

requires free, prior, and informed consent of affected communities before approving such projects. Despite harassment, threats, and violent attacks, Mr. Curamil succeeded in uniting the opposition, and in 2016 the projects were canceled.

But that was not the end of it.

On August 14, 2018, Mr. Curamil was arrested by Chile's national police and imprisoned. He has been charged with assault during a bank robbery in which a guard was injured and hostages taken. An anonymous witness reportedly said that one of the robbers looked like a Mapuche, and they arrested Mr. Curamil. There have been no judicial proceedings, and Mr. Curamil remains in pretrial detention.

Mr. Curamil and his family say that he is a victim of retaliation for his environmental activism, that he was attending a meeting in a different town at the time of the robbery, and that multiple people can attest to his presence there. At the time of his arrest, his house was ransacked by police and left in a shambles.

In November 2018, another Mapuche, Camilo Catrillanca, age 24, died after being shot in the back by police. He was a member of the Mapuche Territorial Alliance, a grassroots organization that seeks to reintegrate the Mapuche people through reclaiming their language, territory, and rights that were fractured and repeatedly violated during the past two centuries.

I mention these events to put in context the recent announcement that Alberto Curamil was selected as one of the 2019 winners of the Goldman Environmental Prize. The prize honors grassroots environmental activists from around the world, singling out individuals for their extraordinary and sustained efforts to protect the natural environment, often at great personal risk.

Not only did Mr. Curamil lead a successful challenge to the unlawful decision by the Chilean Ministry of Energy, he is being subjected to what many suspect is a flagrant and vindictive abuse of the judicial process of the type that we have come to expect in countries with authoritarian governments like Russia but not democracies like Chile.

If the Chilean authorities have credible evidence to support the charge against Mr. Curamil, they should produce it in a public trial and provide him with the opportunity to defend himself. Instead, nearly 10 months since his arrest, he languishes in jail while his wife and children are alone fending for themselves.

The attempts to intimidate and silence Mr. Curamil and the threats to his people and the natural environment are not unique. This is happening to indigenous people all over the world, and each year the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize helps to call attention to those like Mr. Curamil who have risked their lives on behalf of their communities, wildlife species,

rivers, lakes, forests, and oceans that are being threatened or destroyed.

Mr. Curamil is an activist for environmental and social justice that Chileans should take pride in. Like the many hundreds in attendance in San Francisco and Washington who cheered when his daughter, Belen Curamil, received the prize on his behalf, the Chilean people should recognize Mr. Curamil for his courageous defense of Chile's natural environment and diverse cultural heritage.

We should also be concerned that Mr. Curamil's arrest takes place against a backdrop of escalating violence between the national police and Mapuche activists. At the heart of the dispute is land ownership and lack of consultation on legislation or investment projects that directly affect the Mapuche. Timber is Chile's second-largest export commodity, worth billions of dollars annually, and the political elite is deeply invested in the industry. Mapuche activists are engaged in a campaign against the timber industry and its defenders in the government. In response, prosecutors are using an anti-terrorism law originally introduced by the military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet to stifle political dissent. The law allows for indefinite pretrial detention, investigations being kept secret for up to 6 months, and evidence admitted in oral hearings from anonymous witnesses, as in Mr. Curamil's case.

This situation is aptly described by Global Witness in its 2017 report, *Defenders of the Earth*:

It is increasingly clear that, globally, governments and business are failing in their duty to protect activists at risk . . . Ironically, it is the activists themselves who are painted as criminals, facing trumped-up criminal charges and aggressive civil cases brought by governments and companies seeking to silence them. This criminalization is used to intimidate defenders, tarnish their reputations and lock them into costly legal battles.

Chile's police have intervened violently on the side of private companies, intimidating Mapuche communities. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples warned that the government and police are increasingly targeting activists who are campaigning to protect their land from mining, logging, and dams. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has condemned the Chilean Government for applying anti-terrorism laws against Mapuche leaders.

According to Amnesty International, "Although violence against defenders is a constant in the region, little is known about what is happening in Chile, especially in relation to the historical context of criminalization and stigmatization of the Mapuche and their leaders. The Chilean authorities have an obligation to guarantee conditions that enable human rights defenders to carry out their work and to establish protection mechanisms for environmental defenders and Indigenous leaders who face constant criminalization and stigmatization."

Again, these circumstances are not unique to Chile. Similar confrontations are occurring in many countries. But Mr. Curamil's receipt of the Goldman Environmental Prize should cause everyone to pay attention, and to ask, Should not these issues be handled better? Is it acceptable for the Chilean Government to label these largely defenseless, mostly impoverished people as "terrorists," for trying to protect their territory and way of life? Should not the Chilean Government act as a convener of a dialogue that recognizes the legitimate rights of its indigenous population, that ensures they are consulted in a timely and meaningful way, as the law requires, about decisions that affect them, and that their views are properly reflected in those decisions? Is that not the government's responsibility? To listen to its citizens who have traditionally been ignored and whose way of life is threatened and to find creative, sustainable solutions?

I join others in congratulating Alberto Curamil for setting an example at a time when the natural environment is under siege due to human development; recklessness, and greed. We see the consequences on every continent—tropical forests cut down for oil palm plantations, coral reefs destroyed, rivers polluted, dammed and diverted, fish populations depleted, and other wildlife species facing extinction.

Earlier this month, a UN assessment of the world's biodiversity compiled by 145 experts from 50 countries over 3 years, reported that "the health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever. We are eroding the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide."

This is true in Chile as it is in virtually every country. Complacency is not an answer, and I hope the Chilean Government will recognize that people like Alberto Curamil should be listened to and supported, not threatened and jailed.

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present on May 16, 2019, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 116, the confirmation of Jeffrey A. Rosen, to be Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 123, the confirmation of Howard C. Nielson, Jr., of Utah, to be United States District Judge for the District of Utah.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 124, the confirmation of Stephen R. Clark, Sr., of Missouri, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 125,

the confirmation of Carl J. Nichols, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 126, the confirmation of Kenneth D. Bell, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

BUDGET ENFORCEMENT LEVELS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits. In addition, sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments.

The Senate will soon consider S. Amdt. 250 to H.R. 2157, Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019. This measure provides appropriations to address recent natural disasters and contains spending that qualifies for cap adjustments under current statute.

This measure includes \$19,121 million in budget authority that is designated as being for emergency purposes pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA. Of that amount, \$2,693 million is for spending in the security category, and \$16,428 million is for non-security spending. CBO estimates that this budget authority will result in \$5,364 million in outlays in fiscal year 2019.

As a result of the aforementioned designations, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised security budget authority by \$2,693 million, revised non-security budget authority by \$16,428 million, and outlays by \$5,364 million

in fiscal year 2019. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for fiscal year 2019 by \$19,121 million in budget authority and \$5,364 million in outlays.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

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

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES	
(Pursuant to Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)	
\$ in millions	2019
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority .....	3,639,324
Outlays .....	3,550,009
Adjustments:	
Budget Authority .....	19,121
Outlays .....	5,364
Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority .....	3,658,445
Outlays .....	3,555,373

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

(Pursuant to Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$ in millions	2019					
Current Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority .....						716,000
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority .....						620,577
General Purpose Outlays .....						1,356,400
Adjustments:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority .....						2,693
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority .....						16,428
General Purpose Outlays .....						5,364
Revised Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority .....						718,693
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority .....						637,005
General Purpose Outlays .....						1,361,764
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above	Regular	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority .....	0	0	0	0	2,693	2,693
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority .....	0	0	0	0	16,428	16,428
General Purpose Outlays .....	0	0	0	0	5,364	5,364

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. 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,  
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,  
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. 19-32 concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Canada for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$387 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,  
CHARLES W. HOOPER,  
Lieutenant General, USA, Director.  
Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-32  
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 Canada.  
(ii) Total Estimated Value:  
Major Defense Equipment \* \$288 million.  
Other \$99 million.  
Total \$387 million.  
(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:  
Major Defense Equipment (MDE):  
Four hundred twenty-five (425) MK 54 Lightweight Torpedo Conversion Kits.  
Non-MDE: Also included are torpedo containers, Recoverable Exercise Torpedoes (REXTORP) with containers, Fleet Exercise Section (FES) and fuel tanks, air launch accessories for fixed wing, torpedo spare parts, training, publications, support and test equipment, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support

services, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

- (iv) Military Department: Navy (CN-P-AMP).
- (v) Prior Related Cases, if any: CN-P-APR.
- (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: MAY 16, 2019.

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

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Canada—MK 54 Lightweight Torpedoes

The Government of Canada has requested to buy four hundred twenty-five (425) MK 54 lightweight torpedo conversion kits. Also included are torpedo containers, Recoverable Exercise Torpedoes (REXTORP) with containers, Fleet Exercise Section (FES) and fuel tanks, air launch accessories for fixed wing, torpedo spare parts, training, publications, support and test equipment, U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated program cost is \$387 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the military capability of Canada, a NATO ally that is an important force for ensuring political stability and economic progress and a