

any reprogramming requirements under law. However, a notice on any such transfer shall be provided to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(3) INAPPLICABILITY OF TRANSFER LIMITATIONS.—Any transfer under this subsection in a fiscal year shall not count toward or apply against any limitation on amounts transferrable by the Department of Defense in such fiscal year, including any limitation specified in an annual defense authorization Act for such fiscal year.

#### SEC. 303. DEPARTMENT OF STATE FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b)—

- (1) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and
- (2) \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The operations and activities of any department or agency of the United States Government (other than the Department of State) in carrying out this Act.

(2) The operations and activities of the Department of State in support of any other department or agency of the United States Government in carrying out this Act.

#### (c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may not be obligated until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate such funds.

#### (2) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(B) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary exercises the authority provided under subparagraph (A) to waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after obligating such funds.

#### (d) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may transfer funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) to any other department or agency of the United States Government to carry out this Act.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—Any transfer under this subsection shall not be subject to any reprogramming requirements under law. However, a notice on any such transfer shall be provided to the appropriate committees of Congress.

#### SEC. 304. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b)—

- (1) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and
- (2) \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The operations and activities of any department or agency of the United States Government (other than the Department of the Treasury) in carrying out this Act.

(2) The operations and activities of the Department of the Treasury in support of any

other department or agency of the United States Government in carrying out this Act.

#### (c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may not be obligated until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate such funds.

#### (2) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(B) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary exercises the authority provided under subparagraph (A) to waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after obligating such funds.

#### (d) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) to any other department or agency of the United States Government to carry out this Act.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—Any transfer under this subsection shall not be subject to any reprogramming requirements under law. However, a notice on any such transfer shall be provided to the appropriate committees of Congress.

#### SEC. 305. APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.

In this title, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 141—CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE OF ROMANI AMERICANS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### S. RES. 141

Whereas the Romani people trace their ancestry to the Indian subcontinent;

Whereas Roma have been a part of European immigration to the United States since the colonial period and particularly following the abolition of the enslavement of Roma in the historic Romanian principalities;

Whereas Roma live across the world and throughout the United States;

Whereas the Romani people have made distinct and important contributions in many fields, including agriculture, art, crafts, literature, medicine, military service, music, sports, and science;

Whereas, on April 8, 1971, the First World Romani Congress met in London, bringing

Roma together from across Europe and the United States with the goal of promoting transnational cooperation among Roma in combating social marginalization and building a positive future for Roma everywhere;

Whereas April 8 is therefore celebrated globally as International Roma Day;

Whereas Roma were victims of genocide carried out by Nazi Germany and its Axis partners, and an estimated 200,000 to 500,000 Romani people were killed by Nazis and their allies across Europe during World War II;

Whereas, on the night of August 2–3, 1944, the so-called "Gypsy Family Camp" where Romani people were interned at Auschwitz-Birkenau was liquidated, and in a single night, between 4,200 and 4,300 Romani men, women, and children were killed in gas chambers;

Whereas 2019 is the 75th anniversary of that tragic event;

Whereas many countries are taking positive steps to remember and teach about the genocide of Roma by Nazi Germany and its Axis partners; and

Whereas the United States Congress held its first hearing to examine the situation of Roma in 1994: Now, therefore, be it

#### Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) remembers the genocide of Roma by Nazi Germany and its Axis partners and commemorates the 75th anniversary of the destruction of the "Gypsy Family Camp" where Romani people were interned at Auschwitz;

(2) commends the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for its role in promoting remembrance of the Holocaust and educating about the genocide of Roma;

(3) supports International Roma Day as an opportunity to honor the culture, history, and heritage of the Romani people in the United States as part of the larger Romani global diaspora; and

(4) welcomes the Department of State's participation in ceremonies and events celebrating International Roma Day and similar engagement by the United States Government.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 142—CONDAMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR ITS CONTINUED DETENTION OF SENATOR LEILA DE LIMA, CALLING FOR HER IMMEDIATE RELEASE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### S. RES. 142

Whereas extrajudicial killings perpetrated by the Government of the Philippines as part of a Government-directed antidrug campaign present the foremost human rights challenge in the Philippines;

Whereas the Department of State's 2017 Human Rights Report notes numerous human rights concerns, including the persecution of human rights defenders and the detention of political prisoners in the Philippines, stating, "The most significant human rights issues included: killings by security forces, vigilantes and others allegedly connected to the government, and by insurgents; torture and abuse of prisoners and detainees by security forces; often harsh and life threatening prison conditions; warrantless arrests by security forces and cases of apparent government disregard for

## S. RES. 143

legal rights and due process; political prisoners; killings of and threats against journalists; official corruption and abuse of power; threats of violence against human rights activists; violence against women; and forced labor.”;

Whereas, on February 23, 2017, an arrest warrant was issued for Philippine Senator Leila De Lima for allegations related to drug trafficking, and as of April 4, 2019, Senator De Lima had been detained for 770 days;

Whereas the charges brought against Senator De Lima followed a history of criticizing extrajudicial killings in the Philippines and the Rodrigo R. Duterte administration’s antidrug campaign, including—

(1) in 2009, in her capacity as Chair of the Commission on Human Rights, Senator De Lima investigated the alleged involvement of then-Mayor of Davao City Rodrigo R. Duterte in the extrajudicial killings executed by the so-called “Davao Death Squad”;

(2) on December 15, 2014, then-Secretary of Justice De Lima led a raid of the national penitentiary which resulted in the confiscation of drugs, firearms, and contraband items and the extraction of 19 drug lords and high-profile inmates involved in the facility’s drug network;

(3) on July 13, 2016, Senator De Lima, in her capacity as Chair of the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, filed Senate Resolution No. 9 calling for an investigation into extrajudicial killings and summary executions of suspected drug offenders arising from President Duterte’s “War on Drugs”;

(4) on August 22, 2016, Senator De Lima conducted Senate hearings during which alleged former death squad members detailed extrajudicial killings executed as part of the antidrug campaign and one member testified that Duterte participated in extrajudicial killings as mayor of Davao City; and

(5) on August 2, 2016, and September 19, 2016, Senator De Lima delivered two privileged speeches on the Senate floor calling on President Duterte to end the killings;

Whereas President Duterte vowed to publicly destroy Senator De Lima;

Whereas the charges against Senator De Lima were supported by testimony from inmates whose illegal activities were disrupted by her 2014 raid;

Whereas the United Nations Human Rights Council’s Working Group on Arbitrary Detention adopted an Opinion on August 24, 2018, finding several categories of arbitrary detention and concluding, “Ms. De Lima’s political views and convictions are clearly at the centre of the present case and that the authorities have displayed an attitude towards her that can only be characterized as targeted and discriminatory. Indeed, she has been the target of partisan persecution and there is no explanation for this other than her exercise of the right to express such views and convictions as a human rights defender.”;

Whereas the Department of State’s 2017 Human Rights Report highlighted due process obstructions in the case of Senator De Lima, stating, “During the year prosecutors used a variety of legal tactics, including filing new and amending previous charges, to delay arraignment.”;

Whereas the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended that the Government of the Philippines adopt certain measures, including—

(1) the immediate release of Senator De Lima;

(2) an independent investigation of the circumstances surrounding the arbitrary detention; and

(3) the provision of compensation and other reparations, including reinstatement to the positions from which she was ousted;

Whereas, on July 20, 2017, the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission of the United States Congress held a hearing on The Human Rights Consequences of the War on Drugs in the Philippines, during which Human Rights Watch testified about the “relentless government campaign” against Senator De Lima “in evident response to her outspoken criticism of Duterte’s ‘war on drugs’ and her calls for accountability”;

Whereas Amnesty International finds Senator De Lima’s detention to be based solely on her criticism of the Government of the Philippines, her political beliefs, and her peaceful defense of human rights, and considers her a Prisoner of Conscience; and

Whereas the immediate release of Senator De Lima has been called for by nongovernmental organizations, human rights groups, parliamentary bodies, and individuals including the European Parliament, the Australian Parliament, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Liberal International, ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, and many of Senator De Lima’s colleagues in the Senate minority bloc;

Whereas Maria Ressa, an investigative journalist who founded the online news platform *Rappler*, has been arrested several times on charges against her and her news organization widely viewed by human rights observers and a number of governments as part of a pattern of “weaponizing the rule of law” to repress independent media; and

Whereas Ms. Ressa has been released on bail, but she and *Rappler* still face charges and will soon be standing trial: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns—

(A) the Government of the Philippines for its role in state-sanctioned extrajudicial killings by police and other armed individuals as part of the “War on Drugs”;

(B) the arrest and detention of human rights defenders and political leaders who exercise their rights to freedom of expression;

(C) the harassment, arrest, and unjustified judicial proceedings against the media and journalists, in particular, the proceeding against *Rappler* and Maria Ressa; and

(D) the continued detention of Senator Leila De Lima;

(2) considers Senator De Lima to be a prisoner of conscience, detained solely on account of her political views and the legitimate exercise of her freedom of expression;

(3) calls on the Government of the Philippines to immediately release Senator De Lima, drop all charges against her, remove restrictions on her personal and work conditions, and allow her to fully discharge her legislative mandate, especially as Chair of the Committee on Social Justice;

(4) urges the Government of the Philippines to recognize the importance of human rights defenders and their work and allow them to operate freely without fear of reprisal; and

(5) urges the Government of the Philippines to guarantee the right to the freedom of the press, and to drop all the charges against Maria Ressa and *Rappler*.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 143—RECOGNIZING ISRAELI-AMERICAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ISRAELI-AMERICAN COMMUNITY TO THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas Israeli-Americans are a vibrant immigrant community contributing to the diversity of the United States;

Whereas Israeli-Americans, including those on college campuses in the United States, have been subject to forms of discrimination and desire to connect with their culture and celebrate their heritage free from bigotry and bias;

Whereas the United States is a nation of immigrants, and Israeli-Americans contribute invaluable skills that promote the economy and protect the national security of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of Israeli-Americans in the fields of astrophysics, mathematics, chemistry, aerospace engineering, biotech, agriculture, and Internet technologies have been invaluable to the United States;

Whereas Israeli-Americans have helped to form a strong bond between the people of the United States and the people of Israel, reinforcing the shared values and interests between the two countries; and

Whereas countless Israeli-Americans have enriched the society of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the Israeli-American community has contributed immensely to the society and culture of the United States; and

(2) condemns all forms of discrimination that aim to marginalize or disenfranchise members of the Israeli-American community.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 144—DESIGNATING MAY 5, 2019, AS THE “NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR MISSING AND MURDERED NATIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS”**

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## S. RES. 144

Whereas, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Justice, in some Tribal communities, American Indian women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average murder rate;

Whereas, according to the most recently available data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2017, homicide was the sixth leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native females between 1 and 44 years of age;

Whereas little data exist on the number of missing American Indian and Alaska Native women in the United States;

Whereas, on July 5, 2013, Hanna Harris, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, was reported missing by her family in Lame Deer, Montana;

Whereas the body of Hanna Harris was found 5 days after she went missing;

Whereas Hanna Harris was determined to have been raped and murdered, and the individuals accused of committing those crimes were convicted;

Whereas the case of Hanna Harris is an example of many similar cases; and

Whereas Hanna Harris was born on May 5, 1992: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 5, 2019, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups—