

POLICY JUSTIFICATION*Finland—Guided Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (GMLRS)*

The Government of Finland has requested to buy one hundred fifty (150) M30A1 Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) Alternative Warhead (AW) (Steel Case), or M30A2 Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) Alternative Warhead (AW) Missile Pods with Insensitive Munitions Propulsion System (IMPS), or a combination of both; and two hundred fifty (250) M31A1 GMLRS Unitary (GMLRS-U) Warhead (Steel Case), or M31A2 GMLRS-U IMPS, or a combination of both. Also included is a Quality Assurance Team (QAT); transportation services; and other related elements of program and logistics support. The total estimated cost is \$535 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a trusted partner, which is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist Finland in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

Finland intends to use these defense articles and services to increase its national stock, bolstering the land and air defense capabilities in Europe's northern flank. The increased national stock is critical to Finland's defense and deterrence due to the deteriorated security situation in Europe. Finland will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Lockheed Martin Corp, Missile and Fire Control, Grand Prairie, TX. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale. There is a request pending for diversion of 50% of this procurement from U.S. stock. That final decision will determine which version GMLRS could potentially be procured.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Finland.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 22–61

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer

Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex

Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The M30A2 GMLRS-Alternative Warhead (AW) is a Department of Defense Cluster Munitions Policy compliant area suppression munition. The AW carries a 200-pound fragmentation assembly filled with high explosives which, upon detonation, accelerates two layers of preformed penetrators optimized for effectiveness against large area and imprecisely located targets. The M30A2 is a material change to the M30A1 GMLRS AW, incorporating the Insensitive Munition Propulsion System (IMPS) complaint motor. The IMPS motor minimizes the probability of inadvertent initiation and severity of collateral damage when subjected to damage, enhances survivability of launch systems and reduces risk of injury to personnel. The M30A2 shares a greater than 90% commonality with the M30A1. Commonalities include the Global Positioning System/Precise Positioning Service (GPS/PPS) aided inertial guidance and control systems, fuzing mechanisms, and multi-option height of burst fuze capability. They have an identical range of 70km + and a minimum range of 15km.

2. The M31A2 GMLRS Unitary Warhead is the Army's primary munition for the M142 HIMARS and M270A1/M270A2 Multiple Launcher Rocket System (MLRS) Launchers. The M31A2 Unitary is a material change to the M31A1 Unitary incorporating the Insensitive Munition Propulsion System (IMPS) complaint motor. The IMPS motor minimizes the probability of inadvertent initiation and severity of collateral damage when subjected to damage, enhances survivability of launch systems and reduces risk of injury to personnel. The M31A2 shares the same Global Positioning System/Precise Positioning Service (GPS/PPS) aided inertial guidance and control systems, fuzing mechanisms, and multi-mode fuzing capability. They have an identical range of 70km + and a minimum range of 15km.

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

4. 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.

5. A determination has been made that Finland 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.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Finland.

[FR Doc. 2024–17596 Filed 8–7–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Office of the Secretary**

[Transmittal No. 22–59]

Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neil Hedlund at neil.g.hedlund.civ@mail.mil or (703) 697–9214.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b)(1) arms sales notification is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated July 21, 1996. The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with attached Transmittal 22–59, Policy Justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: August 5, 2024.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.



DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
2800 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2800

October 20, 2022

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
H-209, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Madam Speaker:

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-59, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Japan for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$450 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:

1. Transmittal
2. Policy Justification
3. Sensitivity of Technology

Transmittal No. 22-59

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 Japan

(ii) *Total Estimated Value:*
Major Defense Equipment * \$200 million

Other \$250 million
TOTAL \$450 million

(iii) *Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:*

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Up to thirty-two (32) Standard Missile 6 (SM-6) Block I Missiles (in two tranches of 16)

Non-MDE:

Also included are MK 21 Vertical Launch System (VLS) canisters; obsolescence engineering, integration and test activity; canister handling equipment, spares, training and training equipment/aids; technical publications/data; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) *Military Department:* Navy (JA-P-AUQ)

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* JA-P-ASZ

(vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or*

Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:
See Attached Annex

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* October 20, 2022

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Japan—Standard Missile 6 Block I (SM-6 Blk I) Missiles

The Government of Japan has requested to buy up to thirty-two (32) Standard Missile 6 (SM-6) Block I missiles (in two tranches of 16). Also included are MK 21 Vertical Launch System (VLS) canisters; obsolescence engineering, integration and test activity; canister handling equipment, spares, training and training equipment/

aids; technical publications/data; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total program cost is \$450 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a major ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in the Asia-Pacific region.

The proposed sale will improve Japan's Air Defense and Ballistic Missile Defense capabilities against potential adversaries in the region. It will also provide the U.S.-Japan Security Alliance with the latest and most advanced capabilities, reducing Japan's reliance on U.S. Forces for the defense of Japan and further improving U.S. Japan military interoperability. Japan will have no difficulty absorbing these missiles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Raytheon Missiles and Defense (RMD), Tucson, AZ. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require U.S. Government and contractor personnel to visit Japan on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements, including program and technical reviews, as well as to provide training and maintenance support in Japan.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 22-59

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer

Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex

Item No. vii

(vii) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

1. The Standard Missile-6 (SM-6) is a surface Navy Anti-Air Warfare missile that provides area and ship self-defense. The missile is intended to project power and contribute to raid annihilation by destroying manned fixed and rotary wing aircraft, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), Land Attack Cruise Missiles, and Anti-Ship Cruise Missiles in flight. It was designed to fulfill the need for a vertically launched, extended range missile compatible with the

AEGIS Weapon System to be used against extended range threats at-sea, near land, and over land. The SM-6 combines the tested legacy of STANDARD Missile-2 (SM-2) propulsion and ordnance with an active Radio Frequency seeker allowing for over-the-horizon engagements, enhanced capability at extended ranges, and increased firepower.

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

3. 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.

4. A determination has been made that Japan 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.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Japan.

[FR Doc. 2024-17594 Filed 8-7-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Withdrawal of Notice of Intent (NOI) To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Amite River and Tributaries-East of the Mississippi River, Louisiana, Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study

AGENCY: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of intent; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is issuing this notice to advise Federal, State, and local governmental agencies and the public that USACE is withdrawing the notice of intent for the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Amite River and Tributaries-East of the Mississippi River, Louisiana, Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study, which was published in the **Federal Register** on April 2, 2019. Since publication of the NOI, the USACE released a Draft Integrated Feasibility

Report and Environmental Impact Statement (DIFR/EIS) associated with this study on November 26, 2019 for concurrent public, technical, legal, and policy review. The USACE, after further evaluation of potential impacts, determined the revised (and current) TSP is not likely to result in significant impacts requiring the preparation of an EIS. The USACE therefore prepared the Supplemental Second Draft Integrated Feasibility Report with Environmental Assessment #600 (SSDIFR/EA) that was made available for a 45-day public review starting on December 15, 2023.

DATES: The notice of intent to prepare an EIS published in the **Federal Register** on April 4, 2019 (84 FR 12602), is withdrawn as of August 8, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, 7400 Leake Avenue New Orleans, LA 70118-3651.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions about the withdrawal of the Notice of Intent can be directed to Jordan Logarbo, at (504) 862-1158 or Jordan.r.logarbo@usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The study's purpose is to investigate flood risk reduction alternatives to reduce flood damages from rainfall in the Amite River Basin (ARB). The study is authorized by the Resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, adopted on April 14, 1967. The report is funded through Public Law 115-123 (the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018).

A DIFR/EIS for this study was released on November 26, 2019, for concurrent public, technical, legal, and policy review. It evaluated four alternatives as a part of its final array, which included two dams, and a nonstructural plan in its final array. The TSP of the 2019 DIFR/EIS was an estimated \$2.3 billion-dollar new large-scale dry dam with a nonstructural component to address residual risk over a 2200 mi² study area. During review, the TSP was identified to have extensive technical and policy concerns, which found the dam was constrained by site conditions that made it in-feasible as designed and potentially increased life safety risk.

Due to these concerns the USACE re-evaluated critical tasks to inform the decision on the revised tentatively selected plan, a nonstructural-only plan for voluntary elevation of eligible residential structures and floodproofing of eligible nonresidential structures. The USACE does not anticipate that this revised TSP would have impacts requiring the preparation of an EIS. This was documented in the SSDIFR/EA. The