

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Kuwait—PATRIOT Program Sustainment and Follow-On Technical Support

The Government of Kuwait has requested to buy equipment and services related to sustainment and follow-on technical support for its PATRIOT program. The following non-Major Defense Equipment items will be included: spare and repair parts; storage and aging; surveillance firing; stockpile reliability; shared and country-unique PATRIOT PAC-3 Missile Support Center support; operator and maintenance support; test program set development process support; publications and technical documentation; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; studies and surveys; transportation; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$800 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a major non-NATO ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale will improve Kuwait's capability to meet current and future threats by assisting it in maintaining higher levels of operational readiness while meeting its modernization and professionalization goals. Kuwait will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services 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 RTX Corporation, located in Waltham, MA, and Huntsville, AL; Lockheed Martin, located in Bethesda, MA, and Huntsville, AL; LEIDOS, Inc., located in Reston, VA, and Huntsville, AL; and KBR, located in Houston, TX, and Huntsville, AL. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of six U.S. Government and four contractor representatives to provide technical support and equipment familiarization.

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 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 still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an 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,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 25-37, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Peru for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

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. 25-37, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Peru for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, 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. 25-37, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Peru for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1.5 billion. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. MILLER,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 25-37

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 Peru.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$0.

Other \$1.5 billion.

Total \$1.5 billion.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of Peru has requested to buy equipment and services to support the procurement of maritime and onshore facilities at the Callao Naval Base.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

None.

Non-Major Defense Equipment:

The following non-MDE items will be included: lifecycle design; construction;

project management; engineering studies; engineering services; technical support; facility and infrastructure assessments; surveys; planning; programming; design; acquisition; contract administration; construction management; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (PE-B-HAE).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: PE-B-HAD.

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

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: January 15, 2026.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Peru—Design and Construction at Callao Naval Base

The Government of Peru has requested to buy equipment and services to support the procurement of maritime and onshore facilities at the Callao Naval Base. The following non-Major Defense Equipment items will be included: lifecycle design; construction; project management; engineering studies; engineering services; technical support; facility and infrastructure assessments; surveys; planning; programming; design; acquisition; contract administration; construction management; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated total cost is \$1.5 billion.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important partner which is a force for political stability, peace, and economic progress in South America.

The proposed sale will improve Peru's port infrastructure to accommodate current and future naval and logistical operations and requirements. This sale will also provide a safer, more efficient platform for naval operations by reducing civilian-military interactions at the existing facility. Peru will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

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

The principal contractor or contractors will be determined later from a list of approved vendors, likely through a competitive process. At this time, the U.S. Government is not aware of any offset agreement proposed in connection with this potential sale. Any offset agreement will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor or contractors.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of up to twenty U.S. Government or U.S. contractor representatives to Peru for a duration of up to ten years to provide construction management and oversight.

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

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. President, last week we learned that President Trump has decided to withdraw the United States from 66 United Nations organizations,

offices, and treaties that have had bipartisan support in Congress for decades. As far as I am aware, neither the White House nor the State Department consulted Congress about this extremist and, frankly, self-defeating decision.

We all want to see the United Nations become more efficient and eliminate unnecessary duplication and waste. This may, indeed, be a time to reassess our participation in some of these organizations, something we should do every 5 to 10 years. The world is constantly changing, and our priorities and funding decisions need to adapt. But for an administration to take such a drastic, unilateral step is unprecedented, short-sighted, and certain to weaken U.S. global leadership and U.S. national security.

Among the organizations and programs the President plans to withdraw from include the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the United Nations Population Fund, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Register of Conventional Arms, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

I seriously doubt that President Trump is familiar with the work that any of these organizations do or why the United States during Republican and Democratic administrations has been a leading member and supporter. While I will not recount each of their mandates and activities, I encourage my colleagues to do so. It would become readily apparent that their work is squarely in sync with U.S. national interests.

Of course, if one believes, as the President and some of his closest advisers believe, that climate change is a hoax and that any program or organizations with the words "climate" or "nature" in its title should be eliminated, then it is not surprising that they would want to withdraw from the IUCN, the IPCC, and the UNFCCC, which play key and complementary roles in monitoring and reporting on the health and environmental impacts of carbon emissions and the destruction of the Earth's biodiversity.

If you believe, as perhaps some in the administration believe, that preventing sexual violence in conflict is not something that requires international cooperation, then there would be no need for the Office of the Special Representative. But Members of Congress and their staff who have met with the extraordinarily knowledgeable and dedicated occupants of that position over the years would strongly disagree.

If you believe that the alarming proliferation of conventional weapons, including small arms like machine guns and shoulder-fired missiles that are susceptible to ending up in the hands of terrorists and narcotics traffickers halfway around the world is not a prob-

lem, then it is understandable why some would favor withdrawing from the UN Register of Conventional Arms, which provides transparency on arms transfers and helps to deter the traffic in illicit weapons. But it is as illogical as it is dangerous.

And if you believe that it is wrong to support an organization that provides lifesaving, voluntary family planning information and services in countries where impoverished women and girls lack access to modern contraceptives, then it is hypocritical but not surprising that some, for purely political and ideological reasons, would want to withdraw from the UN Population Fund, even though it is prohibited by its own bylaws from supporting abortion.

The key point I want to make is that applying an ideological litmus test to these organizations and withdrawing from them without any consultation or debate will further isolate the United States. Our adversaries will fill the vacuum. There are many problems that cannot be solved by the United States or any other country alone: global warming, the destruction of tropical forests, acidification of the oceans, rape as a weapon of war, illicit arms sales, and unsustainable population growth in countries that cannot feed their own people today. These daunting challenges require regional and global cooperation and the active involvement of these UN organizations that provide the necessary expertise, data, strategies, and guidance. Their effectiveness is a function of the quality and active participation of their members, and without the United States, their ability to carry out their mandates will suffer.

Congress understands this. In their bipartisan fiscal year 2026 conference agreement for National Security, the Department of State, and Related Programs that was published earlier this week, House and Senate appropriators recommend continued funding for most UN organizations and programs, as in past years.

According to their bylaws, no UN member state, including the United States, can withdraw from some, if not many, of these organizations and treaties by simply declaring an intent to withdraw. There is an interim period of months before a withdrawal takes effect. Withdrawing from treaties may require an act of Congress. It would be a serious mistake for the White House to go down that road, absent a thorough assessment by the relevant executive Agencies and congressional committees of jurisdiction of the pros and cons of doing so. Otherwise, it will be just a matter of time before China or some other country occupies the dominant positions in not only these organizations but the UN Secretariat itself. By then, Donald Trump will be gone, but it will be too late to reverse course, and future generations of Americans will pay the price.

TRIBUTE TO PETER FEIGIN

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Peter Feigin, president of the Milwaukee Bucks and Fiserv Forum, for his 12 years of leadership of Milwaukee's professional basketball organization during a pivotal time of growth and success.

Since 1968, the Milwaukee Bucks, a team loved by former Senator and my mentor Herb Kohl have represented the State of Wisconsin in the National Basketball Association, NBA. While Milwaukee's market for a professional basketball team may be considered small, its strong fan base has been anything but. At the team's conception in 1968, more than 40,000 fans participated in a contest to help name the team's mascot. The team would be known as the "Bucks," a nod to one of Wisconsin's State animals, the white-tailed deer. This Bucks mascot would become the proud identity of a loyal fan base.

In the team's more than 50-year history, they have won 19 division titles, three conference titles, and two national championships. An organization with this level of success requires a leader with integrity, expertise, and a love for the game of basketball. Peter Feigin has brought those skills and so many more to the Milwaukee Bucks throughout his time with the organization.

Mr. Feigin earned a bachelor's degree from Franklin & Marshall College, where he would also later earn an honorary doctorate. In his early career, Mr. Feigin worked in sales and marketing for Six Flags Theme Parks, and in 1998, Mr. Feigin joined the New York Knicks organization where he served in a variety of positions before eventually taking on the role of vice president of marketing.

From there, Mr. Feigin moved into a variety of corporate business and entertainment positions. He served as the chief marketing and revenue officer of Deluxe Entertainment Services Group, a global entertainment company. As president and chief operating officer of Marquis Jet Partners, Inc., Mr. Feigin navigated the company through their merger with NetJets. In 2014, with more than two decades of proven leadership across the sports, business, and entertainment sectors, Mr. Feigin joined the Milwaukee Bucks as president.

Mr. Feigin has been integral to the success and development of the Milwaukee Bucks organization and the Milwaukee community over the past 12 years. He has elevated the organization by reimagining the possibilities of the team's business development and achieving substantial success across organizational departments.

At the start of Mr. Feigin's tenure with the Milwaukee Bucks, the team faced an impasse, either needing to build a larger arena or fear the team leaving Milwaukee. The Bucks home at that time, the BMO Harris Bradley Center, was one of the oldest NBA arenas in the league and no longer met the