

agreed to replace ozone-depleting products, such as chlorofluorocarbons—CFCs—found in refrigerants, aerosols, and solvents to help address the hole in the ozone layer. As a result, there has been a 97-percent reduction in the global consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances, with minimal economic disruption.

Hydrofluorocarbons—HFCs—make up the majority of the ozone-friendly products being used today to replace CFCs. HFCs can now be found in nearly every home in the United States, namely in our air conditioners and refrigerators. Although HFCs were developed as an ozone-layer-preserving alternative to historical refrigerants, they are now known to be highly potent greenhouse gases—hundreds or thousands of times more so than carbon dioxide. This discovery challenged policymakers and manufacturers to keep innovating.

On October 15, 2016, in Kigali, Rwanda, more than 170 countries negotiated an amendment to the Montreal Protocol to include a global phasedown of HFCs. The goal of the Kigali Amendment is to achieve an 80 percent or greater reduction in global HFC consumption and production by 2047.

Five years and three Presidential administrations later, on November 16, 2021, President Biden transmitted the Kigali Amendment to the U.S. Senate, which was referred to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where I am proud to serve. The Foreign Relations Committee voted the Kigali Amendment out of committee by voice vote earlier this year.

Today, U.S. businesses stand to benefit tremendously from the global phase-down in hydrofluorocarbons—HFCs—and, thereby, the ratification of Kigali. This includes chemicals manufacturers such as Honeywell, air-conditioning and refrigeration companies, and major retail companies like Walmart. Honeywell, headquartered in North Carolina, has a safety product manufacturing presence in Silver Spring, MD. I applaud the U.S. businesses at the forefront of innovation and development of commercially viable alternatives to HFCs that have already invested billions of dollars in developing alternatives to HFCs, including in anticipation of U.S. ratification of Kigali. This investment in research and development and new capacity, mainly in the U.S., will advance our ability to produce next-generation refrigerants, insulation materials, aerosols, and solvents here at home, insulating our economy from supply chain disruptions.

In fact, the United States is already implementing domestic authorities to phase down the use of HFCs in a manner entirely consistent with Kigali, under the American Manufacturing and Innovation—AIM—Act that I am proud to have supported as a member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. During the challenging early days of the COVID-19 pandemic,

the committee gathered information from stakeholders on legislation introduced by Senators KENNEDY and Chairman CARPER to establish a domestic phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons—HFCs—consistent with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. We heard from an extraordinary range of industry and environmental stakeholder groups supporting this legislation, particularly those most directly affected.

It was through this process that I learned that a Maryland academic institution had contributed to the consensus around the economic benefits of ratification. INFORUM, or Inter-Industry Forecasting at the University of Maryland, produced an analysis cited by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, and many of the firms and industry associations that support the AIM bill. The University of Maryland study found that the phasedown of HFCs will create 33,000 new U.S. manufacturing jobs. When the indirect and induced effects were added to estimate the total impact, the number of jobs gained rose to 150,000.

On December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 was enacted, which included the American Innovation and Manufacturing—AIM—Act. The legislative language was nearly identical to the bipartisan legislation introduced by Senators KENNEDY and CARPER, which had broad bipartisan backing in the Senate, with 16 Republican cosponsors. EPA has already started implementing the AIM Act, with the first regulations issued in October 2021.

Even before the Federal action taken in the last 2 years, States were acting in their interests to reduce HFCs. In November 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment—MDE—finalized regulations to phase out the use of HFCs and reduce methane emissions to help meet the State's aggressive climate and environmental goals for reducing greenhouse gases.

This sub-national action was designed to help Maryland meet its requirements under the State's emissions reduction target, which was subsequently made even more ambitious when the Climate Solutions Now Act became State law. The act set a new target of net zero by 2045, while continuing to have a net positive effect on the economy and job creation. Maryland participates in the U.S. Climate Alliance and is a member of the multi-State Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative—RGGI.

Maryland is also a leader for green building in the U.S., having been included in the Top 10 States for LEED list every year since 2011. The U.S. Green Buildings Council community has long shown leadership on refrigerants, with key studies issued in the early 2000s probing the balance between ozone layer and global warming.

In fact, since 2010, 63 percent of LEED-certified projects have achieved

the enhanced refrigerant management credit, which is intended reduce ozone depletion and support early compliance with the Montreal Protocol while minimizing direct contributions to climate change. Embracing energy efficiency, including through the use of modern refrigerants, across these properties has a tangible impact in their home communities.

The Federal Government given its real estate footprint needs to lead by example. Fortunately, there is major new Federal funding included in the Inflation Reduction Act for the General Services Administration—GSA—to do just that, including funding to improve the environmental performance of Federal buildings and implement emerging and sustainable technologies.

The next generation of coolant technologies is extremely energy efficient. This means the transition to HFC alternatives will generate billions of dollars in energy savings for American businesses and consumers over the next decade. In total, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—EPA—has estimated that the economic benefits from implementing the AIM Act alone will be more than \$270 billion. Clearly, phasing down HFCs in favor of environmentally safer alternatives and more energy-efficient cooling technologies benefits the climate and the economy.

Nearly 1 year ago, I returned from my trip to Glasgow, Scotland, for COP26, the 2021 United Nations—UN—Climate Change Conference, where the need for concerted action at every level—State and local, national, and international, and nongovernmental—was undeniable.

I was privileged to have 18 Senate colleagues join me to bolster President Biden's agenda and the U.S. leadership role on the world stage. The Glasgow Climate Pact established a clear consensus that all nations need to do much more, immediately, to prevent a catastrophic rise in global temperatures. Thursday's Senate action by a comfortable margin of 69–27 is a signal to the world that together we can protect our economic interests and improve quality of life. While our work to combat the climate crisis is hardly complete, we can build on the momentum generated by this hopeful, strategic victory.

I will conclude by applauding my colleagues for their actions in support of adoption of the Kigali Amendment, and for our years' long efforts along the path to this historic moment.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. 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,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 22-0N. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 19-46 of August 27, 2019.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-0N

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Lithuania.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 19-46; Date: August 27, 2019; Implementing Agency: Army.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On August 27, 2019, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 19-46, of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of five hundred Joint Light Tactical Vehicles, M1278A1 Heavy Guns Carriers. Also included were Baseline Integration Kits; Ballistic Kits Armor; Explosive Formed Protection Kit; Shot Detection Boomerang Kits; Shot Detection, Boomerang III; GPS Stand Alone kits; Network Switch-8 port; M153 Common Remote Weapon Stations (CROWS); CROWS Baseline v2 Integration Kit; MK-93 Weapons Mounts; M2 QCB .50 CAL Machine Guns; M230 TAC-FLIR Systems; Opaque Armor (windows); Basic Issue Item Kits; Winch Kits; Flat Tow Kits; Run-Flat Kits; Spare Tire Kits; Combat Bumper Kits; Duramax Turbo Engine with Allison 6 speed automatic transmission and 4x4 TAK-4i Independent suspension systems; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost was \$170.8 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$147 million of this total.

This transmittal reports increases in MDE value by \$100 million to \$247 million and non-MDE value by \$141.2 million to \$165 million for the previously notified Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTVs). This will result in an overall total case value increase of \$241.2 million to \$412 million.

(iv) Significance: Recent Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) cost increases have brought about the need to add value to the original notification. The sale of associated equipment and services will significantly enhance this NATO partner's ability to counter threats posed by armored and hardened tar-

gets, greatly increasing NATO's overall security.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the military capability of a NATO Ally that is an important force for ensuring political stability and economic progress within Eastern Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 23, 2022.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO HILLER AND MARILYN SUBER

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Hiller and Marilyn Suber of Monticello, AR, for their tremendous work as foster parents, opening their home to more than 350 foster care placements over the last 20 years.

The Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute—CCAI—recently recognized the Subers as 2022 Angels in Adoption honorees.

Since 2001, the CCAI has played a vital role in eliminating barriers standing between orphaned and foster children becoming part of a loving family. As the CCAI's signature public awareness program, Angels in Adoption annually recognizes outstanding individuals, families and organizations that have made extraordinary contributions to adoption and child welfare.

The Subers are well-deserving of this honor for their work with children in need and the amazing example they set for families across Arkansas and the Nation.

When Hiller and Marilyn married in 1999, they decided to foster instead of trying to have children of their own. Although they cared for children of many ages at first, they found their niche with teenagers and are now one of the few homes in Arkansas that only fosters teens.

The Arkansas Division of Children and Family Services recognized the Subers as the Arkansas Foster Parents of the Year in 2021. As DCFS Director Mischa Martin attested, many families are hesitant to open their homes to teenagers, but the State knows it "can always count on the Subers to take in teens and provide them with the love and support they need to really thrive," adding, "they care deeply about our kids, and the kids love them right back."

As a member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, I am inspired by the love and dedication families like the Subers share every day to improve the lives of young people. It is my honor to congratulate them as 2022 Angels in Adoption and wish them many

more years of happiness and fulfillment in their mission.

On behalf of the people of Arkansas, I extend my gratitude and congratulations to Hiller and Marilyn Suber on earning this tremendous honor and applaud their humility and compassion.●

TRIBUTE TO DAN DINNING

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, along with my colleagues Senator JIM RISCH and Representative RUSS FULCHER, we thank Dan Dinning for serving as Boundary County commissioner for more than 20 years.

Dan Dinning began his service as Boundary County commissioner in 2001 and, throughout, worked steadily to strengthen his community. A native of Boundary County who attended the University of Idaho, Commissioner Dinning has been the longest serving commissioner for his county. This comes as no surprise, given his deep commitment to his hometown, Bonners Ferry, Boundary County, and Idaho.

Dan is extremely hard working, and we are told there has rarely been a meeting in Boundary County that Dan did not attend. This dedication is also apparent in the remarkable number of State and community groups he has served in and led. This includes the Governor's appointment of Commissioner Dinning to serve on the Idaho Roadless Rule Commission. Dan served on the Selkirk-Cabinet Yaak Grizzly Bear Conservation Subcommittee; multiple committees for the Idaho Association of Counties; served as chair for the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Panhandle Basin Advisory Group; and so much more.

Natural resources issues in north Idaho, like in many parts of Idaho and the West, tend to be very controversial, and Commissioner Dinning has not shied away from those challenges. When meetings grew contentious, Dan was always a calm voice reminding attendees that we all care about the same things, just disagree on possible solutions. He rarely is the first one to speak. Rather, he listens first and then makes thoughtful comments. These productive characteristics have been instrumental in his leadership in starting and sustaining the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative, KVRI. KVRI changed the tone of natural resource conversations, and tensions eased as the community saw what collaboration can accomplish.

In preparing this tribute, there was no shortage of great thoughts and stories that have been shared about Dan Dinning. They include a touching moment shared by Patty Perry about a trip to Washington, DC, when Dan was adamant about visiting the Vietnam Memorial Wall. His reason was to find a family's son's name on the wall and create a rubbing to bring home to them in Boundary County, since they would never get to see it. Patty recalled that, of course, it brought tears and was a reflection of the kind of guy Dan is.