

Before becoming the Pulaski County Attorney, Hatfield served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Eastern District of Kentucky for 16 years. Prior to that, he served as an Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney for Pulaski and Rockcastle counties for almost five years.

His path, he said, has been greatly influenced by his family and education.

"SCC provided someone like me, who was a little shy and backward, with the opportunity to not only learn, but to be comfortable in a new environment," Hatfield said.

Hatfield's sisters both attended SCC as well, he said, and having the opportunity to know everyone from the college president to his professors to his teammates, made a difference.

"I grew so much during my time at SCC," Hatfield said. "My self-esteem was built through small classes and professors who took a personal interest in me. When I left SCC, I knew I could excel in a college environment."

Today, Hatfield stays connected to the college through his service on the SCC Foundation board.

"This is a small community," he said. "We all live here and are invested in each other. I feel certain the education I received at SCC played a big role in my success in life and supporting our local educational opportunities only strengthens our city and county for the next generation."

Spending his career in public service, Hatfield said, has given him the opportunity to help set people up to achieve and succeed, not fail.

"It all starts with good raising and good education, and I was blessed to have both," Hatfield said. "As County Attorney, one of the things I try to do is to help people understand what tools they need to change their lives and become contributing members of their community. I firmly believe education is one of the major tools necessary to accomplish that."

RECOGNIZING MANCHESTER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to celebrate the 45th anniversary of Manchester Memorial Hospital located in Manchester, KY. Originally the Oneida Mountain Hospital founded in the mid to late 1920s, Manchester Memorial Hospital is now a 63-bed, acute care, nonprofit Christian community hospital.

James Anderson Burns and Dr. C. Adeline McConville, an optometrist from New York City, founded the original hospital in the early 1900s. In the late 1930s, when McConville's failing health forced her to retire, a board of trustees was selected, and the hospital deeded to the State of Kentucky so it could receive State funding. In 1952, the State returned the hospital back to the remaining original trustees.

The doors reopened in 1955 and by the mid-1960s, the hospital had an average occupancy of 139 percent. The logical next step was to build a new hospital. After many years of hard work fundraising and negotiating, construction was completed in 1971 on a tract of land in the Lytleton area.

I would like to extend my thanks to the leadership and staff at Manchester Memorial for their hard work and dedi-

cation to helping the people of Kentucky, and I congratulate them on 45 years in their new hospital. Though it started small, today Manchester Memorial Hospital has more than 500 employees and averages 60,000 patient visits each year. It is the parent organization for five home healthcare offices serving 14-plus counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia and has been twice named a "100 Top Hospital in America."

An area publication, the Manchester Enterprise, recently published a piece announcing the 45th anniversary of Manchester Memorial Hospital. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From The Manchester Enterprise, Sept. 8, 2016]

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OPENS THEIR DOORS

In September 1971 patients were transferred from Oneida Hospital to the new Memorial Hospital

Manchester Memorial Hospital is celebrating its 45th anniversary this year. The hospital started from humble beginnings as Oneida Mountain Hospital, which began in the mid-to-late 20s by founder James Anderson Burns, founder of Oneida Baptist Institute, and Dr. C. Adeline McConville, an optometrist from New York City.

It was Anderson's dream to bring a hospital to the area, and Dr. McConville was captivated by his pursuit of it. She pledged to return to the mountains with him and work to open a hospital.

Dr. McConville operated the hospital until the late 1930s, when failing health forced her to retire.

A Board of Trustees was selected and the hospital deeded to the state of Kentucky so it could receive state funding. It operated under their leadership until 1952, when the state returned the hospital back to the remaining original trustees.

The late Mr. Thomas Britton sought diligently for an organization to come operate the hospital. Through the advice of a friend, he contacted the Seventh Day Adventist Church and they accepted the challenge.

Due to the building being vacant, their first task was to make it usable again. Through various donations they re-opened the doors after a three-year hiatus on August 22, 1955.

Over the years, the hospital continued to grow and by the mid-60s had an average occupancy of 139 percent. There were times when the 22-bed hospital had 49 patients. The clinic was equally as crowded. The choice was obvious—build a new hospital.

Fund raising began with the plan to build another hospital in the Oneida area. Plans were drawn and submitted, but the Department of Health would not approve the site.

Hospital Administrator Herb Davis, with Dr. W.E. Becknell, negotiated through Mr. Saul Goins to build the hospital on a tract of land in the Lytleton area that Mr. Goins farmed on. But there was a problem; there was no bridge to the land.

Mr. Isom Hensley started a letter-writing campaign to the Department of Highways to request a bridge be built. The State approved the bridge, and now the attention turned to raising money for construction.

Mrs. Marie Langdon and Mr. Bill Baker started soliciting donations for the construction. The Clay County Jaycees each pledged \$200 apiece towards the construction.

The dream of a new hospital became a reality in late 1969 as approval was given and construction began in 1970. The hospital was completed in mid-1971 and the transfer of patients from Oneida to Manchester was made in September of that year.

Here's a look at the story from September 9, 1971 where the hospital was moved from Oneida to Manchester:

Patients and equipment vacated the century-old Oneida Hospital in what was described as one of the quickest moves in the annals of hospital history.

Herb Davis, administrator of Memorial Hospital in Manchester, said the 23 patients at Oneida were moved in "record time" and without a "single incident." All were brought to the new Memorial Hospital in Manchester.

Only three of the patients were able to sit up for the ride from Oneida to Manchester.

The move was accomplished through the help of both local funeral homes, who provided ambulances and personnel to transport the patients 17 miles in distance.

At the same time the patients were moving, much of the medical care equipment needed by patients was moved.

In one case, a patient was taken off the operating table following surgery and the table was removed while he was in recovery to be transported.

Statistics on the move as released by hospital officials list Mrs. Webb, 93, of Burning Springs as the last patient to leave Oneida Hospital.

Mrs. Ester McIntosh was the last person to receive surgery in the old hospital, and Mr. and Mrs. Billy Jones were parents of the last baby born at the hospital.

The first baby born at Memorial Hospital in Manchester was born to Cassie and Charles Stewart of Sibert, Ky.

The move was accomplished through a 40-hour continuous effort by many of the hospital's staff, who got things ready for the move, then set up again when the move was complete.

By noon, Tuesday, eight new babies had been born at the hospital and 29 patients were on the register.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. 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, October 6, 2016.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
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. 16-42, concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Iraq for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$65.3 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,

JAMES WORM
(For J.W. Rixey, Vice Admiral, USN
Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-42

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: The Republic of Iraq.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$0 million.

Other \$65.3 million.

Total \$65.3 million.

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

Non-MDE:

Two (2) Cessna AC-208 aircraft with dual rail Hellfire launcher capability on each wing.

Two (2) AN/ALE-47 Electronic Countermeasure Dispensers.

Two (2) AAR-60 Missile Launch Warning Systems.

Four (4) AN/AAQ-35 (Wescam MX-15D) Electro-Optical Infrared Imaging Systems.

Two (2) LAU-131-A Launchers.

Additionally, non-MDE includes contractor aircraft modifications, spare parts, publication updates, aircraft ferry, and miscellaneous parts. The total estimated program cost is \$65.3 million.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force.

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: IQ-D-QAH for \$20M signed on 13 Feb 2009 for C/AC-208 CLS, Transmittal 11-23. IQ-D-QAF for \$5M signed 26 Oct 2008 for C/AC-208 CLS, Transmittal 11-23.

(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 Annex attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: None.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Republic of Iraq—AC-208 Aircraft

The Government of Iraq requests to purchase two (2) Cessna AC-208 aircraft that include: dual rail LAU-131 Hellfire launcher capability on each wing, AN/ALE-47 electronic countermeasure dispenser, AN/AAR-60 Missile Launch Warning System, AN/AAQ-35 Electro-Optical Infrared Imaging System, contractor aircraft modifications, spare parts, publication updates, aircraft ferry, and miscellaneous parts. The estimated total case value is \$65.3 million.

This proposed sale contributes to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a strategic partner. This proposed sale directly supports Iraq and serves the interests of the people of Iraq and the United States.

Iraq originally purchased three (3) AC-208 and three (3) C-208 aircraft in 2008. The Cessna aircraft are used to support Iraqi military operations against al-Qaeda affiliate and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) forces. The purchase of two (2) additional aircraft enables the Iraqi Air Force to continue its fight against ISIL. Iraq will have no difficulty absorbing these aircraft into its armed forces.

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

The principal contractor is Orbital ATK, Falls Church, VA. 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. or contractor representatives to Iraq.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale. All defense articles and services are approved for release by our foreign disclosure office.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-42

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. Cessna AC-208: The Armed Caravan is a specifically modified Cessna C-208 capable of operating in austere environments while providing real-time intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) and low collateral damage kinetic strike capabilities. It is equipped with an integrated electro-optical and infrared (EO/IR) laser sensor suite which gives it a day/night ISR capability with a laser illuminator, range finder, and designator to allow employment of the AGM-114M missile through a 1760 mil bus interface. The aircraft has two external hard points for weapons and fuel carriage. The Iraq variant will be equipped for use with AGM-114 missiles already in country. Critical components (cockpit and engine) will have aircraft armor able to withstand small arms fire. Hardware and software are UNCLASSIFIED. Technical data and documentation to be provided are UNCLASSIFIED.

2. The proposed configuration includes the AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispenser Set (CMDS), the AN/AAR-60 Missile Approach Warning System, the AN/AAQ-35 MX (Wescam MX-15D) Electro-Optical Infrared Imaging System, and dual rail LAU-131 Hellfire launcher capability on each wing.

3. The AN/ALE-47 CMDS provides an integrated threat-adaptive, computer controlled capability for dispensing chaff, flares, and active radio frequency expendables. The AN/ALE-47 system enhances aircraft survivability in sophisticated threat environments.

4. The threats countered by the CMDS include radar-directed anti-aircraft artillery (AAA), radar command-guided missiles, radar homing guided missiles, and infrared guided missiles. The U.S. is not providing any threat data. The system is internally mounted and may be operated as a stand-alone system or integrated with other on-board electronic warfare and avionics systems. Expendable routines tailored to the immediate aircraft and threat environment may be dispensed using one of four operational modes. Hardware is UNCLASSIFIED. Software is SECRET. Technical data and documentation provided are UNCLASSIFIED.

5. The AN/AAR-60 Missile Approach Warning System is a passive, true imaging sensor device that is optimized to detect the radiation signature of a threat missile's exhaust plume within the ultra violet solar blind spectral band. Functionally, the architecture

detects incoming missile threats and indicates their direction of arrival with the 'maximum' of warning time. Hardware and software are UNCLASSIFIED. Technical data and documentation provided are UNCLASSIFIED.

6. The AN/AAQ-35 MX (Wescam MX-15D) is a gyro-stabilized, multi-spectral, multi field of view electro-optical infrared imaging system. The system provides surveillance laser illumination and laser designation through use of an externally mounted turret sensor and internally mounted master control. Sensor video imagery is displayed in the aircraft real time and may be recorded for subsequent ground analysis. Hardware is UNCLASSIFIED. Technical data and documentation provided are UNCLASSIFIED.

7. The LAU-131 launcher is tube shaped, 59.8 inches in length, and 10.125 inches in diameter. It weighs 65 pounds and is capable of carrying seven rockets (2.75 inch or 70mm). Hardware is UNCLASSIFIED. Technical data and documentation provided are UNCLASSIFIED.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Iraq.

DEFENSE SECURITY,
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
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. 16-49, concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Egypt for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$81.4 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,

JAMES WORM
(For J.W. Rixey, Vice Admiral, USN,
Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-49

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: The Government of Egypt.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$56.4 million.

Other \$25.0 million.

Total \$81.4 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Sixty-seven (67) AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS).

Non-MDE: This request also includes the following Non-MDE: OCONUS Installation/Integration, Installation Mounting Kits, Countermeasure Dispenser Test Set AN/

ALM-294, Technical Assistance, U.S. Government Training and OCONUS Contractor Training, publications and technical documents, quality assurance and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (VGJ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: EG-B-VBT, A04 (02 JUL 15, TCV: \$17.8M).

(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 Annex attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: October 6, 2016.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Government of Egypt—Description of Sale: Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) for AH-64E Apache, UH-60 Blackhawks and CH-47 Chinook Helicopters

The Government of Egypt has requested a possible sale of:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Sixty-seven (67) AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS).

This request also includes the following Non-MDE: OCONUS Installation/Integration, Installation Mounting Kits, Countermeasure Dispenser Test Set AN/ALM-294, Technical Assistance, U.S. Government Training and OCONUS Contractor Training, publications and technical documents, quality assurance and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost is \$81.4 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a strategic partner that has been and continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale of the CMWS will equip the Egyptian Air Force's fleet of multi-mission helicopters with a detection system for infrared missile threats. 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 contractors will be BAE Systems and DynCorp. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of two (2) U.S. Government and two (2) contractor representatives to Egypt to support delivery of such equipment, installation and integration, maintenance and to provide technical support and equipment familiarization. Additionally, this program will require multiple trips involving U.S. Government and contractor personnel to participate in technical reviews, training and installation.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-49

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. AN/AAR-57—Common Missile Warning System (CMWS)—The Common Missile Warning System (CMWS) provides superior detection of infrared missile threats for rotary-wing, transport, and tactical aircraft. It is the detection component of a suite of countermeasures to increase survivability of current generation combat, airlift, and special operations aircraft against the threat

posed by infrared guided missiles. It also provides automatic, passive missile detection, threat declaration, crew warning, software reprogramming, false alarm suppression and cues to other on-board systems, such as dispensers, which may be utilized for flare decoys. Each platform includes: Electro-optical Missile Sensors, and Electronic Control Unit (ECU), Sequencer, and the Improved Countermeasures Dispenser (ICMD). The ECU hardware is classified CONFIDENTIAL; releasable technical manuals for operation and maintenance are classified SECRET.

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

3. A determination has been made that Egypt 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.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Egypt.

DEFENSE SECURITY

COOPERATION AGENCY,

Arlington, VA, October 13, 2016.

Hon. BOB CORKER,

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. 16-38, concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$194 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,

JAMES WORM

(For J.W. Rixey, Vice Admiral, USN, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-38

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 Kuwait.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$62 million.

Other \$132 million.

Total \$194 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Six (6) AN/MPQ-64 Sentinel F1 Radars.

Non-Major Defense Equipment (MDE): The Government of Kuwait requested a limited competition between three (3) U.S. vendors to procure a total of six (6) Short Range, Gap Filler Radars (e.g., AN/MPQ-64 Sentinel F1, AN/TPS-77, or AN/TPS-703) and one (1) Long Range Radar (e.g., AN/TPS-77 or AN/TPS-78). Only one of the radars under consideration, the AN/MPQ-64 is Major Defense Equipment (MDE). The remaining radars identified by Kuwait for consideration are non-MDE. Additionally, Kuwait is requesting one (1) Long Range Radar with Primary Surveillance Radar (PSR) and Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR) capability on the Long Range Radar, upgrades to existing AN/FPS 117 (V) 3 Long Range Radars, upgrades to airfield ra-

dome and communications systems, upgrade secure Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) systems, site surveys, installation and checkout, site acceptance testing, interim contractor support, construction, contractor logistics support (CLS), spares, support equipment and training. Cost for additional non-MDE is \$132 million. The total overall estimated cost is \$194 million.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (X7-D-DAB).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(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 Annex attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: October 13, 2016.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

The Government of Kuwait—Radar Field System

The Government of Kuwait has requested a possible total sale of six (6) Short Range Radars, otherwise known as Gap Filler Radars, one (1) Long Range Radar with Primary Surveillance Radar (PSR) and Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR) arrays, upgrades to existing AN/FPS 117 (V) 3 Long Range Radar, upgrades to airfield radome and communications systems, upgrade to secure Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) systems, site surveys, installation and checkout, site acceptance testing, interim contractor support, construction, contractor logistics support, spares, support equipment, and training. The total estimated value of this sale is \$194 million.

The Government of Kuwait requested a limited competition between three (3) U.S. vendors to procure a total of six (6) Short Range, Gap Filler Radars (e.g., AN/MPQ-64 Sentinel F1, AN/TPS-77, or AN/TPS-703) and one (1) Long Range Radar (e.g., AN/TPS-77 or AN/TPS-78). Only one of the radars under consideration, the AN/MPQ-64 is Major Defense Equipment (MDE). The remaining radars identified by Kuwait for consideration are non-MDE.

This proposed sale supports U.S. Government national security goals by aiding a Major non-NATO Ally in the reduction of transnational threats, weapons proliferation, and the movement and support of international terrorists.

The Government of Kuwait desires the radar field system in order to improve early warning, enhance internal and external security, and protect national sovereignty. The system provides situational awareness for Kuwaiti security forces to detect and interdict fixed and rotary wing aircraft. This procurement provides coverage for Kuwait's northern and eastern borders.

The prime contractor will be determined by competition between Lockheed Martin, Bethesda, Maryland, Northrop Grumman, Falls Church, Virginia, and the Raytheon Company, Waltham, Massachusetts. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

This procurement includes a small number of U.S. contractor system and maintenance advisors under a long-term operations and maintenance support package. The exact number of personnel and period of performance is yet to be finalized. This purchase will not substantially alter the U.S. Government presence in Kuwait.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-38

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 AN/MPQ-64 Sentinel Radar System is a fielded air defense radar system in the Army inventory. Sentinel is a derivative of the AN/TPQ-36 Firefinder System used for artillery detection and the AN/TPQ-36A Norwegian adapted Hawk system. Sentinel is a mobile, phased-array radar that provides highly accurate 3 dimensional radar track data to using systems via the Forward Area Air Defense (FAAD) Command, Control, and Intelligence (C2I) node. Sentinel acquires, tracks, and reports cruise missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, fixed and rotary wing aircraft in clutter and electronic counter measures environments. The Sentinel Export configuration (AN/MPQ-64F1) is a derivative of the U.S. Army's Improved Sentinel Radar.

2. The Sentinel consists of a radar-based sensor system with the M1152 HighMobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) as the prime mover and the MEP-1041 Advanced Mobile Medium Power Source (AMMPS) Tactical Quiet Generator as the power source. The sensor is an advanced battlefield radar capable of X-band air defense phased-array with an instrumented range of 75 kilometers with a rotating antenna providing 360 degree azimuth coverage for acquisition and tracking.

3. Sentinel has only one item currently designated Critical Program Information (CPI) and that is the Sentinel software modules containing routines for electronic counter-counter measures (ECCM) that have been determined to be a CPI.

4. These items are classified IAW EO 12958 section 1.5, Classification categories as category 1.5(e) because they contain scientific, technological, or economic matters relative to the national security. Reports, test data, and all Sentinel related media that discloses operational parameters, performance, characteristics, ECCM techniques, vulnerabilities, limitations or performance weaknesses shall be classified at the highest level based on the information being conveyed as referenced in the Sentinel Security Classification Guide. Distribution of technical performance and system capabilities reports and data shall only be released up to the CONFIDENTIAL level. It is not possible to obtain the Sentinel wartime reserved frequencies by reverse engineering, testing, or analyzing the unclassified Sentinel end item.

5. 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 are authorized for release and export to the Government of Kuwait.

DEFENSE SECURITY

COOPERATION AGENCY,

Arlington, VA, October 21, 2016.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
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. 16-45, concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$75 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,

J.W. RIXEY,

Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-45

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

(i) (U) Prospective Purchaser: United Arab Emirates (UAE).

(ii) (U) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$ 0 million.

Other \$75 million.

Total \$75 million.

(iii) (U) DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OR QUANTITIES OF ARTICLES OR SERVICES UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR PURCHASE:

Non-MDE:

The United Arab Emirates Air Force requests participation in military exercises, aerial refueling, airlift and ferry support, training aids/devices/munitions, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. There is no MDE associated with this potential sale. The total estimated cost is \$75.0 million.

(iv) (U) Military Department: Air Force (X7-D-NAF Amendment 4).

(v) (U) Prior Related Cases, if any: AE-D-NAF—\$49M—20 Mar 12.

(vi) (U) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid. Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

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

(viii) (U) Date Report Delivered to Congress: October 21, 2016.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

(U) United Arab Emirates (UAE)—Exercise Participation Support

(U) The Government of the UAE requested a possible sale to include participation in military exercises, aerial refueling, airlift and ferry support, training aids/devices/munitions, technical and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated cost is \$75 million.

(U) This proposed sale contributes to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a major regional ally which has been, and continues to be, an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

(U) This proposed sale contributes to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the ability of the UAE to employ its fighter aircraft in a multi-country coalition environment, such as Red Flag and Green Flag exercises. Participating in major exercises has enhanced the UAE's continued and consistent role in support of Coalition Operations. The UAE is a steadfast coalition partner in the fight against radical Islamic forces such as ISIL and Al Qaeda (AQAP) in the Arabian Peninsula.

(U) The proposed sale of this equipment and support does not alter the basic military balance in the region.

(U) Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to the UAE.

(U) There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale. All defense articles and services are approved for release by our foreign disclosure office.

HONORING SERGEANT ANTHONY BEMINIO

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, early this month, in my home State of Iowa, a tragedy took place that shocked our entire State. On Wednesday, November 2, 2016, the lives of Des Moines Police Sergeant Anthony Beminio and Urbandale Police Officer Justin Martin were taken at the hands of an assailant. It is almost unimaginable for somebody to attack the people who dedicate their lives to protecting our communities. Unfortunately, it is a threat all too familiar for everybody who has a family member in law enforcement. Just after 1 a.m. on November 2, police responded to a report of shots fired and discovered that Officer Martin was shot and killed in his car while he was on duty. A short while later, Sergeant Anthony Beminio was found shot and killed in his car. He was believed to have been responding to the report of shots fired when he was killed by the lone assailant who moments earlier had allegedly killed Officer Martin. Police do not have a motive for the shootings.

Nothing excuses the unforgivable act of attacking a police officer. I praise these heroes who gave their lives carrying out their mission to protect and serve.

Sergeant Anthony "Tony" Beminio joined the Des Moines police force in 2005, after serving with the Indianola Police Department for 4 years. By all accounts, he was a talented athlete, a great detective, and he will be remembered by his friends as a professional man who was always smiling. He earned a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Simpson College in 2001 and then a master's of science degree from the University of Cincinnati prior to becoming a police officer.

Sergeant Beminio took after his father, Frank Beminio, who served as a member of the Belmond Police Department for 17 years, 8 of which were as chief of police. As a school resource officer at Roosevelt and East high schools, Tony was cherished by students and faculty. It takes a special kind of person to be a school resource officer, and Tony was an outstanding role model who had a good relationship with the students he served.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Sergeant Beminio in this difficult time. I want to express my deepest condolences to Sergeant Beminio's wife, Zoe; his three children, Cameron, Haley, and Maddoz; and his parents, Patricia and Frank Beminio.

These trying times serve as a reminder to show our appreciation to those who watch over our communities and run to danger. We can look to the words of wisdom from an Iowa mother who lost her son, Officer Carlos Puente-Morales, in the line of duty earlier this year. As she said, "We shouldn't wait for a tragedy to recognize our heroes." We should all live by this sentiment and show appreciation