

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of approximately two U.S. Government or contractor representatives to travel to Kuwait for up to two weeks of training.

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

TRANSMITTAL NO. 18-11

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. AGM-114R Hellfire. The AGM-114R is used against heavy and light armored targets, thin skinned vehicles, urban structures, bunkers, caves and personnel. The missile is Inertial Measure Unit (IMU) based, with a variable delay fuse, improved safety and reliability. The highest level for release of the AGM-114R is SECRET. Software and firmware documentation (e.g. Data Processing, Software Requirements, Source Code, Algorithms) are not authorized for disclosure. The highest level of classified information that could be disclosed by a proposed sale or by testing of the end item is up to and including SECRET. The highest level that must be disclosed for production, maintenance, or training is up to and including SECRET. Vulnerability data, countermeasures, vulnerability/susceptibility analysis, and threat definitions are classified SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL. Detailed information to include discussions, reports and studies of system capabilities, vulnerabilities and limitations that leads to conclusions on specific tactics or other counter-countermeasures (CCM) are not authorized for disclosure. Reverse engineering could reveal SECRET information. Loss or compromise of classified information associated with AGM-114R could lead to development of countermeasures or exploitation of system vulnerabilities by those obtaining the information.

2. Software, hardware, and other data/information, which is classified or sensitive, is reviewed prior to release to protect system vulnerabilities, design data, and performance parameters. Some end item hardware, software, and other data identified above are classified at CONFIDENTIAL and SECRET levels. Potential compromise of these systems is controlled through management of the basic software programs of highly sensitive systems and software controlled weapon systems on a case-by-case basis.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary obtained knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce weapons system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Kuwait can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the AGM-114R Hellfire Missiles as the U.S. Government. The sale of these missiles to Kuwait is necessary in the furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the policy justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed on this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Kuwait.

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. 18-07, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$70 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.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 18-07

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 Bahrain.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million.

Other \$70 million.

Total \$70 million.

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

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: Follow-On Technical Support (FOTS) for the Royal Bahrain Navy Ship *SABHA* (FFG-90), formerly the USS *Jack Williams* (FFG-24), transferred as Excess Defense Article on September 13, 1996. Also includes engineering, technical, and logistics services, documentation, and modification material for U.S. Navy supplied systems and equipment and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (BA-P-GAV, Amendment 12).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: BA-P-GAV.

(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: July 26, 2018.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bahrain—Follow-On Technical Support (FOTS) for the Royal Bahrain Navy Ship “*SABHA*” (FFG-2S1)

The Government of Bahrain has requested to buy items and services in support of Follow-On Technical Support (FOTS) for the Royal Bahrain Navy Ship *SABHA* (FFG-90), formerly the USS *Jack Williams* (FFG-24), transferred as Excess Defense Article on September 13, 1996. Also includes engineering, technical, and logistics services, documentation, and modification material for U.S. Navy supplied systems and equipment and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated program value is \$70 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a regional partner which is an important security partner in the region.

Bahrain intends to use this support in order to keep the ship in operational readiness status for coastal defense and security. Bahrain will have no difficulty absorbing this support into its armed forces.

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

There is no prime contractor involved in this proposed sale. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require approximately three (3) U.S. Govern-

ment and six (6) contractor representatives to travel to Bahrain for an extended period for equipment fielding, systems checkout, training and technical and logistics support.

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

REMEMBERING OLGA PEDROZA

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the late Las Cruces City councilor Olga Pedroza, a champion for justice. Ms. Pedroza passed away February 9, 2018, in Las Cruces, NM.

Ms. Pedroza was born in a small town in Mexico, San Luis Ayucan, on September 28, 1942. Her parents Celia and Jesus came to Chicago in the 1940s, where she attended Catholic school for elementary through high school. She graduated from Mundelein College in 1963 with a bachelor's degree in sociology and minors in elementary education and theology.

Ms. Pedroza then set off and worked on behalf of her community the rest of her life. She worked as a teacher for many years and, in 1980, moved to New Mexico with her then-husband and three children. By then, she had earned a master's in education. Ms. Pedroza decided she wanted to use the law to promote her social justice goals. She entered the University of New Mexico Law School and graduated in 1985, in her early 40s.

Ms. Pedroza began working for Centro Legal Campesino, the legal aid farmer worker unit, in Las Cruces in 1990. She was there over 15 years, primarily as the managing attorney. During that time, she filed over 50 Federal lawsuits representing farmworkers in their fight for fair wages and other rights.

Ms. Pedroza began her third career in 2009 when she was elected to the Las Cruces City Council District 3 seat, which covers central and southeast Las Cruces. Ms. Pedroza believed in change and often said, “City Council could be a place to start.” She served two terms before retiring. During her tenure, she fought for a living-wage ordinance and always prioritized the needs of those overlooked by society. Among other community needs, she advocated for community gardens and improved tennis facilities. Ms. Pedroza was a great tennis enthusiast and even competed in the Senior Olympics.

She was active in the community, serving on the board of directors of the Women's Intercultural Center in Anthony, as cochair of the local women's bar association, and on the board of the court appointed special advocates.

Ms. Pedroza worked throughout her life to change the world for the better. Her compassion, warmth, and sense of humor will be missed by her children, grandchildren, and community. I honor her work and unflagging commitment to social justice.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTH POLE TRANSIT BY USS "NAUTILUS"

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I wish to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the historic ship USS *Nautilus*, SSN-571, and her historic submerged transit of the North Pole on August 3, 1958.

The USS *Nautilus* was the first commissioned nuclear-powered ship in the U.S. Navy. President Harry S. Truman laid the keel for the future ship on June 14, 1952, at the Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, CT. Two years later, First Lady Mamie Eisenhower launched the history-making nuclear submarine when she broke the traditional bottle of champagne across the bow of the USS *Nautilus*.

On the morning of January 17, 1955, at 11:00 a.m. EST, the *Nautilus*'s first Commanding Officer, Commander Eugene P. Wilkinson, ordered all lines cast off and signaled the memorable message, "Underway On Nuclear Power."

During its shakedown on May 10, 1956, the USS *Nautilus* cruised from Groton, CT, to San Juan, PR, in fewer than 90 hours, fully submerged for the entire journey. The underwater distance—1,381 miles—was ten times farther than any submerged submarine had previously sailed. Following this journey, the *Nautilus* would shatter all submerged speed and distance records over the remainder of the decade.

In response to the nuclear intercontinental ballistic missile threat posed by the Soviet Union following the launch of the first satellite *Sputnik*, President Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered the U.S. Navy to attempt a submarine transit to the North Pole to gain credibility for the soon-to-come submarine-launched ballistic missile weapons system still in research and development.

On July 23, 1958, the USS *Nautilus* departed Pearl Harbor, HI, under top secret orders to conduct Operation Sunshine, the first crossing of the North Pole by a ship.

Eleven days later, Commander William R. Anderson announced to the 116 men aboard, "For the world, our country, and the Navy: THE NORTH POLE." Thus, on August 3, 1958, the USS *Nautilus* became the first watercraft to reach the geographic North Pole, 90 degrees north, known also as the geographic "top of the world."

Following this momentous voyage, the USS *Nautilus* and her crew earned the Presidential Unit Citation, the first ever awarded in peacetime.

After Operation Sunshine, the USS *Nautilus* enjoyed many more successes in her long and illustrious career of duty in the U.S. Navy, such as in October 1962, when she participated in the naval quarantine of Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Over the years, the USS *Nautilus* played an integral part in numerous North Atlantic Treaty Organization—NATO—exercises and a variety of de-

velopmental test programs. On September 14, 1966, the USS *Nautilus* celebrated 300,000 nautical miles of ocean faring.

Having pioneered the use of nuclear power at sea, the USS *Nautilus* continued to serve alongside many of the more modern nuclear-powered submarines. In April 1975, the USS *Nautilus* participated in Exercise Agate Punch. She was cited by the Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Group 12 as "Not Getting Older—Getting Better."

In the spring of 1977, the USS *Nautilus* deployed for the last time to the Mediterranean Sea, and on April 9, 1979, the *Nautilus* set out from Groton, CT, on her final voyage to Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, CA. On May 25, 1979, the USS *Nautilus* shut down her reactor for the final time, and she reached Mare Island 4 days later.

Following a career spanning 25 years and over half a million miles steamed, she decommissioned on March 3, 1980.

On May 14, 1980, President Jimmy Carter authorized Groton, CT, as the permanent home for the USS *Nautilus*, and on May 20, 1982, the USS *Nautilus* was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. Following an extensive historic ship conversion at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, the *Nautilus* was towed to Groton, CT, for the final time, arriving on July 6, 1985, in preparation for display to the public as a museum.

On April 11, 1986, 86 years to the day after the birth of the submarine force, the historic ship *Nautilus*, joined by the Submarine Force Museum, opened to the public as the first and finest exhibit of its kind in the world, providing an educational and visible link to yesterday's nuclear-powered submarine.

I am delighted to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the North Pole transit by USS *Nautilus*, SSN-571, and her accomplishments over the last 64 years. The historic ship *Nautilus* is a testament to American ingenuity, courage, and technical prowess. She deserves the greatest reverence and continues to serve as a reminder to future generations of Americans as she rests alongside modern day nuclear submarines at the Naval Submarine Base New London.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE SHAMBAUGH

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I want to express my appreciation to Dr. George Shambaugh. George is an associate professor of international affairs and government in the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. However, over the last year, he served as a fellow on my national security team.

George supported my work related to foreign policy and development, including my work on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. George is an exceptionally accomplished and impressive individual who made a significant and durable contribution. His contributions

related to economic statecraft, geopolitical energy issues, and transatlantic security have been particularly valuable. It is rare to find such an accomplished and intelligent individual who also brings a humble and eager desire to help however needed.

George will be returning to his post at Georgetown, where I know he will continue to excel as a scholar and professor. I wish him the best in the future, and I look forward to staying in touch with him.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING WALTER "BOOTS" MAYBERRY

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Walter "Boots" Mayberry, a World War II airman from Harrison, AR, whose military service, life, and career exemplify what it means to be a true patriot.

Walter "Boots" Mayberry was born in Pine Bluff, AR, on August 11, 1923, to a large family. Mayberry's nickname, "Boots," came about during the Great Flood of 1927. His older sister, Dell, took the 4-year-old Mayberry into town and bought him a pair of rubber boots with rubber red tops. From then on, Mayberry could always be found with his boots on, regardless of if he was bathing, in church, or in bed. The nickname became official when he began first grade and told the teacher that his name was "Boots Mayberry."

Mayberry graduated high school in 1943 and was drafted shortly thereafter. He reported for duty at Camp Robinson and volunteered to join the Army Air Corps. After extensive training in several Stateside locations, he was attached to the 560th Bomb Squadron of the 388th Bomb Group in the 8th Air Corps. He was based at Knettishall, England, with the mission to bomb Germany and German-held territories, something he and the rest of the "Mighty 8th" did with honor.

Mayberry served as a waist gunner, defending his B-17 from enemy fighter planes. He and his aircrew successfully completed nine missions before being hit by enemy fire on their 10th mission. Despite the severe damage to the plane, the pilot kept on course and dropped the bombs on their target. Mayberry and the crew were forced to bail out of the plane, which was a problem for Mayberry who never learned how to use a parachute because he never thought he would have to use one. Falling head first, he pulled the ripcord and the force broke his neck. As he drifted to the ground, he was in the crosshairs of German ground fire.

Paralyzed and lying in a field, German civilians brutally checked Mayberry over before soldiers locked him up in a local jail. He was detained with another airman from his crew in a different secure facility for 10 days of solitary confinement. From there, he was taken to Frankfurt for interrogation and moved to several locations before ending up in a German POW camp,