

650–855–2063 to register, or send a message to smartgrid@nist.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Zulma Lainez at 301–975–2232 or by e-mail at smartgrid@nist.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–140), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has “primary responsibility to coordinate development of a framework that includes protocols and model standards for information management to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems * * *” (EISA, section 1305)

In 2008, responding to this mandate, NIST initiated a government/industry effort to develop and achieve consensus on an Interoperability Framework and to engage the many Smart Grid stakeholders in a coordinated approach to identify or develop needed standards. This coordinated effort was designed and initiated in full collaboration with the Department of Energy. In early 2009, responding to President Obama’s energy-related national priorities, NIST intensified and expedited efforts to accelerate progress toward stakeholder consensus on Smart Grid standards.

On April 28–29, 2009 an initial workshop was held in Reston, VA at which stakeholders engaged in discussions of Smart Grid architecture and requirements, and existing standards or standards under development that could be used as a foundation for Smart Grid interoperability standards. The May 19–20 workshop will continue the stakeholder consensus process by identifying additional standardization needs and providing input to a roadmap for their development. NIST has contracted with EPRI to facilitate both workshops. As specified in its contract with NIST, EPRI will utilize its technical expertise to compile, distill and organize stakeholder contributions

into a draft interim roadmap for Smart Grid interoperability standards. The workshops and the interim roadmap document, coordinated by EPRI under its contract, provide an input to the NIST effort to expedite development of key standards for the Smart Grid. By early fall, NIST expects to describe an initial Smart Grid architecture, priorities for interoperability standards, including cybersecurity; an initial set of standards to support support implementation; and plans to meet remaining standards needs.

NIST will submit standards that are identified or developed through this process to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Once FERC determines that there is sufficient consensus, EISA instructs FERC to institute a rulemaking proceeding to adopt the standards and protocols that may be necessary to ensure that there is Smart Grid functionality and interoperability in interstate transmission of electric power, and in regional and wholesale electricity markets.

Plenary and break-out sessions at the May 19–20 workshop will cover a range of power, communication, and cybersecurity issues. Particular emphasis will be given to four high-priority Smart Grid applications identified by FERC: Demand Response, Electric Transportation, Wide-Area Visualization, and Storage.

Additional Information: More information is available on the NIST Smart Grid project Web site at: <http://www.nist.gov/smartgrid/>. To help it fulfill its mandate to facilitate Smart Grid standards interoperability, NIST also manages a Smart Grid collaboration Web site at: <http://collaborate.nist.gov/wiki-sggrid/bin/view/SmartGrid/WebHome>. NIST recently contracted with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) to perform services related to NIST’s effort to coordinate development of Smart Grid standards. The contract requires EPRI to help NIST

organize and facilitate two workshops at which stakeholders will present, review, develop, and work toward consensus on roadmap content and to use its technical expertise to compile, distill, and organize stakeholder contributions into a draft interim roadmap for smart grid interoperability standards. This notice announces the second of those workshops. All EPRI outputs under the contract are subject to NIST review and approval and are owned by NIST.

Dated: May 6, 2009.

Richard F. Kayser,

Chief Scientist.

[FR Doc. E9–11096 Filed 5–12–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal Nos. 09–17]

36(b)(1) Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is publishing the unclassified text of a section 36(b)(1) arms sales notification. This is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of Public Law 104–164 dated 21 July 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. B. English, DSCA/DBO/CFM, (703) 601–3740.

The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Transmittals 09–17 with attached transmittal, policy justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: May 4, 2009.

Patricia L. Toppings,

*OSD Federal Register, Liaison Officer,
Department of Defense.*



**DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
201 12TH STREET SOUTH, STE 203
ARLINGTON, VA 22202-5408**

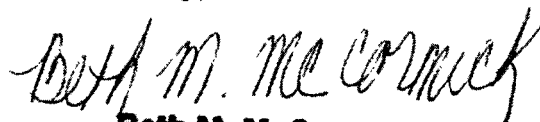
APR 08 2009

**The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6501**

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. 09-17, concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$560 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a press statement to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,


**Beth M. McCormick
Deputy Director**

Enclosures:

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

Same ltr to:

House

**Committee on Foreign Affairs
Committee on Armed Services
Committee on Appropriations**

Senate

**Committee on Foreign Relations
Committee on Armed Services
Committee on Appropriations**

Transmittal No. 09-17

**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:** Australia
- (ii) **Total Estimated Value:**

Major Defense Equipment*	\$350 million
Other	<u>\$210 million</u>
TOTAL	\$560 million
- (iii) **Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:** seven CH-47F CHINOOK Helicopters with 14 (2 per aircraft) T55-GA-714A Turbine engines, 7 M134D Dillon Aero Miniguns, 16 AN/ARC-201D Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radios (SINCGARS), 7 Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below Blue Force Trackers (FBCB2/BFT), 2 spare T-55-GA-714A Turbine engines, mission equipment, communication and navigation equipment, ground support equipment, spare and repair parts, special tools and test equipment, technical data and publications, personnel training and training equipment, contractor technical and logistics personnel services, and other related elements of logistics support.
- (iv) **Military Department:** Army (UDK)
- (v) **Prior Related Cases, if any:** none
- (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 Annex attached
- (viii) **Date Report Delivered to Congress:** APR 06 2009

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia – CH-47F CHINOOK Helicopters

The Government of Australia has requested a possible sale of seven CH-47F CHINOOK Helicopters with 14 (2 per aircraft) T55-GA-714A Turbine engines, 7 M134D Dillon Aero Miniguns, 16 AN/ARC-201D Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radios (SINCGARS), 7 Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below Blue Force Trackers (FBCB2/BFT), 2 spare T-55-GA-714A Turbine engines, mission equipment, communication and navigation equipment, ground support equipment, spare and repair parts, special tools and test equipment, technical data and publications, personnel training and training equipment, contractor technical and logistics personnel services, and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$560 million.

Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. Australia's efforts in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in Iraq and in Afghanistan have had a significant impact on regional political and economic stability and have served U.S. national security interests. This proposed sale is consistent with those objectives and facilitates burden sharing with our allies.

The proposed sale of the CH-47F CHINOOK helicopters and components to Australia will contribute to U.S. security objectives by providing a coalition partner with significantly improved airlift capability. This will improve the Royal Australian Army's ability to participate in coalition operations, enhance the capacity of Australia's Defense Forces to provide lift for ground forces and supplies in support of humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, and to contribute to stability operations in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing these helicopters into its armed forces.

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

The prime contractors will be: Boeing Integrated Defense Systems in St. Louis, MO; Rockwell Collins in Cedar Rapids, IA; and ITT in Fort Wayne, IN. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of two contractor representatives to Australia for approximately 3 years to support delivery of the CH-47F helicopters in-country. Also, approximately 6 U.S. Government personnel will participate in program management and/or technical reviews in-country for one to two-week intervals annually.

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

Transmittal No. 09-17

**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 CH-47F CHINOOK is a medium lift helicopter, remanufactured from CH-47D aircraft with the Common Avionics Architecture System (CAAS) cockpit, which provides aircraft system, flight, mission, and communication management systems, five multifunction displays, two general purposed processor units, two control display units, and two data concentrator units. The Navigation System will have two Embedded GPS/INS, two Digital Advanced Flight Control Systems (DAFCS), one ARN-149 Automatic Direction Finder, one ARN-147 (VOR/ILS marker Beacon System), one ARN-153 TACAN, two air data computers, and one Radar Altimeter system. The aircraft survivability equipment includes the APR-39A(V)4 Radar Signal Detecting Set, and the Common Missile Warning System which consists of the AN/ALQ-212 Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasures and the AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning System.

a. The AN/ARC-201D Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) is a tactical airborne radio subsystem that provides secure, anti-jam voice and data communication. The enhanced Data Modes (EDM) of the radio employs a Reed-Solomon Forward Error Correction (FEC) technique that provides enhanced bit-error-rate performance. The EDM Packet Data Mode supports packet data transfer from the airborne host computer to another airborne platform or the ground-based equivalent SINCGARS system. Performance capabilities, ECM/ECCM specifications and Engineering Change Orders (ECOs) are classified Secret.

b. The TSEC KY-58 voice secure equipment is used with the FM Command Radio to provide secure two-way communication. It is communication security (COMSEC) equipment that has sensitive technology and is classified Confidential if software fill is installed.

c. The TSEC KY-100 voice secure equipment is used with the FM Command Radio to provide secure two-way communication. It is COMSEC Equipment that has sensitive technology and is classified Secret if software fill is installed.

d. The AN/APR-39 Series Radar Detecting Set (RDS) are sensitive items and classified Secret if the Unit Data Module has threat data software installed. It uses a digital processor and alphanumeric display to provide warning of radar directed air defense threat systems. The system is capable of detecting all pulse radar normally associated with hostile surface-to-air missiles, airborne intercepts and anti-aircraft weapon systems. The software for this system determines the classification. Normally a customer has specific software developed to meet its requirements.

e. The AN/APX-118 transponder system provides automatic radar identification of the helicopter. The system receives, decodes, and replies to interrogations on modes 1,2,3/A,4.C and S from all suitable equipped challenging airborne and ground facilities. The receiver operates on 1,300 MHZ and the transmitter section operates on a frequency of 1090MHZ. Because these frequencies are in the UHF band, the operational range is limited to line-of-site. The transponder is classified Secret if MODE IV or MODE S fill is installed in the equipment with a crypto device.

f. The AN/AVS-6/7(V)1 is a lightweight, high performance passive third generation image intensifier system designed specifically for use by helicopter pilots during night flights. It is designed to recognize terrain obstacles at an altitude of 200 feet and below, at a maximum speed of 150 knots, and at light levels down to overcast starlight. The system mounts on an SPH-4 helmet using a mount assembly that replaces the normal visor. It consists of a binocular system with each monocular unit composed of an objectives lens assembly, an 18mm third generation image intensifier tube assembly, and an eyepiece assembly. The Heads Up Display is a modification to the AN/AVS-6 system. It will collect and display critical flight information from aircraft sensors and convert this information into visual imagery. This system will allow continuous heads-up flight by the pilot while reducing the pilots need to look inward at the flight instrument panel.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.