

18. The AGM-88 High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) is a tactical air-to-surface missile designed to inhibit or destroy surface-to-air missile radars, early warning radars, and radar-directed air defense artillery systems. This potential sale includes HARM guidance section, control section, warhead, and rocket motor spares.

19. The AGM-88E Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) weapon system is an air-to-ground missile intended for Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) and Destruction of Enemy Air Defenses (DEAD) missions. The AARGM provides suppression or destruction of enemy RADAR and denies the enemy the use of air defense systems, thereby improving the survivability of tactical aircraft. This potential sale will include CATMs as well as guidance section, control section, propulsion section, GPS cards, and warhead spares.

20. Joint Direct-Attack Munitions (JDAM) consist of a bomb body paired with a warhead-specific tail kit containing an Inertial Navigation System (INS)/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance capability that converts unguided free-fall bombs into accurate, adverse Weather "smart" munitions. The JDAM weapon can be delivered from modest standoff ranges at high or low altitudes against a variety of land and surface-targets during the day or night. The JDAM is capable of receiving target coordinates via preplanned mission data from the delivery aircraft, by onboard aircraft sensors (i.e., FLIR, Radar, etc.) during captive carry, or from a third-party source via manual or automated aircrew cockpit entry.

a. The GBU-31 is a 2,000-pound JDAM consisting of a KMU-556 tail kit and BLU-109 or MK-84 bomb body.

b. The GBU-31v3 is a 2,000-pound JDAM consisting of a KMU-557 tail kit and BLU-109 bomb body.

c. The GBU-32 is a 1,000-pound JDAM consisting of a KMU-559 tail kit and BLU-110 or MK-83 bomb body.

d. The GBU-54 Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM) is a 500-pound JDAM which incorporates all the capabilities of the JDAM guidance tail kit and adds a precision laser guidance set. The LJDAM gives the weapon system an optional semi-active laser guidance in addition to the INS/OPS guidance. This provides the optional capability to strike moving targets. The GBU-54 consists of a DSU-38 laser guidance set, KMU-572 tail kit, and MK-82 or BLU-111 bomb body.

e. This potential sale includes inert bombs, which have no explosive-fill and are used for integration testing.

21. The FMU-152 or FMU-139 Joint Programmable Fuze (JPF) is a multi-delay, multi-arm, and proximity sensor compatible with general purpose blast, frag, and hardened-target penetrator weapons. The JPF settings are cockpit selectable in flight when used with numerous precision-guided weapons.

22. The Common Munitions Built-In-Test/Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE) is support equipment used to interface with weapon systems to initiate and report BIT results and to upload and download flight software. CMBRE supports multiple munitions platforms with a range of applications that perform preflight checks, periodic maintenance checks, loading of Operational Flight Program (OFP) data, loading of munitions mission planning data, loading of Global Positioning System (GPS) cryptographic keys, and declassification of munitions memory.

23. The Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming Database (EWIRDB) is used by U.S. Government engineers in the reprogramming and creation of shareable Mission Data Files for the AN/ALQ-131 elec-

tronic countermeasures pod on the F-16 aircraft. The source product is not releasable to the customer.

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

25. 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.

26. A determination has been made that Türkiye can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

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

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO §620C(d) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to Section 620C(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the Act), Executive Order 12163 and State Department Delegation of Authority No. 245-2, I hereby certify that the furnishing to Turkey of 40 new F-16 aircraft and equipment to modernize 79 existing F-16 aircraft is consistent with the principles contained in Section 620C(b) of the Act.

This certification will be made part of the notification to Congress under Section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, regarding the proposed sale of the above-named articles and services and is based on the justification accompanying such notification, of which such justification constitutes a full explanation.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL PAUL NAKASONE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the career of an exceptional public servant, GEN Paul Nakasone. General Nakasone is retiring from the Army after 37 years of military service, most recently as the Director of the National Security Agency and Commander of United States Cyber Command. He is a decorated combat veteran, and his career has been exceptional. His first operational tour of duty, in 1987, was at Fort Carson, CO, as an assistant intelligence officer. His tours since have brought him everywhere from Korea to Kansas, Georgia to Iraq, and to Fort Belvoir, the Pentagon, and Alexandria, VA.

Over the last 6 years General Nakasone has led the women and men of the National Security Agency, ensuring that its unique, timely and accurate intelligence insights on topics of critical national security are delivered to warfighters, policymakers, and U.S. allies. As chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, I am a firsthand daily consumer of NSA's signals intelligence and analysis, and I cannot stress enough the importance, value, and insight it brings to us as policymakers.

Under his leadership of NSA and currently, as Commander of U.S. Cyber

Command, General Nakasone oversaw greater integration between U.S. Cyber Command and the NSA. He established several NSA organizations, including a Cybersecurity Directorate, a China Strategy Center, and the Cybersecurity Collaboration Center, to partner with private industry. He spearheaded the development of several successful joint NSA and Cyber Command teams such as the Russia Small Group on election security, which has been vital in securing U.S. elections through the last three election cycles.

In 2018, during General Nakasone's first appearance before the committee as Director of the NSA, he told members that his priority coming into the position was the NSA workforce. He called them the core of the Agency and was adamant about assessing the challenges to retaining "his talent" and also recruiting more talent. He knew, as with any successful organization, the NSA relies on its brilliant and skilled workforce of intelligence professionals to accomplish its national security mission. Their well-being and success have been a priority for him throughout his tenure and during his nearly 20 appearances before the committee. He helped to grow the next generation of intelligence analysts and collectors, mathematical scientists, linguists, and cybersecurity experts with programs such as Women in Cyber, cybersecurity and foreign language summer camps, codebreaker challenges, and with partnerships at colleges and universities across the country.

In speaking of the next generation, I would be remiss in not sharing the incredible story of General Nakasone's father, retired Colonel Edwin Nakasone, known as Bud. On the morning of December 7, 1941, then 14-year-old Bud Nakasone, now 96, was eating a bowl of corn flakes in his kitchen when he saw Japanese planes streaking through the skies, part of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. He saw the planes strafing the nearby barracks and saw a bomb drop on the nearby airfield. He saw U.S. planes, barracks, and hangars going up in flames. As one of the planes flew over their home, he saw on the plane "the big red meatball"—what the military called the large red circle representing the Japanese Rising Sun—and in the cockpit, the Japanese pilot wearing goggles and a white scarf—and he realized we were at war.

Bud Nakasone enlisted in the Army in 1945, and he served as an interpreter during the occupation of Japan. He later served both on Active Duty and with the Army Reserve, retiring after 41 years of service. He made his career as a high school teacher and college professor in Minnesota. General Nakasone's mother Mary was also an educator—a librarian at the University of Minnesota—when she met Bud. They were married in 1954 and are still both living in Minnesota and will celebrate 70 years together this September.

General Nakasone has said that his father's career in the Army Reserve influenced his decision to enroll in the Army's ROTC program and that, when he started learning about the 442nd Infantry Regiment of the U.S. Army—a World War II fighting unit composed almost entirely of second-generation American soldiers of Japanese ancestry—and interviewed several of its veterans, he also became interested in serving.

He has remarked that some of his most satisfying assignments included the privilege to command soldiers, including as a company commander while deployed along the demilitarized zone that separates North and South Korea.

He is a big sports fan, including of the Minnesota Vikings, which means he knows how to keep a stiff upper lip when life brings disappointment or misfortune, whether in the form of a missed Gary Anderson field goal or a lengthy Senate hold. On General Nakasone's bio, it is noted that he and his wife Susan are the proud parents of four children, who form the nucleus of "Team Nakasone," and I know how important their efforts and sacrifices have also been in allowing General Nakasone to take on assignments of increasing responsibility and importance to the security of the United States.

On behalf of a grateful nation, as he transitions to future opportunities, I would like to publicly thank Paul for his long military career, his contributions to the Nation and our national security, and for his leadership of the intelligence professionals at the National Security Agency, and I want to personally thank the Nakasone family for their critical role in supporting him throughout his service to the Nation.

Paul, thank you, and we will miss you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO PEGGY GOLDWATER CLAY

• Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize Peggy Goldwater Clay for her 20 years of service as the chair of the board of trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation. The Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation was established by Congress in 1986 to serve as a living memorial to honor the lifetime work of Senator Barry Goldwater, who served his country for 56 years as a soldier and statesman, including 30 years in the U.S. Senate. Peggy Goldwater Clay is Senator Goldwater's youngest daughter.

During Mrs. Clay's tenure, she enhanced the visibility and national reputation of the foundation by successfully promoting its mission and goals of seeking to identify, encourage, and financially support college sophomores and juniors who show exceptional

promise of becoming this Nation's next generation of research leaders in the fields of natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics.

As chair, Mrs. Clay promoted the foundation's modernization, effective communication, innovation, and collaboration with Tribal colleges, community colleges, 4-year universities, and other institutions.

She approved, with unanimous board support, the technological improvements of the foundation's application process that transitioned it from paper to online applications and from in-person to virtual review. This effort greatly reduced the costs of processing the nominations received by the foundation from colleges and universities in all 50 States and U.S. Territories.

Mrs. Clay encouraged and approved a 2014 survey of Goldwater Awardees, revealing that the outcomes desired when the foundation was established by Congress are being fulfilled; the survey showed that upwards of 70 percent of those who had been awarded Goldwater Scholarships had gone on to obtain Ph.Ds. in natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics and that a similar percentage had pursued research careers in these critical fields.

She approved the inception of the Goldwater Scholar Faculty Mentor Award, a collaborative initiative between the Council on Undergraduate Research and the foundation that annually recognizes an outstanding faculty mentor of the Goldwater Scholars.

Mrs. Clay endorsed a proposal, submitted by the foundation's president, that resulted in a \$9 million grant from the Department of Defense Education Program. This grant enabled the foundation to nearly double the number of scholarships it awarded from 2019 to 2023.

Also, during her tenure, Mrs. Clay helped establish the Barry Goldwater Educational Support fund, a scholars alumni organization known as the Goldwater Scholar Community, a new undergraduate research internship initiative, and a strategy to enhance the diversity of Goldwater Scholarship Awardees.

The foundation received a direct \$2 million congressional appropriation in 2022 to further support its scholarship awards. In 2021, Congress reauthorized the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation. These accomplishments would not have been possible without Mrs. Clay's efforts.

I, along with the board of trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, express sincere gratitude and profound appreciation for Peggy Goldwater Clay's long, tireless, and inspired service as chair of the board of trustees.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER DECLARING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY TO DEAL WITH THE THREAT POSED BY THE SITUATION IN THE WEST BANK, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR HIGH LEVELS OF EXTREMIST SETTLER VIOLENCE, FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE AND VILLAGES, AND PROPERTY DESTRUCTION—PM 36

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 212(f) and section 215(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1182(f) and 8 U.S.C. 1185(a)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order declaring a national emergency to deal with the threat posed by the situation in the West Bank, including in particular high levels of extremist settler violence, forced displacement of people and villages, and property destruction. Such actions constitute a serious threat to the peace, security, and stability of the West Bank and Gaza, Israel, and the broader Middle East region and undermine the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. I find that these actions constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and I have declared a national emergency to deal with that threat.

The order authorizes the blocking of property and interests in property of any foreign person determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

(i) to be responsible for or complicit in, or to have directly or indirectly engaged or attempted to engage in, actions—including directing, enacting, implementing, enforcing, or failing to enforce policies—that threaten the peace, security, or stability of the West Bank;