

rules encourage spending that is wasteful.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in supporting this resolution. COVID is over. Our national debt is out of control. Inflation is sky-high. It is time to reinstate fiscal responsibility here in the U.S. Senate.

I yield the floor, Mr. President, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am going to be very brief, but I want Senators to know that this is about standing up for schools that need to replace lead pipes. That is the kind of effort that Senator CORNYN, Senator PADILLA, myself, and others said was essential for this country.

My colleague from my Missouri—I look forward to getting to know him more; he is new to the Senate—sets this up that somehow this is unnecessary and basically just fueling more redtape. Quite the opposite. If colleagues go home this weekend during the recess, they will see people in their States having good paying jobs for a good day's work repairing bridges, dealing with lead pipes. And that is, colleague, why, on three separate occasions, the Senate Democrats and Republicans came together.

My colleague—I don't ever want to be critical of someone's intention—has made it out that this will just be getting rid of some redtape and bureaucracy. I want Senators, who are going to vote in a little bit, to understand that this is not about that. This is about what it is really like in our communities where so many people are still hurting.

What I have in my mirror are priorities like schools needing to replace lead pipes. That is what we had in mind when we started this effort Senator CORNYN on the other side, myself, Senator PADILLA. I hope that the Senate won't vote here at 6 o'clock to essentially pull this effort up from the roots and throw it aside, because a lot of people will get hurt. Senators are going to hear about it pretty soon because these are projects that are underway today; they are underway now.

Democrats and Republicans felt they would make a difference for our communities, and we shouldn't tear up that effort in the name of this resolution that tries to suggest that this is mostly about cutting redtape, which is not the case. It is about cutting jobs in our communities, and we are going to lose a lot of opportunities for some smart investments for the future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SCHMITT. Mr. President, just to respond briefly, it may not have been his priority list, but it is worth pointing out that, again, some priorities of

these dollars—like \$340 million cash payments to illegal immigrants—have been spent from this fund. But be that as it may, if the concern from my colleague is that these projects for lead pipe replacement and schools—if they have been obligated, nothing is going to change with that. I want to make that very clear. In fact, those obligations are still extended through 2024, as the statute called for.

What this is all about is one simple fact: Do we think that Treasury can rewrite the law to extend these bureaucratic payments that, by the way, are part of the submissions that these State and locals have made for legal fees, other compliance costs. That is all in these submissions. This is to get overtime for 2 more years to spend approximately \$13 billion. And again, that is \$1,200 out of the budgets of American families across this country.

So we have an opportunity to restore some fiscal sanity, to stand up for the Article I branch. Whether you agree with that law or not, it said those obligations had to be incurred before the end of 2024. We are not changing that. We are just saying Treasury doesn't get to do an end run around Congress and again have \$13 billion more go out the door to lawyers and to bureaucrats.

With that, I yield the floor and ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled rollcall vote take place immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, the joint resolution is considered read a third time.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

VOTE ON S.J. RES. 57

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) would have voted "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 168 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Barrasso	Britt	Collins
Blackburn	Budd	Cornyn
Boozman	Capito	Cotton
Braun	Cassidy	Cramer

Cruz	Lee	Rubio
Daines	Lummis	Schmitt
Ernst	Marshall	Scott (FL)
Fischer	McConnell	Scott (SC)
Graham	Moran	Sullivan
Grassley	Mullin	Thune
Hagerty	Murkowski	Tillis
Hoeven	Paul	Tuberville
Hyde-Smith	Ricketts	Wicker
Johnson	Risch	Young
Kennedy	Romney	
Lankford	Rounds	

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Heinrich	Sanders
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Booker	Kaine	Shaheen
Brown	Kelly	Sinema
Butler	King	Smith
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cardin	Lujan	Tester
Carper	Markey	Van Hollen
Casey	Merkley	Warner
Coons	Murphy	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Ossoff	Welch
Durbin	Padilla	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—5

Crapo	Manchin	Vance
Hawley	Menendez	

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 57) was rejected.

(Mr. MURPHY assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. OSSOFF assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The Senator from Connecticut.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO NEIL HARTIGAN

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I rise today to offer belated birthday wishes and heartfelt thanks to a man who has devoted more than five decades of his life to serving the people of Illinois.

Neil Hartigan made history in 1972 when he became Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. He was just 34 years old, making him, at that time, the youngest person ever elected Lieutenant Governor of any State. In 1973, Time magazine named him as one of the "Future 200 Leaders" in the country.

He was recruited to run by Illinois' then-Lieutenant Governor, an ambitious young man who planned to run for Governor and wanted Neil Hartigan as his running mate. That other man was Paul Simon, my political inspiration and the man whose Senate seat I now hold.

Paul Simon lost his 1972 bid for Governor by a razor thin vote. But Neil Hartigan won his race and, as Lieutenant Governor, became a champion for seniors. He pushed through the State legislature a bill that consolidated the

State's numerous programs for the elderly into a single, cabinet-level department of aging. It was the first department of aging in the Nation, and it became a national model.

His inspiration for that change were the mothers of his childhood friends in Chicago's Rogers Park neighborhood. As he often said, growing up in that enclave of mostly Irish and Jewish families, he didn't have just one mother; he had 50. Years later, when he was running for political office and knocking on doors in his old neighborhood, he saw these women again; they were now elderly, often lonely, and unsure of where to turn for help.

In 1976, the last year of his term, he was elected chairman of the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors.

The belief that the purpose of government is to make life better for others is a conviction that Neil inherited from his parents. His father David Hartigan was the youngest of 14 children in an Irish Catholic family on the South Side of Chicago. The family fell on hard times after David's father—Neil's grandfather—was badly injured in a work accident which left him unable to ever work again. David's mother supported the family on her small salary as a teacher. Neil says his dad worked "every job under the sun" to put himself through college and then law school.

David Hartigan served two terms as Chicago's deputy city treasurer and briefly as city treasurer, before being twice elected alderman in the 49th Ward.

When Neil was a senior at Georgetown University, his dad died at the age of 57. The cause was complications of diabetes, which had stolen most of his dad's eyesight and ravaged his body for years.

Two things happened to change Neil's life when he returned to Chicago after graduating from Georgetown. Loyola University Chicago, offered him a scholarship to study law—a generosity he has repaid many times over by establishing a scholarship for third-year Loyola law students in his father's name. And the city of Chicago offered him a job. This was no cushy "nepo baby" position. It was physical labor, shoveling coal in the basement of the city board of health building.

Neil didn't stay in the basement long. He soon became a trusted assistant to the city health commissioner. After he passed the bar, he became attorney for the board of health. He spent a year representing the board in Springfield. It was a short time, but he made a long list of friends, including Paul Simon.

At the age of 27, he was hired by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley as the mayor's administrative assistant. He became a rising star in Illinois Democratic politics, Chicago's chief lobbyist in Springfield, and later deputy mayor.

He won his first political race in 1968, when he was elected Democratic committeeman for the 49th Ward, the same ward his father had led.

In 1982, he was elected attorney general of Illinois. In his two terms as AG, he managed to get nearly 90 bills through the State legislature. One of his bills was the 1983 Illinois Violent Crime Victims Assistance Act, which uses fines paid by convicted individuals to fund shelters and services for survivors of domestic violence, survivors of child abuse, and other survivors of violent crime.

He sued the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services to recover benefits for 30,000 people with disabilities in Illinois whose Federal assistance had been cut off by the Reagan administration. His victory in that case became the basis for similar suits in other States.

He persuaded the general assembly to override a Governor's veto and establish a plan to provide medical services for the indigent.

Another bill he championed amended the State criminal code to hold corporate executives and directors accountable for their companies' criminal violations of the State's Environmental Protection Act.

In 1990, he was the Democratic nominee for Governor, a race he lost narrowly to then-Secretary of State Jim Edgar.

He left politics and government for a while after that, becoming chairman of the World Trade Center Illinois.

In 2002, he was elected to the Illinois Appellate Court from the First District, which serves Cook County. One of his role models was his paternal uncle Matthew Hartigan, a longtime and respected judge on the city's South Side. He stepped down from the bench voluntarily in 2004.

Earlier this month, this once Wiz Kid of Illinois politics turned 86. He has outlived two spouses, including his first wife and longtime political partner Marge. He and his third wife Mary Lou were married last year. He remains as interested as ever in politics and good government.

I will close with a story Neil tells about an interview he had with Mayor Richard J. Daley when he was 27 and applying for the job as assistant to the mayor. Mayor Daley, then at the height of his power, asked simply: "Neil, why do you want to be in government?"

Neil said he was later embarrassed by the simple sincerity of his answer. He replied, "Frankly, Mayor, I consider it sort of like a religious calling. It's the next highest place after the church where you can help people."

It was a belief inherited from his father and one that has guided Neil Hartigan's long life in public service. I am grateful for his service and proud to be his friend.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CARDIN. Madam 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 still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an 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,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
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. 24-24, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Romania for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$340.8 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 24-24

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 Romania.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * \$285.7 million.

Other \$55.1 million.

Total \$340.8 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to three hundred (300) AIM-9X Sidewinder Block II Tactical Missiles.

Forty (40) AIM-9X Sidewinder Block II Tactical Missile Guidance Units.

Forty (40) AIM-9X Sidewinder Block II Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM).

Twenty (20) AIM-9X Sidewinder Block II CATM Guidance Units.

Non-MDE: Also included are missile containers; personnel training and training equipment; classified and unclassified publications and technical documents; warranties; U.S. Government engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (RO-P-AAK).

(v) Prior Related Cases if any: RO-P-AAA, RO-P-AAJ.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc. Paid, Offered or Agreed to be Paid, None known at this time.

(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 14, 2024.