

A new paragraph (x) has been added to USML Category I, allowing ITAR licensing on behalf of the Department of Commerce for commodities, software, and technology subject to the EAR, provided those commodities, software, and technology are to be used in or with defense articles controlled in USML Category XII and are described in the purchase documentation submitted with the application.

Category II—Guns and Armament

Paragraph (a) is revised by adding five subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled, including adding a control for DOD-funded development guns and armaments and their specially designed parts and components. Two notes are added to paragraph (a) in order to exclude from the control certain items that do not warrant control on the USML. Non-automatic and non-semi-automatic rifles, carbines, and pistols between .50 (12.7 mm) and .72 caliber (18.288 mm) will be controlled under ECCN 0A501. Black powder guns and armaments manufactured between 1890 and 1919 will be controlled under ECCN 0A602, except for black powder guns and armaments manufactured earlier than 1890.

Paragraph (b) is revised to control flame throwers based on the technical parameter of a range 20 meters or greater.

Paragraph (c) is reserved. The items that were controlled in this paragraph that warrant USML control are now described in paragraph (a)(4) and the rest are controlled in ECCN 0A602.

Paragraph (d) is revised to control specially designed kinetic energy weapons.

Paragraph (e) is revised to more specifically describe the items warranting control under this paragraph. Items that were controlled in this paragraph as being for guns and armaments controlled in paragraph (c) that did not move to paragraph (a)(4) are controlled in ECCN 0A602.

Paragraph (f) is reserved. The items that were controlled here will be controlled in ECCN 0A606.

Paragraph (g) is reserved. The items that were controlled here will be controlled in ECCN 0B602.

Paragraph (h) is reserved. The items that were controlled here will be controlled in ECCN 0B602.

Paragraph (i) is reserved. The items that were controlled that continue to warrant USML control are moved to paragraphs (j)(9) and components therefor to (j)(10) and the rest will be controlled in ECCN 0B602.

Paragraph (j) is revised by adding seventeen subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled. The parts, components, accessories, and attachments that are not listed in paragraph (j) will be controlled in ECCN 0A602.

Paragraph (k) is revised to add control for the classified technical data directly related to items controlled in ECCNs 0A602, 0B602, 0D602, and 0E602 and defense services using the classified technical data.

A new paragraph (x) has been added to USML Category II, allowing ITAR licensing on behalf of the Department of Commerce for commodities, software, and technology subject to the EAR, provided those commodities, software, and technology are to be used in or with defense articles controlled in USML Category XII and are described in the purchase documentation submitted with the application.

Category III—Ammunition and Ordnance

Paragraph (a) is revised by adding ten subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled, including adding a control for DOD-funded development ammunition. Ammunition not described will be controlled under ECCN 0A505. Black powder guns and

armaments manufactured between 1890 and 1919 will be controlled under ECCN 0A602, except for black powder guns and armaments manufactured earlier than 1890.

Paragraph (b) is revised to more specifically describe the items warranting control under this paragraph by identifying those items in two subparagraphs. Items that were controlled in this paragraph but do not meet the more specific description will be controlled in ECCN 0B505.

Paragraph (c) is reserved. The items that were controlled in this paragraph will be controlled in ECCN 0B505.

Paragraph (d) is revised by adding fifteen subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled. Parts and components of USML ammunition that are not described will be controlled in ECCN 0A505.

Paragraph (e) is revised to add control for the classified technical data directly related to items controlled in ECCNs 0A505, 0B505, 0D505, and 0E505 and defense services using the classified technical data.

A new paragraph (x) has been added to USML Category II, allowing ITAR licensing on behalf of the Department of Commerce for commodities, software, and technology subject to the EAR, provided those commodities, software, and technology are to be used in or with defense articles controlled in USML Category XII and are described in the purchase documentation submitted with the application.

A new note is added to Category III to provide that ammunition crimped without a projectile (blank star) and dummy ammunition with a pierced powder chamber are not on the USML. These items will be controlled in ECCN 0A505. An additional new note is added to provide that grenades containing non-lethal or less lethal projectiles are not on the USML. These grenades will be controlled in ECCN 0A505.

For items that have transitioned to the CCL in a 600 series entry, transactions destined for countries subject to a U.S. arms embargo will not be eligible for license exceptions, except for License Exception GOV under EAR §740.11(b)(2)(ii). Multilateral regime-controlled items moved from the USML to the CCL will retain their regime control parameters and reasons for control.

The Department of Commerce has created a License Exception Strategic Trade Authorization (STA, §740.20), which authorizes the export, re-export, and transfer (in-country) of certain items on the CCL to “countries of least concern” without a license (i.e., Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom). Parts, components, accessories and attachments controlled under subparagraph “x” of the relevant ECCNs will be automatically available for this exception. However, end-items that will be controlled under the new ECCNs will be subject to a “first time” license requirement. Exporters will be able to request a determination on STA eligibility for these items concurrent with a license request. If the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce all agree, the end-item would be separately posted, by model number, as eligible for STA in the future. If the departments cannot reach consensus, the end-item would continue to require a license to all destinations except Canada.

Existing License Exceptions LVS (§740.3), TMP (§740.9), RPL (§740.10), and GOV (§740.11(b)(2)(ii) or (b)(2)(iii)) will be eligible for use for items controlled by these ECCNs.

Categories I, II and III MDE Transitioning to the CCL

ITEM DESCRIPTION	CCL CONTROL
Cartridge, 5.56mm M855A1	CCL ECCN 0A505.a

Edited text set in black brackets. Revised text set in *italic*.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, every November, the Senate observes Native American Heritage Month to recognize the contributions of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians to the United States.

Today, the promise of Native achievement burns brighter than ever. Just a few months ago, Joy Harjo, a member of the Muscogee Creek Nation, became the Nation's 23rd Poet Laureate. The first Native American appointed to the laureateship in the history of the Library of Congress, Ms. Harjo is an inspiration to the next generation of Native American writers, poets, and artists to share their diverse and powerful voices with the world.

In this spirit, I am proud to have worked with Ms. Harjo, the Library of Congress, the Institute of American Indian Arts, and the Boys and Girls Club of America to host an exhibition of Native student poetry in the rotunda of the Russell Senate Office Building this month. The display showcases Ms. Harjo's poetry alongside original works written by Autumn Abeyta, Ambrosia Morning Gun, Jewel Palmer, Paige Hannan, Lindsey Toya-Tosa, Delaney Keshena, and Rebekkah Autaubo—Native students attending schools in my home state of New Mexico and representing Tribes in New Mexico, Montana, New York, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma.

This year's inaugural exhibit represents the countless ways Native peoples have harnessed their strength, resilience, and unique perspectives to shape nearly every facet of our national identity.

As the vice chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I work every day to achieve Indian Country's priorities and uphold the Federal Government's trust and treaty responsibilities to Indian Country. I hope this month will serve as an opportunity for this entire body to reexamine how we can strengthen our commitment to Native peoples and recommit to our shared responsibilities.

HONORING CHANNING ROBERT WHITAKER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen soldier from Iowa, Private Channing Robert Whitaker. After 76 years, this marine is finally coming home. Inspired by the patriotism and service of his four older siblings who also served during World War II, Whitaker enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1942 at the age of 17. After completing training, his unit deployed on November 20, 1943 during the

D-Day operations at Tarawa Atoll in the Pacific. On November 22, 1943, Whitaker was killed in action during the effort to secure Betio Island in the Tarawa Atoll. He was 18 years old. During this battle, over 3,000 U.S. marines and sailors were killed or wounded. After the war was over, there were efforts to repatriate all of the fallen; however, almost half of the known casualties were not recovered.

In March of this year, thanks to the efforts of History Flight, Inc., the Republic of Kiribati, and the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, Whitaker's remains were identified. On November 22, 2019, 76 years after he gave the last full measure of devotion in service to his country, Channing Whitaker will be buried with full military honors in Des Moines, IA.

Our country owes a debt of gratitude to all who have served in defense of our country and especially to those who killed in action. I am grateful that this Iowan is finally coming home and that his service and sacrifice will always be remembered.

REMEMBERING MISTER FRED ROGERS

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President I rise today to pay tribute to the legacy of one of our Nation's most treasured educators and performers and a native Pennsylvanian, Mister Fred Rogers. Many are recognizing today as World Kindness Day and are performing acts of kindness toward their loved ones, neighbors, and even strangers. Perhaps no American embodies the spirit of kindness more than Fred Rogers.

Affectionately known by children and adults alike as "Mister Rogers," Fred McFeely Rogers was born in Latrobe, PA on March 20, 1928. From an early age, Fred Rogers demonstrated an interest in learning, making art through creative expression, and serving other. He graduated with a degree in music composition from Rollins College in Winter Park FL., in 1951 and earned a degree in divinity from the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary in 1962. A year later, he became an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Mister Rogers began his television career shortly after college, working on the sets of NBC in New York City. He then moved back to Southwestern Pennsylvania to work for the first community-owned, public television station in the country, Pittsburgh's WQED. He gained a firsthand view of the transformative power of television and the impact that educational programs could have on adults and children. At WQED, Mister Rogers worked with Josie Carey on a program called "The Children's Corner", where many of his now-familiar characters were first given life. Additionally, he sought the expertise of Dr. Margaret McFarland, the director of the Arsenal Family and Children's Center in Pittsburgh, to integrate best teaching practices into his work.

In 1963, Rogers appeared on camera for the first time to host a children's program called "Misterogers". The program was filmed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Toronto and aired until 1967. Rogers returned to Pittsburgh and WQED, where he created and filmed "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood". By 1968, the Public Broadcasting Service was broadcasting Mister Rogers to thousands of households throughout the country.

For three decades, Mister Rogers brought love, kindness, generosity, grace, laughter, and cheer into the lives of countless children and their families. His lessons and performances on "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood" taught children about respect, safety, perseverance, civility, and caring for others. He did not shy away from issues that face almost every child, including intolerance, disagreement, and bullying. Because he could connect with children in a way few adults could, Mister Rogers helped children to cope and understand difficult emotional issues like anger, death, and divorce. Mister Rogers was a friend to all children and played an important role in the lives of many by reminding them of their self-worth.

Mister Rogers was bestowed with numerous accolades, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which was awarded by President George W. Bush in 2002. Since his death on February 27, 2003, scores of people have paid tribute to Mister Rogers' life and legacy. This year, Pennsylvania celebrated the first 1-4-3 Day—the number of letters in the word "I love you", as Mister Rogers would note—in Rogers' honor. Last month, the city of Nashville, TN, proclaimed November as Thank You, Mister Rogers Month. The arts industry has paid tribute to Rogers' body of work through collaborative music projects, biographies, and feature films. The outpouring of support is a testament to Rogers' impact on the Nation. Even today, millions of children continue to benefit from Mister Rogers' work through programs like the cartoon "Daniel Tiger's Neighborhood," which is made and distributed by Fred Rogers Productions.

Fred Rogers will be remembered as a trailblazer in television, master educator, model citizen, and most notably, an inspiration to children and communities across the Nation. His legacy lives on through his art and can be found in acts of kindness being done in every neighborhood across the country.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of Fred Rogers, a friendly neighbor and model citizen for whom every day was beautiful.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LEE GIBSON

• Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I come forward today to recognize the

executive director of the Regional Transportation Commission of Washoe County, Lee Gibson, who after over 10 years of dedicated service, announced his retirement this year.

Since his appointment to chief director of the RTC in 2009, Mr. Gibson has worked tirelessly to improve customer service and promote collaboration with the local community. During his tenure at the RTC, he has reduced agency operating costs by over 30 percent while delivering the largest multimodal construction program in the agency's history. His dedication and pragmatism has helped guide the RTC of Washoe County through tumultuous economic times as well as the exponential growth of the Reno-Sparks area.

The RTC, under the management of Mr. Gibson, adopted a sustainability policy that has led to a multitude of successful projects, including earning national recognition for the SouthEast Connector. The RTC has also been recognized for achieving LEED certification for two recently opened transit centers and obtained recognition for the development of Complete Streets and sustainable highway design throughout the Truckee Meadows. The region was even designated as a bicycle-friendly community by the American League of Bicyclists.

Mr. Gibson did not just focus on restructuring the transit system during his time as the Director of the RTC; his emphasis on customer service and time performance led to improved customer satisfaction with the transportation services. This is due to the RTC's implementation of innovative services, such as the RTC RAPID bus rapid transit project. Mr. Gibson also succeeded in delivering a broader community outreach program and successfully collaborated with other agencies to plan and deliver efficient and effective transportation services.

Mr. Gibson made sure to give back to his community beyond his impressive service in the RTC. He is a founding member of Northern Nevada Transportation Collaborative, NNTC, a coalition of business and government leaders, academic researchers, transportation professionals, and citizens committed to promoting transportation as a key tool for economic revitalization, quality of life, and sustainability. In 2012 he became the chairman of the Nevada Executive Committee for Transportation Safety. There, he works with State and local agencies to promote safety policies for all modes of transportation. He is also a member of the TRB Planning Applications Committee and the APTA Planning and Policy Committee.

Today, I celebrate the many contributions of Lee Gibson to the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area and Washoe County as well as to the Northern Nevada community. We owe Mr. Gibson a debt of gratitude for his service and his leadership will be missed.●