: EG-D-DAB.

(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: October 1, 2020.

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

## POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Egypt—Maritime Domain Awareness System

The Government of Egypt has requested a possible sale of a Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) system that includes multi-site Acquisition Radars (fixed and mobile) with supporting facilities, Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensors (fixed, mobile, airborne), Radio Communications suites, Hybrid Power Generation Systems, Closed Circuit Television, Power and Data Distribution Units, Automatic Identification System, and various other surveillance and communications systems; and other related elements of logistical and program support. Equipment includes: thirty-four (34) Integrated Fixed Towers with supporting equipment; twenty-eight (28) Communication Towers with supporting equipment; twelve (12) Relay Towers with supporting equipment; six (6) Naval Base Operations Rooms, two (2) regional Operations Centers, and one (1) Strategic Operation Center all with supporting equipment; six (6) Harbor Protection Systems with supporting equipment; Intelligent Fiber Intrusion Detection System; twelve (12) Vertical Take Off and Landing UAV with six (6) Ground Stations; fourteen (14) Mobile Maritime Surveillance Vehicles; and, three (3) Aerostat ISR Integrated Platform with supporting equipment. The estimated total program cost is \$417 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO Ally country that continues to be an important strategic partner in the Middle East.

Egypt intends to use this Maritime Domain Awareness system to provide the Egyptian Armed Forces with a maritime surveillance capability with real-time situational awareness in the defense of Egypt maritime boundary, natural resources, and ports. Egypt 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 contractor will be the Advanced Technology Systems Company (ATSC), McLean, VA. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require annual trips to Egypt involving U.S. Government and contractor representatives for technical reviews, support, and oversight for approximately five years.

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

## ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act