

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-0F

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

(i) Purchaser: Government of Qatar

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 16-58; Date: November 17, 2016; Military Department: Air Force.

Funding Source: National Funds

(iii) Description: On November 17, 2016, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 16-58 of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act of weapons, equipment, and support for: seventy-two (72) F-15QA aircraft, one hundred forty-four (144) F-110-GE-129 aircraft engines, eighty (80) Advanced Display Core Processor II (ADCP II), eighty (80) Digital Electronic Warfare Suites (DEWS), eighty (80) M61A "Vulcan" gun systems, eighty (80) Link-16 systems, one hundred sixty (160) Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS), three hundred twelve (312) LAU-128 missile launchers, eighty (80) AN/APG-82(V)1 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radars, one hundred sixty (160) Embedded OPS/Inertial Navigation Systems (INS) (EGI), eighty (80) AN/AAQ-13 LANTIRN navigation pods w/containers, eighty (80) AN/AAQ-33 SNIPER Advanced Targeting Pods w/containers, eighty (80) AN/AAS-42 Infrared Search and Track Systems (IRST), two hundred (200) AIM-9X Sidewinder missiles, seventy (70) AIM-9X Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM), eight (8) AIM-9X special training missiles, twenty (20) CATM AIM-9X missile guidance units, twenty (20) AIM-9X tactical guidance kits, two hundred fifty (250) AIM-120C7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM), five (5) AIM-120C7 spare guidance kits, one hundred (100) AGM-88 High Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM), forty (40) AGM-88 HARM CATMs, two hundred (200) AGM-154 Joint Standoff Weapons (JSOW), eighty (80) AGM-84L-1 Standoff Strike anti-ship missiles (Harpoon), ten (10) Harpoon exercise missiles, two hundred (200) AGM-65G2 (Maverick) missiles, five hundred (500) GBU-38 Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) guidance kits, five hundred (500) GBU-31(V1) JDAM guidance kits, two hundred fifty (250) GBU-54 Laser JDAM guidance kits, two hundred fifty (250) GBU-56 Laser JDAM guidance kits, five hundred (500) BLU-117B bombs, five hundred (500) BLU-117B bombs, six (6) MK-82 Inert bombs, and one thousand (1,000) FMU-152 Joint program-mable fuses. The estimated total cost was \$21.1 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$11.5 billion of this total. On January 5, 2018, CN 0C-17 reported the replacement of the previously notified AGM-65H/K variant with AGM-65, the inclusion of AAR-57A Common Missile Warning Systems, sub-components to JDAM and Laser JDAM, and supplemented the description of General Purpose Bomb Bodies to include BLU-111, MK-82, BLU-117B, and MK-84 series weapons. The replacement or upgrading of the status of this equipment to MDE and Significant Military Equipment (SME) did not result in a change to the estimated cost of MDE of \$11.5 billion. The total estimated case value remained \$21.1 billion.

On November 28, 2018, CN 0L-18 reported the inclusion of additional training assets as MDE to support the previously notified AGM-65 (Maverick) missiles: five (5) TGM-65 Maverick-Missile Aircrew Trainer; one (1) TGM-65 Maverick-Missile Load Trainer; and one (1) TGM-65 Maverick-Missile Maintenance Trainer. The estimated value of the additional MDE items was \$3.5 million but its addition did not result in a net increase in the MDE value notified. The total estimated case value remained \$21.1 billion.

On December 8, 2021, CN 20-0I notified the inclusion of up to five hundred (500) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs Increment I (SDB I), one (1) GBU-39 A/B Focused Lethality Munition (FLM) practice bomb, and one (1) GBU-39 B/B Laser SDB practice bomb. The estimated value of the additional MDE items was \$35 million but its addition did not result in a net increase in the MDE value notified. The total estimated case value remained \$21.1 billion.

This transmittal notifies the addition of the following MDE items: two (2) GBU-39(T-1)/B Inert Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) Guided Test Vehicles (GTV). The following non-MDE items will also be included: Tactical Synthetic Aperture Radar (TacSAR) Advanced Electronically Scanned Reconnaissance Pods; TacSAR Transportable Ground Stations; associated spare and repair parts, consumables, and accessories; and U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, as well as other related elements of logistical and program support.

The total value of added MDE items is \$1.8 million but will not result in a net increase in the MDE value notified. The total estimated MDE value will remain \$11.5 billion. The total value of added non-MDE items is \$130 million but will not result in an increase in the total estimated non-MDE value. The total estimated case value will remain \$21.1 billion.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will significantly improve Qatar's defense capabilities to meet current and future threats and deter regional aggression. The inclusion of these items represents an increase in capability over what was originally notified.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

The GBU-39(T-1)/B SDB GTV is an inert, full-scale configuration of the SDB used to demonstrate safe-separation from the SDB carriage system and parent aircraft, free flight, maneuverability and target accuracy.

The TacSAR system is a non-program of record reconnaissance pod designed for carriage on fighter aircraft that features Active Electronic Scanned Array (AESA) radar technology. TacSAR capabilities include providing long range, day/night, all-weather imagery and Ground Moving Target Indication. The pod can also transmit imagery via a datalink to Ground Stations for near-real time analysis and exploitation. The pod integrates a synthetic aperture radar into the same outer-shell as the DB-110 and MS-110 pods.

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 27, 2022.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE TIBETAN POLICY ACT OF 2002

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Tibetan Policy Act, which I was pleased to introduce in the Senate in May 2001, along with 20 bipartisan cosponsors. This critical legislation solidified Congress' commitment to the Tibetan people, and it makes me so proud to know

that it continues to shape U.S. policy toward Tibet today.

From its enactment, this law set the foundation for U.S. policy toward Tibet, with the primary goal of preserving the Tibetan way of life. The Tibetan Policy Act makes it official U.S. policy to preserve the Tibetan language, religious freedom, and cultural expression and to press for improved respect for human rights.

The act also addresses the importance of economic development, education, and healthcare for the preservation and prosperity of the Tibetan people. This includes addressing the humanitarian needs of Tibetan refugees and diaspora communities and promoting activities to protect the environment and sustainably manage the water and other natural resources of the Tibetan plateau, which has become even more important now as we deal with extreme heat, flooding, and drought as a result of climate change.

To achieve these objectives, we established in statute the position of Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues at the State Department, whose primary role is to coordinate U.S. Government policies, programs, and projects concerning Tibet. These include U.S. Government assistance for nongovernmental organizations to work in Tibetan communities in China and programs to support human rights and democracy in Tibet, among others.

The Special Coordinator's central objective, however, is to promote dialogue between the Chinese Government and Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, and his representatives. This is very important to me as I have always believed in the importance of dialogue to improve mutual understanding and respect, especially with those with whom you have the deepest disagreements. It was important to me as mayor of San Francisco, when we developed the first "sister city" relationship with Shanghai in 1980, and it remains important to me today as a U.S. Senator.

However, to my disappointment, dialogue between the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama's representatives have stalled since 2010. I have encouraged this and prior administrations at every opportunity to open and exercise channels of communication with China, and I likewise call upon the Chinese Government to engage in dialogue with the Dalai Lama, who is unquestionably the cultural and spiritual leader of the Tibetan people.

The Tibetan people remain close to my heart, as they are for so many in California and as they were for my late husband, Richard Blum, who introduced me to Tibet and felt so passionately about advancing the human rights of Tibetans and preserving their unique heritage.

I am proud of what we accomplished with this legislation, but there is more work to be done. It is imperative for those of us in Congress to continue vigorously supporting the aspirations of

the Tibetan people, to safeguard their identity and culture, and to advocate for the importance of dialogue to improve their relations with the Chinese Government. I urge my colleagues to join me in doing so.

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as we celebrate National Hispanic Heritage Month, we join together to acknowledge and express our appreciation for Hispanic communities across America and their innumerable gifts to our diverse Nation. Hispanic individuals have been critical in making this country a more inclusive and pluralistic union. In Maryland, Hispanics are the second-largest minority group, comprising more than 12 percent of our population, according to the 2020 Census. Hispanics in every corner of our State continue to engage in and strengthen our economy, educational and cultural institutions, and government.

National Hispanic Heritage Month, first established in 1968, recognizes these achievements while encouraging the pursuit of new ones. This year, we particularly recognize the sacrifices made by Hispanic educators, essential workers, and healthcare professionals during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. We also honor those Hispanic veterans who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces and honorably protected the values and ideals that we hold so dear.

While acknowledging Hispanic contributions to American history, culture, and identity, we also pledge to combat xenophobia and ignorance in all its manifestations. We support Hispanics as they seek fair access to equitable healthcare, affordable education and housing, and equal representation and in the private and public sectors. We also renew our commitment to pursuing comprehensive immigration reform and to protecting immigrant populations who call this Nation their home, including Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals—DACA—and Temporary Protected Status—TPS—recipients. As Americans, we all share a responsibility to treat one another with respect, decency, and compassion. Moreover, as we approach the 2022 midterm elections, we must recognize the need to address the disproportionate targeting of Hispanic voters with election-related disinformation.

During the remainder of National Hispanic Heritage Month and throughout the year, let us renew our commitments to a diverse society and mark the unique contributions Hispanics have made in every area of American life, culture, and history. Let us continually celebrate these achievements with appreciation and joy.

EMERGENCY NURSES WEEK

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Mr. WICKER, I rise

today to celebrate Emergency Nurses Week and all of the nurses throughout the country and around the world working day in and day out on the front lines to care for those in need.

More than 2 years ago now, the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic turned our emergency rooms into battle zones against the virus virtually overnight, and our nurses fought that battle every single day. They fought it when they were understaffed and didn't have personal protective equipment. They fought it through a rise in violence in their workplaces. They fought it as tireless advocates for their patients, even while risking their own health and the well-being of their own families. And they fought it through exhaustion and burnout. These challenges came on top of an already existing shortage of trained and qualified nurses, a raging opioid epidemic, and a mental health crisis—and now a fentanyl crisis and the monkeypox outbreak.

Our nurses are heroes, and throughout the week of October 9, we will join together to honor and celebrate their heroic work. They deserve all the respect, admiration, and support of a grateful nation—not just for 1 week, but indeed, every day of the year.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MELVIN J. LITTLE BEAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, earlier this week, more than 71 years after he was killed in the Korean war, U.S. Army Private First Class Melvin J. Little Bear was returned home to McLaughlin, SD.

In 1951, Private First Class Little Bear, a native of Standing Rock, was a member of A Battery, 15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division. On February 13, 1951, he was reported missing in action after his unit was attacked by Chinese communist forces, at which point his unit conducted a 2-day fighting withdrawal from Changbong-ni, South Korea, to Wonju. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war at POW Camp Number 1 in North Korea, where POW reports show he died in captivity later that summer.

In 1954, Private First Class Little Bear's unidentified remains were returned to U.N. command under Operation GLORY. However, because investigators were unable to identify to whom they belonged, his remains were buried at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, HI, in 1956.

Through the dedication and preservation of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, the remains of Private First Class Little Bear were finally identified on July 13, 2022, through DNA matching. Seventy-one years after being captured and killed, his remains have finally been returned to his family in McLaughlin, SD, where he will be laid to rest in eternal peace at All Nations Veteran's Cemetery on September 30, 2022.

I consider it an honor to pay tribute to Private First Class Melvin J. Little Bear. May his family and his Oyate find comfort in knowing that his remains will soon be laid to rest and the legacy of his service and sacrifice to our Nation will live on.

375TH ANNIVERSARY OF KITTERY, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 375th anniversary of the incorporation of Kittery, ME. The oldest town in Maine has a history that is as fascinating as it is long. It is a history that exemplifies the determination, resiliency, and courage of my State and our Nation.

For thousands of years the rich fishing grounds where the Piscataqua River meets the sea sustained the Native American tribes. The first European settlers, drawn by the abundant natural resources, arrived in 1623, just 3 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Built on a foundation of forestry and fishing, the growing community was incorporated in 1647. With a protected natural harbor and ample supplies of lumber, Kittery soon became a key Colonial center for seafaring trade and shipbuilding.

Kittery's maritime heritage is inextricably linked to our Nation's independence and its ongoing defense of freedom. During the American Revolution, warships for the fledgling U.S. Navy were built at Kittery, including the *Ranger*, commanded by John Paul Jones. Kittery is the birthplace of General William Whipple, a ship's captain who was the only Maine native to have signed the Declaration of Independence and was later a hero of the Battle of Saratoga. Kittery also is the hometown of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, who led American forces to victory at the Battle of the Margarett at Maine's Machias Bay in 1775, the first naval battle of the American Revolution.

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, our Nation's oldest continuously operating Navy yard, was established in Kittery in 1800. Its first commander was Commodore Isaac Hull, who achieved fame as captain of the USS *Constitution*—Old Ironsides—in the War of 1812.

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard rebuilt Old Ironsides during the Civil War and constructed the USS *Kearsarge*, celebrated for its role in clearing the seas of Confederate raiders. During World War I, the shipyard took on the new task of constructing submarines, in addition to the overhaul and repair of surface vessels. Over the course of World War II, more than 70 submarines were constructed there, with a record four submarines launched on 1 day. Today, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, considered the gold standard of our public shipyards, continues its tradition of excellence by maintaining, modernizing, and refueling the Navy's submarine fleet.

The people of Kittery cherish their history and work to preserve its treasures. Some of the earliest homes in