

health hotlines, and the public needs to be educated on when to use those services in addition to or instead of 9-1-1;

Whereas international visitors and immigrants make up an increasing percentage of the population of the United States each year, and visitors and immigrants may have limited knowledge of the emergency calling system in the United States;

Whereas people of all ages use 9-1-1, and it is critical to educate people on the proper use of 9-1-1;

Whereas senior citizens are highly likely to need to access 9-1-1, and many senior citizens are learning to use new technology;

Whereas thousands of 9-1-1 calls are made every year by children properly trained in the use of 9-1-1, which saves lives and underscores the critical importance of training children early in life about 9-1-1;

Whereas the 9-1-1 system is often misused, including by the placement of prank and nonemergency calls;

Whereas misuse of the 9-1-1 system results in costly and inefficient use of 9-1-1 and emergency response resources and needs to be reduced;

Whereas parents, teachers, and all other caregivers need to play an active role in 9-1-1 education for children, but can do so only after first being educated themselves;

Whereas there are many avenues for 9-1-1 public education, including safety fairs, school presentations, libraries, churches, businesses, public safety answering point tours or open houses, civic organizations, and senior citizen centers;

Whereas children, parents, teachers, and the National Parent Teacher Association make vital contributions to the education of children about the importance of 9-1-1 through targeted outreach efforts to public and private school systems;

Whereas the United States Government should strive to host at least 1 educational event regarding the proper use of 9-1-1 in every school in the country each year;

Whereas programs to promote proper use of 9-1-1 during National 9-1-1 Education Month could include—

(1) public awareness events, including conferences, media outreach, and training activities for parents, teachers, school administrators, other caregivers, and businesses;

(2) educational events in schools and other appropriate venues; and

(3) production and distribution of information about the 9-1-1 system designed to educate people of all ages on the importance and proper use of 9-1-1; and

Whereas the people of the United States deserve the best education regarding the use of 9-1-1: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2019 as “National 9-1-1 Education Month”; and

(2) urges governmental officials, parents, teachers, school administrators, caregivers, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies, training events, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 132—HONORING THE LIFE OF TED LINDSAY

Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 132

Whereas Robert Blake Theodore Lindsay (referred to in this preamble as “Ted Lindsay”) was born in Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, on July 29, 1925, and was a professional hock-

ey player known for his love of the sport and defense of players’ rights;

Whereas, in 1917, the father of Ted Lindsay, Leslie “Bert” Lindsay, was one of the first players in the National Hockey League (in this preamble referred to as the “NHL”) and was the first NHL goalie in the history of the league to record a win;

Whereas Ted Lindsay entered the NHL in 1944 at 19 years of age when he joined the Detroit Red Wings;

Whereas Ted Lindsay was known as a fierce competitor who earned the nicknames “Terrible Ted” and “Old Scarface” for his toughness;

Whereas the NHL developed 2 penalties, elbowing and kneeing, because of his physical play;

Whereas Ted Lindsay played left wing on the “Production Line” alongside Gordie Howe and Sid Abel, the most productive offensive scoring unit in the NHL from the late 1940s through the mid-1950s;

Whereas Ted Lindsay played 14 seasons with the Detroit Red Wings and led the team to 4 Stanley Cup championships;

Whereas, in 1950, Ted Lindsay started one of the most beloved traditions in the NHL by lifting the Stanley Cup over his head and skating around the rink after winning the Stanley Cup Finals;

Whereas Ted Lindsay led an effort to organize the first National Hockey League Players’ Association;

Whereas the Detroit Red Wings stripped Ted Lindsay of his captaincy and traded Ted Lindsay to the struggling Chicago Black Hawks in retribution for his actions to unionize NHL players;

Whereas Ted Lindsay played 3 seasons with the Chicago Blackhawks and helped the team to the playoffs;

Whereas, in 1964, at 39 years of age, Ted Lindsay rejoined the Detroit Red Wings at the behest of his former teammate, Detroit Red Wings Coach Sid Abel;

Whereas, in 1966, Ted Lindsay was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, but refused to attend the men-only ceremony without his wife and children, leading to a rules change the following year;

Whereas, in 1977, the Detroit Red Wings named Ted Lindsay as general manager, and Ted Lindsay led the team to the playoffs for the first time in 9 years and to a playoff series win for the first time in 12 years;

Whereas Ted Lindsay appeared in 11 NHL All-Star games during 17 seasons in the NHL and recorded 379 goals and 472 assists for 851 points, making him the highest-scoring left wing at the time.

Whereas Ted Lindsay generously devoted his time to charity, driving across Michigan and Ontario to offer advice and encouragement to young hockey players;

Whereas Ted Lindsay started the Ted Lindsay Foundation, which has raised millions of dollars toward finding a cure for autism;

Whereas, in December 2018, the Ted Lindsay Foundation pledged \$1,000,000 to support the autism outreach efforts of Oakland University;

Whereas Ted Lindsay was preceded in death by his wife of 27 years, Joanne Lindsay, who died in 2017;

Whereas, on March 4, 2019, Ted Lindsay died at 93 years of age, after a long career in professional hockey that inspired millions of people; and

Whereas Ted Lindsay is survived by his 3 children, 1 stepdaughter, and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and by hockey fans across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and legacy of Ted Lindsay for his significant contributions to the

sport of hockey, the city of Detroit, and the State of Michigan;

(2) expresses its deepest sympathies and condolences to the family of Ted Lindsay upon his passing; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Ted Lindsay.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 10—RECOGNIZING THAT CHINESE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES SUCH AS HUAWEI AND ZTE POSE SERIOUS THREATS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES

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

S. CON. RES. 10

Whereas fifth generation (5G) wireless technology promises greater speed and capacity and will provide the backbone for the next generation of digital technologies;

Whereas fifth generation wireless technology will be a revolutionary advancement in telecommunications with the potential to create millions of jobs and billions of dollars in economic opportunity;

Whereas Chinese companies, including Huawei, have invested substantial resources in advancing fifth generation wireless technology and other telecommunications services around the globe, including subsidies provided directly by the Government of the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas Chinese officials have increased leadership roles at the International Telecommunications Union, where international telecommunications standards are set, and companies such as Huawei have increased their influence at the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), whose work informs global technology standards;

Whereas Huawei and ZTE have aggressively sought to enter into contracts throughout the developing world, including throughout Latin America and Africa in countries such as Venezuela and Kenya;

Whereas, in 2012, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives released a bipartisan report naming Huawei and ZTE as national security threats;

Whereas, in 2013, the United States restricted Federal procurement of certain products produced by Huawei and ZTE and has since expanded restrictions on Federal procurement of those products;

Whereas, in 2016, the national legislature of the People’s Republic of China passed the Cyber Security Law of the People’s Republic of China, article 28 of which requires “network operators,” including companies like Huawei, to “provide technical support and assistance” to Chinese authorities involved in national security efforts;

Whereas, in 2017, the national legislature of the People’s Republic of China passed the National Intelligence Law of the People’s Republic of China, article 7 of which requires “all organizations and citizens”—including companies like Huawei and ZTE—to “support, assist, and cooperate with national intelligence efforts” undertaken by the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas, in August 2018, the Government of Australia banned Huawei and ZTE from building the fifth generation wireless networks of Australia;

Whereas, in August 2018, Congress restricted the heads of Federal agencies from

procuring certain covered telecommunications equipment and services, which included Huawei and ZTE equipment;

Whereas, in December 2018, the Government of Japan issued instructions effectively banning Huawei and ZTE from official contracts in the country;

Whereas, on December 7, 2018, a Vice-President of the European Commission expressed concern that Huawei and other Chinese companies may be forced to cooperate with China's intelligence services to install "mandatory backdoors" to allow access to encrypted data;

Whereas, in January 2019, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence issued a Worldwide Threat Assessment that describes concerns "about the potential for Chinese intelligence and security services to use Chinese information technology firms as routine and systemic espionage platforms against the United States and allies";

Whereas, in February 2019, the Government of New Zealand expressed serious concern about Huawei building the fifth generation wireless networks of New Zealand;

Whereas the Department of Justice has charged Huawei with the theft of trade secrets, obstruction of justice, and other serious crimes;

Whereas, against the strong advice of the United States and a number of the security partners of the United States, the governments of countries such as Germany have indicated that they may permit Huawei to build out the fifth generation wireless networks of those countries;

Whereas installation of Huawei equipment in the communications infrastructure of countries that are allies of the United States would jeopardize the security of communication lines between the United States and those allies;

Whereas secure communications systems are critical to ensure the safety and defense of the United States and allies of the United States;

Whereas the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other vital international security arrangements depend on strong and secure communications, which could be put at risk through the use of Huawei and ZTE equipment; and

Whereas there has been broad bipartisan consensus in Congress for years that Chinese companies like Huawei and ZTE present serious threats to national and global security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) Chinese telecommunications companies such as Huawei and ZTE pose serious threats to the national security of the United States and allies of the United States;

(2) the United States should reiterate to countries that are choosing to incorporate Huawei or ZTE products in their new telecommunications infrastructure that the United States will consider all necessary measures to limit the risks incurred by entities of the United States Government or Armed Forces from use of such compromised networks;

(3) the United States should continue to make allies of the United States aware of the ongoing and future risks to telecommunications networks shared between the United States and such allies; and

(4) the United States should work with the private sector and allies and partners of the United States, including the European Union, in a regularized bilateral or multilateral format, to identify secure, cost-effective, and reliable alternatives to Huawei or ZTE products.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 213. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

SA 214. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 213 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra.

SA 215. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 268, supra.

SA 216. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 215 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the bill H.R. 268, supra.

SA 217. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 218. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 219. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 220. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 221. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 222. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 223. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 224. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 225. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. BARR (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 69, designating March 29, 2019, as "Vietnam Veterans Day".

SA 226. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 227. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 228. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. JONES, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY,

Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COONS, Ms. SMITH, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 213. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:
"This act shall be effective 1 day after enactment."

SA 214. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 213 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike "1 day" and insert "2 days"

SA 215. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:
"This Act shall take effect 3 days after the date of enactment."

SA 216. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 215 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike "3 days" and insert "4 days"

SA 217. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 201 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 268, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . . BUDGETING FOR DISASTERS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the "Budgeting for Disasters Act".

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall—

(1) take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply with respect to fiscal year 2021, and each fiscal year thereafter.

(c) **REPEAL OF EXEMPTION FOR DISASTER SPENDING FROM THE ANNUAL BUDGET CAPS.**—Section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively.

(d) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 904) is amended—