

## POLICY JUSTIFICATION

## Lithuania-Javelin Missile and Command Launch Units

Lithuania has requested a possible sale of two-hundred and twenty (220) Javelin Missiles, ten (10) Javelin Fly-to-Buy Missiles, seventy-four (74) Javelin Command Launch Units (CLU), U.S. Government technical assistance, above the line transportation cost, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated value of MDE is \$45.2 million. The overall total estimated value is \$55 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States. The sale of Javelins will provide additional opportunities for bilateral engagements and greater interoperability with U.S. and allied forces. Neighboring NATO Allies would view this procurement as a positive step towards ensuring regional stability. The proposed sale directly supports U.S. national security interests by bolstering the Lithuanian military's ability to effectively defend its border and effectively coordinate regional border security with its Baltic neighbors.

The proposed sale of Javelins will provide Lithuania with increased capacity to meet its defensive needs. Supporting the Lithuanian Land Force's modernization also supports the fielding of forces better able to contribute to NATO operations in the future. Lithuania will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

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

The prime contractors will be Raytheon/Lockheed Martin Javelin Joint Venture of Orlando, Florida, and Tucson, Arizona. 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 additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Lithuania.

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

Transmittal No. 16–11

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

Annex

Item No. vii

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

1. The Javelin Weapon System is a medium-range, man-portable, shoulder-launched, fire-and-forget, anti-armor

system. Javelin uses fire-and-forget technology which allows the gunner to fire and immediately relocate or take cover. Other features include top attack and direct fire modes, an advanced tandem warhead and imaging infrared seeker, target lock-on before launch, and soft launch from enclosures. The Javelin missile also has a minimum smoke motor thus decreasing its detection on the battlefield. The Javelin Training System consists of the following training devices: The missile simulation round, the basic skills trainer and the field tactical trainer, Javelin Weapon Effects Simulator (JAVWES), and tripod.

2. The Javelin Weapon System comprises two major tactical components, which include a reusable Command Launch Unit (CLU) and a round contained in a disposable launch tube assembly. The CLU incorporates an integrated day-night sight that provides a target engagement capability in adverse weather and countermeasure environments. The CLU may also be used in a stand-alone mode for battlefield surveillance and target detection. The CLU's thermal sight is a second generation Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensor operating in the 8–10 micron wavelength and has a 240 X 2 scanning array with a Dewar-coolant unit. To facilitate initial loading and subsequent updating of software, all on-board missile software is uploaded via the CLU after mating and prior to launch.

3. The Javelin Missile System hardware and the documentation are UNCLASSIFIED. The missile software which resides in the CLU is considered sensitive. The sensitivity is primarily in the software programs which instruct the system how to operate in the presence of countermeasures. Programs are contained in the system in the form of microprocessors with Read Only Memory (ROM) maps, which do not provide the software program itself. The overall hardware is considered sensitive in that the modulation frequency and infrared wavelengths could be used in countermeasure development.

4. 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.

5. A determination has been made that the recipient country can provide 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. Moreover, the benefits to be derived from this sale, as outlined in the Policy Justification, outweigh the potential damage that could result if the sensitive technology were revealed to unauthorized persons.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Lithuania.

[FR Doc. 2016–00034 Filed 1–6–16; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

## Public Meetings and Public Hearings Related to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Donlin Gold Mine Project, North of Crooked Creek, Alaska

**AGENCY:** Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is providing notification of public meetings to obtain comment on the Draft EIS noted above to facilitate compliance with, in part, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is providing notification of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Section 810 Hearings related to the preliminary ANILCA 810 Findings contained in the above Draft EIS. Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act requires the BLM to evaluate the effects of plans presented in this Draft EIS on subsistence activities in the area of the proposed action and its alternatives, and to hold public hearings if it finds that any alternative may significantly restrict subsistence activities. The analysis of environmental consequences indicates the proposed action may significantly restrict subsistence in some portions of the proposed project area. Therefore, the BLM is holding public hearings on potential subsistence impacts in conjunction with the public meetings discussed below. BLM's preliminary ANILCA 810 Findings are contained in Appendix N of the Draft EIS.

**DATES:** See SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section for meeting dates.

**ADDRESSES:** See SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section for meeting locations.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Keith Gordon, Project Manager, U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, CEPOA—RD—Gordon, P.O. Box 6898, JBER, AK, 99506-0898; via email at [POA.donlingoldeis@usace.army.mil](mailto:POA.donlingoldeis@usace.army.mil) or; at 907-753-5710. Or, Mr. Alan Bittner, Anchorage Field Manager, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 907-267-1285.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Communities in which public meetings and hearings are scheduled are as follows (all communities are in Alaska):

Aniak—January 20, 2016, Crooked Creek—January 21, 2016, Anchorage—January 28, 2016, Bethel—February 1, 2016, Akiak—February 2, 2016, Nunapitchuk—February 3, 2016, Quinhagak—February 16, 2016, McGrath—February 26, 2016, Holy Cross—March 30, 2016, Tyonek—To be determined, Lower Kalskag—To be determined. Please note that no preliminary 810 finding of potential substantial significant restriction of subsistence has been made for Holy Cross. An 810 Hearing will be held due to its proximity to the proposed project and the existing level of subsistence use information (mapping) available.

Communities in which only public meetings are scheduled, as no preliminary 810 finding of potential substantial significant restriction of subsistence has been made, includes (all communities are in Alaska):

Kipnuk—February 17, 2016, St. Mary's—March 1, 2016, Emmonak—March 2, 2016, Toksook Bay—March 15, 2016, Hooper Bay—March 16, 2016.

Any changes to these dates and locations, as well as specific meeting and hearing locations and times in each community can be found at [www.donlingoldeis.com](http://www.donlingoldeis.com).

Dated: December 30, 2015.

**Shelia Newman,**

*Deputy Division Chief, Regulatory Division.*

[FR Doc. 2016-00042 Filed 1-6-16; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers**

**Intent To Prepare an Integrated Draft Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Reallocation of Flood Storage to Water Supply at Wright Patman Lake on the Sulphur River in Cass and Bowie, Counties in Northeast Texas**

**AGENCY:** Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

**ACTION:** Notice of Intent.

**SUMMARY:** The study is being conducted under the authority contained in the 1958 Water Supply Act (Pub. L. 85-500), Section 301, as amended in 43 United States Code (U.S.C.) 390b and by the River and Harbor Flood Control Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-611), as amended, under Section 216 and under guidance provided in ER 1105-2-100. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will prepare an integrated Draft Feasibility Report and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that describes the results of investigations and analyses used to make determinations as to whether and/or what amount of flood storage might be reallocated to water supply to meet the needs of Region C and Region D. The Sulphur River Basin Authority (SRBA) is the non-federal sponsor to study the feasibility of reallocation (converting flood storage to water supply or raising the pool level) while protecting the City of Texarkana's water rights of 180,000 acre-feet (AF) per year. SRBA's sponsorship is for the study only. If reallocation is determined feasible and is pursued, the USACE will require a non-federal sponsor or sponsors for reallocation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions regarding the Wright Patman Lake Reallocation Project Draft Feasibility Report, please contact Mr. Jodie Foster, Planning Lead, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Planning & Environmental Center, Plan Formulation Section, 819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102, (817) 886-1679, or via email at [jodie.foster@usace.army.mil](mailto:jodie.foster@usace.army.mil).

For questions regarding the Wright Patman Lake Reallocation Project Draft EIS, please contact Ms. Melinda Fisher, Environmental Lead, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Planning & Environmental Center, NEPA & Cultural Resources Section, 1645 S. 101st E. Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74128, (918) 669-7502, or via email at [melinda.fisher@usace.army.mil](mailto:melinda.fisher@usace.army.mil).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

1. *Background.* Wright Patman Lake is a USACE operated reservoir that encompasses approximately 30,000 surface acres of water and has the primary purposes of flood control and water conservation for the communities downstream of the dam. Wright Patman Lake is also a major water supply source for the cities of Texarkana (Texas and Arkansas) and the surrounding area. The City of Texarkana is the non-Federal sponsor for the existing water supply storage in Wright Patman Lake and holds a State of Texas water right for 180,000 acre-feet (AF) per year of raw water for diversion to municipal

and industrial users. International Paper (IP), the largest single water user in the Sulphur River Basin and one of the region's major employers, has a long term contract with TWU for the provision of 118,000 AF of water for its industrial operations.

Operational changes would be required with a reallocation of flood control storage to water supply and would produce effects on upstream and downstream flood patterns, recreational opportunities, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. In determining whether to reallocate storage within the reservoir and change operational regimes, the USACE must comply with requirements including but not limited to the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Clean Water Act.

2. *Proposed Action.* The USACE is studying the feasibility of reallocating some flood control storage capacity in Wright Patman Lake for the purpose of water supply. The reallocation is needed to enable the SRBA to provide water to local and regional users for municipal and industrial uses in response to population growth in Region C which includes all or portions of 16 North Central Texas counties and the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area.

3. *Alternatives Considered.* The USACE, working with the SRBA, has identified and conducted preliminary analysis on potential pool increases at Wright Patman Lake for further consideration during the study. These alternatives would consider alternative pool raises above the maximum monthly conservation elevation of Wright Patman Lake operating under the ultimate rule curve. These elevations considered in the preliminary study would be anticipated to have different levels of impacts on upstream and downstream flood patterns, recreational opportunities, water quality, vegetation and fish and wildlife habitat. The USACE's no action alternative would also be considered. Additional alternatives, which could include different storage volumes and varying operational regimes, could also be developed during the scoping and evaluation process.

4. *Scoping/Public Involvement.* The USACE invites all affected Federal, State, and local agencies, affected Native American tribes, and other interested parties to participate in the NEPA process during development of the Draft Feasibility Report/Draft EIS. The public scoping process will provide information about the reallocation study to the public, serve as a mechanism to