

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

CHIPS ACT OF 2022—Motion To Proceed

Mr. SCHUMER. Now I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives to accompany H.R. 4346.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany H.R. 4346, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY).

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 261 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Hagerty	Romney
Bennet	Hassan	Rosen
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rounds
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Sasse
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	Kelly	Shaheen
Capito	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Cassidy	Markey	Tillis
Collins	Menendez	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cornyn	Murkowski	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warren
Daines	Murray	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Ossoff	Wicker
Durbin	Padilla	Wyden
Feinstein	Peters	Young
Gillibrand	Portman	
Graham	Reed	

NAYS—34

Barrasso	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Burr	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Ernst	McConnell	Tuberville
Fischer	Moran	
Grassley	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Kennedy Leahy

The motion was agreed to.

(Ms. HASSAN assumed the Chair.)

(Ms. KLOBUCHAR assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The Chair lays before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4346) entitled "An Act making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.", with a House amendment to the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I was gratified, as many of us were on both sides of the aisle, with these large votes—64 votes—for this motion to proceed on to the new bill. It bodes very well that we can get this bill done with a large vote and get it done as quickly as we can, so I hope we move forward because this bill is so important for jobs and for the future of the American economy.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5135

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4346, with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion with an amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment numbered 5135.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5136

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5136 to amendment No. 5135.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5137

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to refer H.R. 4346 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with in-

structions to report back forthwith with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to refer H.R. 4346 to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 5137.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the motion be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 2 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5138

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5138 to the instructions to the motion to refer.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike "2" and insert "3".

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

Mr. SCHUMER. I withdraw my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is withdrawn.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I come to the floor today to once again talk about Russia's brutal invasion of Ukraine. Before I do, though, I want to pause for a minute and honor the lives lost in the downing of Malaysian Airlines Flight MH17 over Ukraine, knocked down by Russian and Russian-backed separatists. This week marks the eighth anniversary of that tragedy. All 238 passengers and 15 crew were killed.

This eighth anniversary is a reminder that Russia's war of aggression

on Ukraine didn't just start this spring. Eight years ago, the people of Ukraine made a courageous choice. They said that they were going to stand up to a corrupt Russian-backed regime. And when they did that, Russia responded by invading their country, taking Ukraine's Crimea Peninsula but also territory here in what is called the Donbas. So this is not new. For almost 9 years, the people of Ukraine have been fighting this war with Russia. More recently, of course, the invasion was even more devastating.

So I join Bridget Brink, who is our new U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, who said:

[We] honor the memories of those killed eight years ago—even as missiles continue to fall on Mykolaiv, Dnipro, and other Ukrainian cities, killing civilians and demonstrating the Kremlin's disregard for international law and human life."

She is right. Ambassador Brink said it right. The civilian toll in this war is devastating. Ukraine's Prosecutor General recently said that since late February of this year, 353 children have died in this war and more than 1,000 have been wounded.

The Associated Press painted a vivid picture of this with a story about the killing of a 4-year-old girl named Liza, Liza Dmytrieva. Liza had Down syndrome and was on her way to see a speech therapist last Thursday when her mother and she were attacked by Russian missiles. She was in a town called Vinnytsia. At least 24 people were killed that day, including Liza and two boys who were 7 and 8 years old. Almost 200 were wounded. Liza's mother is still in intensive care.

It is important to know that when the war started, Liza's family fled Kyiv but stayed in Ukraine, fleeing to this town, Vinnytsia, about 167 miles southwest of Kyiv.

They thought they could be safe there. It is well behind enemy lines. It is well behind the frontlines of the battle. Yet this is the reality of President Putin's war on Ukraine. It is targeting civilians. But it won't just stop in Ukraine.

This is why Finland and Sweden, in a move that just a few years ago would have seemed impossible, left a history of neutrality behind and joined NATO. Their application is currently in place. They see President Putin's brutal war, and they know that they could be next.

Last week, I mentioned on the floor that as recently as 2016, President Putin said "The borders of Russia never end." It bears repeating because he and other Kremlin leaders seem intent on restoring the Russian empire, even if it means rolling over other free and independent countries.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee took a momentous step today by voting to ratify the NATO applications for these two allies of the United States: Sweden and Finland. I was proud to vote to ratify and speak in committee about why this expansion is so good for our national security to

have these two countries with strong militaries and strong economies join our NATO alliance. I hope that the leadership of the Senate will put this legislation on the floor as soon as possible so that we can show the world that we are enthusiastically supporting the joining of these two countries to the NATO alliance.

We need to continue to demonstrate global solidarity in this war. President Putin, of course, had hoped to divide NATO and divide Europe and divide the West, but he underestimated what would happen. He underestimated the foresight and wisdom of the people of Sweden and Finland, just as he underestimated the courage and resiliency of the people of Ukraine.

On the energy front, a significant development that isn't getting nearly enough attention happened last week. Back in June, Russia cut gas to Europe via the Nord Stream 1 pipeline by 60 percent because of "maintenance problems." They claimed they needed gas turbines that had gone to Canada to be repaired to be able to continue the flow of the pipeline. Those turbines were prohibited from being returned to Russia because of the sanctions that are in place with regard to Russian energy infrastructure.

Of course, what President Putin's government claims to be true is often not. The reality is Russia was punishing Europe and trying to poke holes in the Western sanctions regime. Unfortunately, the Russians succeeded. What happened next was discouraging. Canada gave in to Russia's demands last week and returned the gas turbines, and then the State Department applauded this move saying that somehow, it was standing up to Russia's energy blackmail.

I understand the administration's desire to preserve allied unity in the face of Russian aggression. That is important, especially in our effort to stand up against Russia over the long term. But if we are unified behind a bad policy, then that unity doesn't do us much good.

We saw this with Nord Stream 2, remember, when the Biden administration sided with Germany to remove sanctions on the pipeline, even though that decision undermined the security of our allies, including Ukraine. And I think it sent the wrong message, the wrong message to Russia, and it is one reason that they felt empowered to invade Ukraine more recently.

Now we are seeing the same thing here. In the name of preserving unity with certain allies, we are giving in to Russia's demands. As I said, unity with our allies is important, I get that. But instead of settling for weak policy, we should be pushing our allies to adopt stronger policies against Russia, including with regard to energy.

Unfortunately, Russia knows that by manufacturing a "maintenance problem" with their pipelines, our allies tend to back down on our sanctions. I wonder when will the next "maintenance problem" appear.

President Zelenskyy has called the return of these gas turbines to Russia "absolutely unacceptable." But the Biden administration characterizes it as a counter to Russia's attempt to weaponize energy. This just isn't the case.

It is worth noting that another crisis is looming as a result of this war and is the direct result of Russia's blockade of Ukraine's ports, especially the port at Odesa. Here is the Odesa Port. There are other ports along this area into the Black Sea that are absolutely essential for Ukraine's exports, and yet Russia is blocking them.

Here, I cannot overstate the importance of this issue as Ukraine supplies so much of the world's food. And without ports to export, that food is not making it to the people who need it badly, and it is causing food shortages around the world. Let me be clear: Food should never be used as a weapon of war. But that is exactly what President Putin is doing.

The effects are far-reaching. According to the World Food Programme, increases in the cost of food and fuel since March have caused 47 million people to experience food insecurity, and of those, some 50 million are living close to famine. And that number grows every single day.

To be specific, according to the Wall Street Journal:

In Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Yemen, and Afghanistan, nearly 900,000 people already face starvation and death. That is more than 10-fold [the] increase from 2019—and, by some estimates, could result in more people dying from hunger in 2022 and 2023 than in any year since the 1960s and [the] China's disastrous Great Leap Forward agricultural policies.

Wow. The World Food Programme provides aid for these countries, but there are shortages because of Russia's war of choice, and the cost of that aid has risen tremendously. They report that their costs have jumped 46 percent compared with 2019. That is about 50 percent over the last few years. And any organization, let alone one that provides humanitarian aid, would have immense problems keeping up. There are increases in everyday items, like vegetable oils and special nutritional pastes given to children who are in famine or malnourished.

While these problems persist, it is the most vulnerable among us who truly feel the cost of malnourishment. It is the kids and the children who are most at risk from the effects of hunger. Their bodies, from the lack of nutrients from food, are too weak to fight off diseases such as measles or cholera. Even those who survive these terrible illnesses will often face long-term health problems that could impact them forever.

So we are not only facing a brutal invasion of Ukraine. We have talked about that. War crimes are being committed there every day. But there is also a humanitarian crisis that is taking its toll around the world, as we speak, as a result of this war on

Ukraine and the blockade of these ports. This is a battle on so many fronts, and we have to face the realities of this head-on.

In a war that was thought to be over within weeks, the fighting has continued well beyond that and may continue for much longer. It has already gone on longer than most people expected. And while Ukrainians continue to show their fortitude and strength, the world feels the effects of this through the global fallout.

Ukraine's First Lady Olena Zelenska will speak to Congress tomorrow about the damaging effects of this war, just as her husband, President Zelenskyy, addressed these Chambers in March. I look forward to hearing what she has to say. She has been a passionate advocate for the rights of innocent Ukrainian citizens who have been killed and wounded by these Russian attacks. She has even started her own initiative to address the mental health impacts of Russia's terrible war and the trauma that the people of Ukraine have experienced.

That is the kind of leadership Ukraine needs. Frankly, it is the kind of leadership the world needs. She and her husband should be commended for their bravery in the face of tyranny and their steadfastness through the destruction that Vladimir Putin has caused her beloved homeland.

In Ukraine, the stakes remain high. The casualties, both civilian and professional soldiers alike, go into the thousands—thousands. The damage to Ukraine's infrastructure—their beautiful cities, ports, schools, hospitals, daycares, and apartment buildings—goes into the billions.

This is a photograph of an apartment building that was recently bombed in the eastern part of Ukraine, killing, of course, innocent civilians. According to the Kyiv School of Economics, Ukraine will need at least \$165 billion for postwar reconstruction. Per their latest update, almost half of these losses are attributable to housing losses like this one, civilian targets of Russia's unrelenting bombing campaign. Neighborhoods, residential areas, homes, and apartments have been hit by these Russian airstrikes.

These are acts of terror. I am a cosponsor of Senator GRAHAM's resolution to urge the Biden administration to name Russia a state sponsor of terror. I urge leadership to bring this to a vote. We voted it out of committee already. It is on the floor. Let's take it up.

So what happens next? We know that making any territorial concessions to Russia would only embolden President Putin and other future would-be conquerors. The lesson they would learn is that, with enough patience, they can wear down the West and get what they want. We must not let that happen, and the people of Ukraine and the brave President certainly know this. We must do more quickly to arm Ukraine and help them to be able to protect

themselves and to be able to win this war.

It is clear that President Putin underestimated the courage, the effectiveness, and the resiliency of the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian military, and now President Putin knows what the Ukrainians are capable of. And, by the way, the Russian forces also understand this.

On Monday, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu told Russian troops to hit Ukraine's High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems, or HIMARS. He asked them to do so because of the success the Ukrainians have had with just eight of these HIMARS units. These are systems from the United States. Many of us have pushed very hard to get these to Ukraine. They went too late. Many lives were lost and cities were flattened because they did not have them early on.

These rocket systems are absolutely essential because, before that, the Russians could sit back and indiscriminately bomb Ukrainian cities and Ukrainian soldiers and civilians and the Ukrainian artillery could not reach them. These HIMARS systems have a longer range and are more accurate, and they have been quite effective.

Only eight systems are there now, also three from the UK and a few from Germany. They need a lot more. But just this week, because of these systems, Ukrainian forces killed a Russian commander after a HIMARS hit a Russian control and command center here in the south of Ukraine. Last week, HIMARS took out a Russian ammunition warehouse in the same region. They have now taken out a couple dozen of these ammo depots, especially here in the south and here in the east.

That is incredibly important because, by reducing the Russian ammunition stores, it will be much more likely that the Russians will realize that this war is damaging them, their equipment, their soldiers, and be more willing to come to the bargaining table.

If this is what the Ukrainians can do with just eight HIMARS, imagine what they could do with what they have been asking for and what they really need, which is around 40 or 50 of these units. These weapons are crucial to the brave Ukrainian fighters as Ukraine continues its effort to defend itself from these Russian airstrikes and missile strikes.

Finally, Ukrainian forces have missiles with adequate range to reach these Russian missiles, to reach these ammo depots, to reach these command posts. Russia will still have the advantage, of course, of more missiles, more men, and more rockets, and their attacks are relentless.

President Zelenskyy highlighted this when he said on Monday that Russia has fired thousands of cruise missiles and rockets during this war—thousands. These often come in the middle of the night and hit residential areas and city infrastructure in places like Nikopol, a city that is located here,

right near Kherson. Rockets have also hit apartment complexes, as we saw, and shopping malls.

Here is a shopping mall that Russians attacked a few weeks ago. This is a shopping mall, much as you would see in the United States of America. It was full of people who were out shopping on a summer day, maybe buying clothes, maybe buying some food. Over 20 shoppers were killed at this shopping center, and over 56 people were wounded.

This shopping center, by the way, was in the central part of Ukraine. If you look at the map, this is not anywhere near the war zone, more up in this area, in the middle part of Ukraine. So bombings of shopping centers, apartments, schools, hospitals—it is really hard to imagine, but it is happening.

We can help Ukraine fight back. Again, the best way is provide them with more weapons like the HIMARS that they need. We have hundreds in our stocks, by the way. It is more critical than ever that the United States and our allies support Ukraine to try to turn the tide. Only that will get Russia to the bargaining table.

Meanwhile, we must continue to expose the brutality. Much of the media attention has gone away while lives continue to be lost and cities continue to be bombarded. We need to keep letting people know about these atrocities.

That is why I am here on the floor of the Senate for the 18th consecutive week to talk about what is happening to the people of Ukraine, what has happened in the past week, and why they deserve and need our help.

Ukrainians are fighting because they know what it is like to live under the thumb of authoritarianism. They have been subject to that through their history, and, more recently, they broke away from that and toward democracy in 1991 and again in 2014.

It is important to note that Ukraine is not asking us to fight this war for them. They just want us to help them, along with our allies, to be able to have the tools they need to protect themselves. They are asking us for increased lethal military assistance to help defend themselves, and they are asking all of us to abide by the commitments that we have made.

In 1994, after the Berlin Wall came down, Ukraine signed what is called the Budapest Memorandum. It was a treaty where Ukraine agreed to give up all of its nuclear weapons—and they had a lot of them—in exchange for security guarantees from Russia, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom—guarantees that we would all respect the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine and refrain from the threat or use of force against Ukraine. That was in 1994—so much for Russia's commitment.

I have seen the spirit and perseverance of Ukrainians firsthand when I have visited the country. I have been

there seven, eight, nine times. I was there right after the Revolution of Dignity, as it is called, in 2014, when Ukrainians decided to turn away from a Russian-backed and corrupt government and stand with us and Europe to pursue a hopeful future of freedom and democracy.

Now, it is time for us and our allies to stand with them. The world must know that freedom-loving countries around the globe have Ukraine's back and we will be there until the bitter end. President Putin must know that we will not back down as he orders the ruthless slaughter of more innocents.

At the beginning of my speech, I talked about this 4-year-old girl. Liza's death occurred because of these rocket attacks. At her funeral, Orthodox priest Vitalii Holoskevych said this: "We know that evil cannot win."

"We know that evil cannot win." And maybe that is the bottom line here today. This is a struggle between freedom and democracy and the right of self-determination on the one hand and evil on the other hand—the evil of conquest, the evil of authoritarianism, the evil of tyranny. Now is not the time to be tentative or equivocal. At this critical juncture, we need to work with our allies to provide Ukraine what they need to defeat evil, to protect their homeland, and to defend democracy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 922; that there be 10 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that, if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any related statements be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session; further, that Calendar No. 1051 be considered under the same agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

AMENDMENTS TO THE TREATY ON FISHERIES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CERTAIN PACIFIC ISLAND STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 3, Treaty Document No. 115-3; that the treaty be considered as having advanced through the various parliamentary stages up to and including the presentation of the resolution of advice and consent to ratification; that any committee conditions, declarations, or reservations be agreed to as applicable; that any statements be printed in the RECORD as if read; further, that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The treaty will be stated.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty Document No. 115-3, Amendments to the Treaty on Fisheries between the Governments of Certain Pacific Island States and the Government of the United States of America.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for a division vote on the resolution of advice and consent to ratification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division vote has been requested.

On Treaty Document No. 115-3, Senators in favor of the resolution of ratification will rise and stand until counted.

All those opposed will rise and stand until counted.

On this division vote, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of advice and consent to the ratification is agreed to.

The resolution of ratification is as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein).

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO A DECLARATION

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Amendments to the Treaty on Fisheries between the Governments of Certain Pacific Island States and the Government of the United States of America done at Port Moresby April 2, 1987, as amended, done at Nadi, Fiji, December 3, 2016 ("the Amendments") (Treaty Doc. 115-3), subject to the declaration of section 2.

SECTION 2. DECLARATION

The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following declaration: The Amendments are not self-executing.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN1578, the nomination of Dr. Geeta Rao Gupta, of Virginia, to be Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues, having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

1.) On the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes; and

2.) In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

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)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-39, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Belgium for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$127 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,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-39

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: Government of Belgium.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million.
Other \$127 million.
Total \$127 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case BE-D-QBL, was below congressional notification threshold at \$98.4 million for non-MDE F-16 sustainment. The Government of Belgium has requested the case be