State or territory	Locality	Season start	Season end	Lodging	M&IE	Total per diem	Effective date
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	SAIPAN	01/01	12/31	179	138	317	09/01/2026
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	TINIAN	01/01	12/31	179	138	317	09/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	[OTHER]	01/01	12/31	184	116	300	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	AGUADILLA	06/01	08/31	168	97	265	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	AGUADILLA	09/01	05/31	149	97	246	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	BAYAMON	01/01	12/31	295	148	443	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	CAROLINA	01/01	12/31	295	148	443	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	CEIBA	01/01	12/31	184	110	294	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	CULEBRA	01/01	12/31	184	116	300	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	FAJARDO [INCL ROOSEVELT RDS NAVSTAT].	01/01	12/31	184	110	294	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	FT. BUCHANAN [INCL GSA SVC CTR, GUAYNABO].	01/01	12/31	295	148	443	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	HUMACAO	01/01	12/31	184	110	294	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	LUIS MUNOZ MARIN IAP AGS	01/01	12/31	295	148	443	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	LUQUILLO	01/01	12/31	184	110	294	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	MAYAGUEZ	01/01	12/31	129	116	245	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	PONCE	01/01	12/31	149	146	295	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	RIO GRANDE	01/01	12/31	219	103	322	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	SABANA SECA [INCL ALL MILITARY].	01/01	12/31	295	148	443	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	SAN JUAN & NAV RES STA	01/01	12/31	295	148	443	04/01/2026
PUERTO RICO	VIEQUES	01/01	12/31	184	125	309	04/01/2026
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	ST. CROIX	05/01	10/31	297	138	435	12/01/2026
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	ST. CROIX	11/01	04/30	349	138	487	12/01/2026
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	ST. JOHN	09/01	12/15	324	150	474	12/01/2026
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	ST. JOHN	12/16	08/31	464	150	614	12/01/2026
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	ST. THOMAS	09/01	12/15	324	150	474	12/01/2026
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	ST. THOMAS	12/16	08/31	464	150	614	12/01/2026
WAKE ISLAND	WAKE ISLAND	01/01	12/31	136	78	214	03/01/2025

* Where meals are included in the lodging rate, a traveler is only allowed a meal rate on the first and last day of travel.

[FR Doc. 2026–23712 Filed 11–19–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 26–1K]

Arms Sales Notification

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

ACTION: Arms sales notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD (referred to herein as ''the Department,'' ''Department of War'' or ''DoW'') is publishing the unclassified text of an arms sales notification.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Urooj Zahra at (703) 695–6233, *urooj.zahra.civ@mail.mil,* or *dsca.ncr.rsrcmgmt.list.cns-mbx@mail.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This 36(b) 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 the attached Transmittal 26–1K.

Dated: November 17, 2026.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

Transmittal No. RSAT 26–1K

REPORT OF ENHANCEMENT OR UPGRADE OF SENSITIVITY OF TECHNOLOGY OR CAPABILITY (SEC. 36(B)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) *Purchaser:* Government of Sweden

(ii) *Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.:* 24–63

Date: May 29, 2024

Implementing Agency: Army

(iii) *Description:* On May 29, 2024, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 24–63, of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of twelve (12) UH–60M Black Hawk helicopters; thirty (30) T700–GE–701D engines (24 installed, 6 spares); and seventeen (17) AN/AAR–57 counter missile warning systems. The following was also included: AN/APR–39C(V)1/4 radar warning receivers; AN/AVR–2B laser detecting sets; AN/ARN–149(V) low frequency automatic direction finder radio receivers; AN/ARN–153 tactical air navigation system receiver transmitters; AN/APN–209 radar altimeter; EBC–406HM emergency locator transmitters; enhanced ballistic armor protection systems; internal auxiliary fuel tank systems; fast rope insertion extraction system; external rescue hoist; rescue hoist equipment sets; Martin Baker palletized crew chief and gunner seats with crashworthy floor structural modifications; aircraft fire extinguisher cartridge; impulse cartridge; thruster TCU–3/A; helmets; transportation; organizational equipment; spare and repair parts; support equipment; tools and test equipment; technical data and publications; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics support and program support. The estimated total cost was $900 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted $500 million of this total.

On May 22, 2025, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 0E–25, of the possible sale of sixteen (16) ARC–231A RT–1987 very high frequency (VHF)/ultra-high frequency (UHF)/line-of-sight (LOS) satellite communications (SATCOM) radios; twenty-nine (29) embedded global positioning system/inertial navigation system +429. The following non-MDE items were also included: ARC–231 RT–1808A VHF/UHF/LOS SATCOM radios; APX–123A identification friend or foe (IFF)

transponder (or future IFF replacement); AN/PYQ–10 simple key loader; KIV–77 common IFF crypto applique; AN/ARC–201D RT–1478D radios; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The addition of MDE did not result in a change to estimated MDE value which remained $500 million. The total case value did not increase and remained $900 million.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following MDE items: up to one hundred (100) AGM–114R2 Hellfire Missiles; up to one hundred (100) AGM–179A Joint Air-to-Ground Missiles; up to one hundred fifty (150) WGU–59/B Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System-II guidance sections; up to thirty (30) common infrared countermeasures; up to twenty (20) degraded visual environment pilotage systems (DVEPS); up to seventy (70) ARC–231A RT–1987 VHF/UHF/LOS SATCOM radios; up to thirty (30) embedded global positioning systems/inertial navigation system (EGI EAGLE M+429) or future replacement; up to thirty (30) AN/APR–39E(V)2 radar warning receivers; and up to fifty (50) M240H machine guns. The following non-MDE items will also be included: GAU–19 Gatling guns; M134D–H mini-guns; A965 cartridge, 25.4MM decoy M839; LA14 decoy, infrared countermeasure M211 with decal; H843 warhead, 2.75in M151 high-explosive rocket; HA07 rocket motor, 2.75in MK66; HA10 rocket, 2.75in infrared flare with warhead M278 and fuze; M442 and motor MK66; HA13 rocket, 2.75in practice with warhead M274 and safe and arming device M423 and rocket motor MK66; HB03 rocket, 2.75in fléchette with warhead M255A2 and rocket motor MK66; L410 flare, aircraft countermeasure IR M206; M514 fuze, proximity; MD66 cartridge, impulse CCU–44/B; MG62 cartridge, impulse BBU–35/B; Hydra 70 rocket launchers; M260 rocket launchers; M261 rocket launchers; M299 rocket launchers; infrared laser; captive carry training missiles; Alkan Bomb Racks; configurable lightweight wing; MX–15D electro optical infrared sensors; AN/PRC–160; AN/PRC–167; small tactical terminal (STT) KOR 24–A; video-oriented radio transceiver for the exchange of information (VORTEX) transceiver; APX–123 identification friend or foe; helmet display tracking system; computer weapon management system; and other related elements of program and logistic support.

The estimated MDE value will increase by $700 million to a revised $1.2 billion. The estimated non-MDE value will increase by $600 million to a revised $1 billion. The estimated total case value will increase by $1.3 billion to a revised $2.2 billion. MDE constitutes $1.2 billion of this total.

(iv) *Significance:* The inclusion of this MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will provide Sweden an additional advanced communication and cryptographic capability to address current and future requirements, reinforcing Sweden's ability to maintain regional stability and improve its security.

(v) *Justification:* This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a NATO Ally that is a force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) *Sensitivity of Technology:*

The AGM–114R2 missile is used against heavy and light armored targets, thin-skinned vehicles, urban structures, bunkers, caves and personnel. The missile is inertial measurement unit-based, with a variable delay fuze, improved safety and reliability. The highest classification level for release of the AGM–114R2 is Secret. Software and firmware documentation, such as data processing, software requirements, source code, algorithms, height of burst sensor, are not authorized for disclosure. The highest level of classified information that could be disclosed by a proposed sale or by testing of the end item is up to and including Secret. The highest level that must be disclosed for production, maintenance, or training is up to and including Secret. Vulnerability data, countermeasures, vulnerability and susceptibility analyses, and threat definitions are classified as Secret or Confidential. Detailed information to include discussions, reports and studies of system capabilities, vulnerabilities and limitations that lead to conclusions on specific tactics or other countermeasures are not authorized for disclosure. Reverse engineering could reveal Secret information. Loss or compromise of classified information associated with the AGM–114R2 could lead to development of countermeasures or exploitation of system vulnerabilities by those obtaining the information.

The Joint Air-to-Ground Missile all up round, designated AGM–179A, is an air-to-ground missile (AGM) consisting of a Hellfire-Romeo (AGM–114R) back-end (*i.e.,* propulsion, warhead, and control sections) mated to a newly designed dual-mode guidance section (GS). The dual-mode GS is a combination of millimeter wave (MMW) and semi-active laser (SAL) sensors co-axially aligned on a steerable gimbal. The combination of MMW and SAL sensors provide improved precision point and fire-and-forget capabilities onto a single munition. This combination allows targeting capability against fast moving and stationary targets in countermeasure and/or a battlefield intensive environment, and in low cloud ceiling and adverse weather. Firing modes include lock-on before launch and lock-on after launch. Engagement modes include point designation—SAL only; target designation—SAL initiated with MMW engagement completion; active fire-and-forget laser queuing—MMW initiated with SAL override capability; active fire and forget—MMW only. Hosting platforms include rotary-wing, select fixed-wing, wheeled/tracked vehicles, ground-based pedestal launcher, and patrol boats. Lethality includes tactical armor, boats, bunkers, buildings, caves, personnel in open, rotary and slow fixed wing; unmanned aircraft systems, non-tactical vehicles-fast moving. The MMW is capable of hitting low radar cross section targets.

The Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS–II) is a design conversion of an unguided Hydra 2.75-inch rocket with a laser guidance kit to give it precision-kill capability. As a low-cost weapon, it is intended as an inexpensive means to destroy targets while limiting collateral damage in close combat. The APKWS consists of an APKWS–II guidance section developed by BAE systems, legacy 2.75-inch MK66 Mod 4 rocket motor, and a legacy MK151 and MK435/436 warhead/fuze. These guided rockets are steered to the target by following reflected laser beam energy directed onto the target either by the launching aircraft, a second aircraft, or ground-based troops operating a laser designator. The APKWS is a tactical rocket system that can be launched from several platforms, including rotary wing, fixed wing, and ground-based vehicles, offering multi-mission, multi-target capability, and precision-strike lethality.

The Common Infrared Countermeasure (CIRCM) is the next-generation lightweight, laser-based, infrared countermeasure system for rotary-wing, tilt-rotor, and small fixed-wing aircraft across the DoD. CIRCM provides near spherical coverage of the host platform to defeat infrared (IR)-seeking threat missiles. CIRCM receives an angular bearing hand-off from the common missile warning system, employs a pointing and tracking system that acquires and tracks the incoming missile. CIRCM jams the missile by using modulated laser energy, thus

degrading the tracking capability of the missile and causing it to miss the aircraft.

DVEPS provides overmatch by providing increased situational awareness to the aircrew in Degraded Visual Environment (DVE) conditions such as brownout, allowing special operations aviation assets to execute missions in almost any environmental condition. Utilizes using three-dimensional (3D) imaging technology. DVEPS produces imagery, 3D conformal symbology, and system alerts to aid pilots in maintaining spatial awareness during and after transition from visual meteorological conditions (VMC) to degraded visual environment (DVE) conditions. DVEPS includes synthetic vision avionics backbone, light detection and ranging, removable storage device, infrared camera, power distribution unit, and inertial measurement unit.

The AN/ARC–231A is a software-definable radio for military aircraft that provides two-way, multi-mode voice and data communications over a 30 Hz to 512 MHz frequency range. No designated exportable/non-communication security capable version planned. Support both line-of-sight UHF and VHF bands with amplitude modulation, frequency modulation, and SATCOM capabilities including embedded frequency agile modes, electronic counter-countermeasures anti-jam waveforms including HAVEWQUICK and SINCGARS, demand assigned multiple access, integrated waveform. It provides simultaneous, real-time participation in tactical voice and data communications networks. The RT–1987 will provide NSA TSVCIS 3.1.1crypto modernization compliance. Operator selectable air traffic control channel spacing of 5, 8.33, 12.5, and 25 kilohertz (kHz) steps, and other data link and secure communications features; providing battlefield interoperability.

The EGI EAGLE M+429 provides GPS and INS capabilities to the aircraft. The EGI will include selective availability anti-spoofing module (SAASM) security modules to be used for secure GPS precise positioning service, if required. The EAGLE M+429 contains sensitive technology that provides GPS hardening when loaded with COMSEC keys.

The AN/APR–39E(V)2 radar warning receiver is a radar threat detection system that passively detects, categorizes, and prioritizes radio frequency threats to aircraft, and then provides an audio/visual cue to aircrew. AN/APR–39E(V)2 provides a fully digital capability to enhance threat discrimination in the MMW) band and increased overall system performance against frequency-agile RF and active electronically scanned array threat radars.

The APX–123 transponder is Mark XIIA common transponder containing an NSA-certified M4/M5 crypto and meets all U.S. and NATO mode 4 and 5 requirements. When installed in conjunction with platform antennas the transponder provides identification, altitude, and surveillance reporting in response to interrogations from airborne, ground-based and/or surface interrogators. The transponder provides operational capabilities for Mark XIIA IFF capabilities of Modes 1, 2, 3/A, C, 5 level 1 and level 2, and Mode S (levels 1, 2, and 3 capable). Additionally, the transponder incorporates Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcasts (ADS–B) Out capability.

The 1305–A965, CTG, 25.4mm, Decoy M839 & 5865–Z133 is a chaff, countermeasure M1. The M1 (Z133) is a 25.4mm decoy chaff cartridge. The Z133 is a component in A965. All cartridge components including the cartridge case, piston, end cap and theoretical band coverage are UNCLASSIFIED. The specifications and the drawings for this item are also UNCLASSIFIED. Radar cross section measurements of deployed chaff are CONFIDENTIAL. Chaff deployment timing, sequence, pattern and effectiveness against radar threats are SECRET/NOFORN.

The 1370–LA14, M211 & 1370–LA15, M212 flares are unclassified, the associated technology is sensitive and can be reverse engineered. The performance/effectiveness can defeat certain U.S. shoulder-launched missiles. No technical data packages or test information should be supplied.

The small tactical terminal (STT) KOR–24A is used to provide airborne, maritime, fixed station small airborne link 16 terminal capability. The STT is the latest generation of small, two-channel, Link 16 and VHF/UHF radio terminals. While in flight, the STT provides simultaneous communication, voice or data, on two key waveforms. The Link 16 data link is a military tactical data link network. Link 16 provides aircrews with enhanced situational awareness and the ability to exchange target information to command and control (C2) assets via tactical digital information link-joint. The Link 16 can provide a range of combat information in near-real time to U.S. and allies' combat aircraft and C2 centers. This system uses high assurance encryption.

The AN/PRC–160 radio is a tactical wideband high frequency (HF)/VHF transceiver providing Type 1 encryption and SAASMGPS location and timing capabilities. The system provides continuous frequency coverage from 1.5 to 60 megahertz. The manpack version provides 20 watts HF and 10 watts VHF transmit power from a single battery. The system transmits in bandwidths from 3 kHz to 24 kHz with data rates up to 120 kilobits per second. The software programmable system can operate using NATO standard 2G, 3G, and 4G automatic link establishment waveforms and is compatible with AM single sideband and CW modes. As a Type 1 secure system, the AN/PRC–160 is considered an unclassified controlled cryptographic item (CCI).

The AN/PRC–167 is a multi-domain multi-channel tactical narrow and wide-band dual transceiver radio system providing Type 1 encryption and SAASM GPS location and timing capabilities. The system can provide wide-band high-assurance self-healing networking capabilities and mobile user objective system over-the-horizon capabilities. Each transceiver is software programmable operating in the 30–512 MHz and 764–2600 MH frequency ranges. The system can operate using the following waveforms: narrow-band analog/PCM AM/FM, CVSD ASK/FSK cipher text, wideband 2400 bps and LPC/2400 MELP–SATCOM. As a Type 1 secure system, the AN/PRC–167 is considered an unclassified CCI.

The VORTEX Sc variant is a secure, real time full motion video (FMV) and data transmission system that provides enhanced situational awareness, surveillance, and battle damage assessment for U.S. and coalition air and ground forces. VORTEX Sc enables aircrews, unmanned aircraft operators, and ground elements to exchange live video and mission data with U.S. and coalition platforms, including large airframes, unmanned aerial vehicles targeting pods, remote video terminals, and tactical operations centers. The system employs an extensive set of waveforms designed to ensure low latency, interoperable FMV distribution across joint and multinational networks. This system uses high assurance encryption.

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

(vii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* October 16, 2026

[FR Doc. 2026–23640 Filed 11–19–26; 8:45 am]

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