

ensures the demonstration meets ethical standards for experiments.

If a beneficiary moves from a demonstration state to a non-demonstration state, he is no longer eligible for the demonstration. However, if a beneficiary moves from a non-demonstration state to a demonstration state, he becomes eligible for the demonstration, provided he is beginning a new PT treatment (*i.e.*, beneficiaries may not begin a PT treatment in a non-demonstration state, then receive three PT visits without cost-sharing as part of

the same treatment plan after moving to a demonstration state). The goal of the demonstration is to determine if incentivizing starting PT has an impact on patient outcomes and the use of certain interventions; it is not to eliminate beneficiary burden for the entire cost of PT.

This demonstration project will be effective January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2023, unless terminated earlier by the Director, DHA, or designee. DHA may terminate the demonstration early for any reason,

including significantly-higher costs than anticipated or a clear failure to achieve any of the hypothesized outcomes in the demonstration states, via subsequent **Federal Register** notice.

C. Evaluation

The primary goal of this demonstration is to incentivize the uptake of PT services. The demonstration will also test the below hypotheses using the respective outcome measures listed in Table 1:

TABLE 1—DEMONSTRATION HYPOTHESES AND OUTCOME MEASURES

Hypothesis *	Outcome measure(s)
Does waiving cost-sharing for up to three PT visits increase the initial uptake of PT visits among patients with LBP?	Total number of initial PT visits; Proportion of beneficiaries receiving an initial PT visit.
Does waiving cost-sharing for up to three PT visits increase the overall number of PT visits among patients with LBP?	Average and median number of PT visits among beneficiaries with LBP.
Does incentivizing the use of PT services reduce the number of opioids prescribed to patients with LBP?	Average and median number of opioids prescriptions filled by beneficiaries with LBP.
Does incentivizing the use of PT services reduce the amount of imaging services provided to patients with LBP?	Average and median number of imaging services (MRI, CT, X-ray, and Ultrasound) provided to beneficiaries with LBP, stratified across the following time periods and measured from initial diagnosis of LBP: 0–6 weeks; 6–12 weeks; >12 weeks.
Does incentivizing the use of PT services reduce the number of back surgeries for patients with LBP?	Proportion of beneficiaries with a diagnosis for LBP receiving back surgeries.
Does incentivizing the use of PT services reduce the total cost of care for a LBP episode?	Average and median cost of episode for LBP; Average and median cost of episode for LBP when beneficiary attends at least three PT visits; Average and median cost of episode for LBP when beneficiary attends fewer than three PT visits.
Does improved access to PT services prevent chronic LBP (<i>i.e.</i> do fewer patients transition from acute and subacute pain to chronic pain)?	Proportion of patients receiving services to treat LBP after 12 weeks from initial diagnosis of LBP.
Does incentivizing the use of PT services reduce the number of other low value services or other LBP treatments?	Average and median number of number of patients receiving injections, etc.

* The above hypotheses are intended to measure the correlational relationship; this evaluation will not make any statements on causation.

The outcome measures listed in Table 1 will be used to determine the success of the demonstration. To estimate the impact of the demonstration on the outcome measures, the evaluation of this demonstration will use a pretest-posttest non-equivalent control group methodology. For each outcome measure, the eligible population in the demonstration states (*i.e.*, the treatment group) will be compared to the eligible population in the non-demonstration states (*i.e.*, the control group) before the demonstration, annually, and at the conclusion of the demonstration. This methodology will allow DHA to estimate the impact of the demonstration (*i.e.*, the treatment effect) by subtracting the difference between the treatment and control groups at baseline from the difference between the groups at the demonstration's conclusion for each outcome measure. Baseline data will consist of one calendar year of data.

In addition to the above outcome measures, this demonstration will include a patient survey to measure

reasons a patient begins and ceases PT visits, as well as access to care, quality of care, and overall health status. This information will supplement the outcome measures and will provide important context for the data analysis. For example, if patients cease PT visits because the LBP is resolved, there is evidence that incentivizing PT visits improved patient outcomes. On the other hand, if PT visits cease due to non-compliance or because PT services are not improving patients' symptoms, the demonstration was not successful in improving patient outcomes. The survey will be administered electronically to TRICARE beneficiaries with a primary diagnosis of LBP who receive PT services in demonstration states. The survey questions and collection methodology will go through the Department of Defense licensure process for approval and will require an additional **Federal Register** notice. The contractor shall provide contact information for participants to DHA, who will administer the survey, collect survey results, and evaluate survey data.

The qualitative and quantitative analyses of survey results may also be used to determine the success of the demonstration. If the survey is not approved, it will not be included in the demonstration or its evaluation.

Dated: June 25, 2020.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 19-68]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karma Job at *karma.d.job.civ@mail.mil* or (703) 697-8976.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b)(1) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of

section 155 of Public Law 104-164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Transmittal 19-68 with attached Policy Justification and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: June 24, 2020.
Aaron T. Siegel,
Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.
BILLING CODE 5001-06-P



DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
201 12TH STREET SOUTH, SUITE 101
ARLINGTON, VA 22202-5408

MAY 07 2020

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Madam 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. 19-68 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$556 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:
1. Transmittal
 2. Policy Justification
 3. Sensitivity of Technology
 4. Regional Balance (Classified document provided under separate cover)

BILLING CODE 5001-06-C

Transmittal No. 19-68

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 the United Arab Emirates

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*

Major Defense Equipment * ..	\$ 0 million
Other	\$556 million
Total	\$556 million

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
None
Non-MDE:

Four thousand five hundred sixty-nine (4,569) Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles consisting of a mix of MaxxPro Long Wheel Base (LWB), MaxxPro Recovery Vehicle (MRV), MaxxPro LWB chassis, MaxxPro Dash, MaxxPro Bases Capsule, MaxxPro MEAP Capsules, MaxxPro Plus, Caiman

Multi-Terrain Vehicles without armor, Caiman Base, Caiman Plus, Caiman Capsule, and MRAP All-Terrain Vehicles (MATV), logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support.

- (iv) *Military Department:* Army
(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* AE-B-IBA and AE-B-ZVA
(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:* May 7, 2020

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

United Arab Emirates (UAE)—Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles

The Government of the United Arab Emirates has requested the sale of Excess Defense Articles (EDA) of up to four thousand five hundred sixty-nine (4,569) MRAP vehicles consisting of a mix of MaxxPro Long Wheel Base (LWB), MaxxPro Recovery Vehicle (MRV), MaxxPro LWB chassis, MaxxPro Dash, MaxxPro Bases Capsule, MaxxPro MEAP Capsules, MaxxPro Plus, Caiman Multi-Terrain Vehicles without armor, Caiman Base, Caiman Plus, Caiman Capsule, and MRAP All-Terrain Vehicles (MATV), logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total program cost is \$556 million.

The proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of an important regional partner. The UAE has been, and continues to be, a vital U.S. partner for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key allies in the region with modern systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and increase security.

The UAE intends to utilize the MRAP vehicles to increase force protection, to conduct humanitarian assistance operations, and to protect critical infrastructure. Additionally, these MRAPs will enhance the UAE's burden sharing capacity and defensive capabilities. The UAE will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment and support into its armed forces.

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

These vehicles will be coming from U.S. Army stocks as EDA; the required EDA Congressional Notifications were made August 6, 2014. There are no known offset agreements proposed in conjunction with this proposed sale.

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

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

Transmittal No. 19–68

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 Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle is an armored, multi-purpose combat vehicle intended to support mounted urban operations to include convoy security support and dismounted patrols. It is designed to increase crew survivability. The vehicle has a blast-resistant underbody designed to protect the crew from mine blasts, fragmentation, and direct fire weapons.

2. All MRAP vehicle information needed to operate, train, and maintain the vehicles are UNCLASSIFIED. Some design and test data, design performance parameters, armoring methodology, vulnerabilities, armor types, and configuration can be classified up to SECRET.

3. Loss of this hardware, software, documentation, and/or data could permit development of information which may lead to a significant threat to future U.S. military operations. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop

countermeasures or equivalent systems which 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 the UAE can provide substantially the same degree of protection for this technology as the U.S. Government. This proposed sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 20–05]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karma Job at karma.d.job.civ@mail.mil or (703) 697–8976.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b)(1) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Transmittal 20–05 with attached Policy Justification and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: June 24, 2020.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

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