

protecting their majority at any or all costs.

Shame, shame on this House of Representatives and the majority for caring more about protecting their majority than about promoting true moral values for the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BALLENGER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STUPAK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to claim the time of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ELECTION RESULTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, George W. Bush was re-elected President of the United States, and the Republicans expanded their majorities in both the House and the Senate. I congratulate President Bush and his party on this victory.

I also congratulate the American people for once again proving the brilliance and foresight of our Founding Fathers who designed a system in which those who hold power are replaced or affirmed, peacefully and according to the rule of law.

Never in my lifetime have the American people expressed more emotion over their choice for President. It is a testament to our Founders and to present-day Americans that this passion did not devolve into violence and lawlessness when the results were finally in and the fervent desires of so many of us were rejected.

I remain deeply disappointed by the result of the 2004 election. This election exacerbated the main problem that has been at the root of all the other problems that we have experienced over the past 4 years; that is that our usual system of checks and balances has been replaced by a monolithic Federal Government.

It is not just that the legislative and executive branches are controlled by the same party that I find disturbing.

It is that the leaders of the majority party in Congress refuse to even question the judgment and the policies of the Bush administration. While partisan Republicans would view this as admirable party discipline, I see it as an abdication of constitutional responsibility.

Now President Bush is claiming a mandate, saying that he intends to spend political capital he earned during the campaign. He has stated a willingness to reach across party lines, but all his actions and most of his words belie that sentiment.

The President seems determined now to surround himself only with those who share his ideology. An administration already known for marching lockstep behind its leader will now have even fewer dissenting voices.

Neither will alternative viewpoints be found in the Republican congressional leadership. Witness the attacks on Senator SPECTER by the conservative base of the Republican party. The Senator apparently must agree to act merely as a rubber stamp on President Bush's judicial nominees or be denied the committee chairmanship that would otherwise be his.

Some may look at the Republican electoral majority and this victory and see a much diminished role for the Democrats. On the contrary, never has there been a greater need for a strong and vocal opposition.

Considering the closeness of the election that initially brought George W. Bush to the White House in 2000, this administration's lack of regard for dissenting views has been shocking. We can only imagine how much more arrogant the Bush II administration will be on the strength of its 51 percent victory.

Where some see a mandate, I see a country deeply and passionately divided in its opinion of this administration. While we respect the Office of the President and the system through which its occupant is selected, we in the opposition have a duty to continue making our voices heard more enthusiastically and more effectively.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2004 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2005 THROUGH FY 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2005 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 401 of the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2005 (S. Con. Res. 95, which is currently in effect as a concurrent resolution on the budget in the House under H. Res. 649).

This status report is current through November 15, 2004.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by S. Con. Res. 95. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2005 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under S. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2005 and fiscal years 2005 through 2009. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2005 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under the section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2006 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 401 of S. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 401 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2005 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN S. CON. RES. 95—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 2004
(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2005	Fiscal years 2005–2009
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,012,726	n.a.
Outlays	2,010,964	n.a.
Revenues	1,454,637	8,638,287
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,983,784	n.a.
Outlays	1,987,695	n.a.
Revenues	1,450,801	8,565,554
Current Level over (+) / under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–28,942	n.a.
Outlays	–23,269	n.a.
Revenues	–3,836	–72,733

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2006 through 2009 will not be considered until future.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2005 in excess of \$28,942,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2005 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 95.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2005 in excess of \$23,269,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2005 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2005 (if not already included in the current estimate) would cause revenues to fall further below the appropriate level set by S. Con. Res. 95.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall further below the appropriate levels set by S. Con. Res. 95.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 2004

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2005		2005–2009 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	–1,530	581	–17	1,659
Difference	–1,530	581	–17	1,659
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	68	56	236	230
Current Level	–14	42	230	207
Difference	–82	–14	–6	–23
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	576	483	4,350	3,381
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	–576	–438	–4,350	–3,381
Financial Services:				
Allocation	1	1	17	17
Current Level	–6	–6	–5	–5
Difference	–7	–7	–22	–22
Government Reform:				
Allocation	1	1	19	19
Current Level	21	3	39	29
Difference	20	2	20	10
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
International Relations:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Judiciary:				
Allocation	15	15	35	35
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	–15	–15	–35	–35
Resources:				
Allocation	2	2	10	10
Current Level	0	0	4	4
Difference	–2	–2	–6	–6
Science:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	1,737	4	22,070	12
Current Level	4,615	–2	4,623	17
Difference	2,878	–6	–17,447	5
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	1,368	804	3,470	3,244
Current Level	3,444	3,423	19,938	19,970
Difference	2,076	2,619	16,468	16,726
Reconciliation	0	0	4,600	4,600
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	–4,600	–4,600

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(B) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of July 22, 2004 (H. Rpt. 108–633)		Current level reflecting action completed as of November 15, 2004		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	16,841	18,113	17,120	18,272	279	159
Commerce, Justice, State	39,815	40,463	38,978	39,209	–837	–1,254
National Defense	390,931	415,987	390,931	415,772	0	–215
District of Columbia	560	554	560	541	0	–13
Energy & Water Development	27,993	27,973	27,266	27,464	–727	–509
Foreign Operations	19,386	26,735	38,785	31,797	19,399	5,062
Homeland Security	32,000	29,873	32,000	29,819	0	–54
Interior	20,039	20,214	20,637	20,116	598	–98
Labor, HHS & Education	142,526	141,117	140,005	140,389	–2,521	–728
Legislative Branch	3,575	3,696	3,559	3,597	–16	–99
Military Construction	10,003	10,015	10,003	9,975	0	–40
Transportation–Treasury	25,320	68,993	28,547	70,398	3,227	1,405
VA–HUD–Independent Agencies	92,930	101,732	91,449	96,943	–1,481	–4,789
Unassigned	0	3	0	0	0	–283
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	821,919	905,748	839,840	904,292	17,921	–1,456

Statement of FY2006 Advance Appropriations Under Section 401 of S. Con. Res. 95 Reflecting Action Completed as of November 15, 2004

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority
Appropriate Level	23,158
Current Level:	
Interior Subcommittee:	
Elk Hills	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee:	
Employment and Training Administration	0
Education for the Disadvantaged	0
School Improvement	0
Children and Family Services (Head Start)	0
Special Education	0
Vocational and Adult Education	0
Transportation and Treasury Subcommittee:	
Payment to Postal Service	0
Veterans, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee:	
Section 8 Renewals	0
Total	0
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level	–23,158

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 17, 2004.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2005 budget and is current through November 15, 2004. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2005. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted by the Committee on the Budget to the House to reflect funding for wildland fire suppression and for technical reasons. These revisions are authorized by sections 312 and 313 of S. Con. Res. 95. In addition, under section 402 of S. Con. Res. 95, amounts designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-303) since all amounts provided are designated as emergency requirements (see footnote 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated September 9, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2005:

The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-303);

The Welfare Reform Extension Act, Part VIII (Public Law 108-308);

The Continuing Resolution, 2005 (Public Law 108-309);

The Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V (Public Law 108-310);

The Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-311);

The Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-324);

The Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-334);

The District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-335);

An act to amend the Lease Lot Conveyance Act of 2002 (Public Law 108-351);

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-357);

The Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375);

The Provo River Project Transfer Act (Public Law 108-382);

The 2004 District of Columbia Omnibus Authorization Act (Public Law 108-386); and

The Taxpayer-Teacher Protection Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-409).

The effects of the actions listed above are detailed in the accompanying table.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2005 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 2004

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,482,831
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,175,519	1,129,536	n.a.
Appropriation legislation ¹	0	391,841	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–398,008	–398,008	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	777,511	1,123,369	1,482,831
Enacted this session:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
TANF and Related Programs Continuation Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-262)	122	138	0
Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264)	–1	–1	0
Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-265)	66	57	0
GAO Human Capital Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-271)	1	1	0
An act to renew import restrictions on Burma (P.L. 108-272)	0	0	–10
AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-274)	0	0	–30
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-280)	0	–11	0
United States-Australia Free Trade Implementation Act (P.L. 108-286)	0	0	–29
John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 108-290)	–2	–2	0
Marine Corps 230th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 108-291)	–3	–3	0
Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act (P.L. 108-293)	2	2	0
SUTA Dumping Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-295)	–7	–7	0
Morocco Free Trade Agreement (P.L. 108-302)	0	0	–5
Welfare Reform Extension Act, Part VIII (P.L. 108-308)	416	379	0
Continuing Resolution, 2005 (P.L. 108-309) ²	143	24	25
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V (P.L. 108-310)	4,493	7	0
Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-311)	2,126	2,126	–27,054
An act to amend the Lease Lot Conveyance Act of 2002 (P.L. 108-351)	1	1	0
American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-357)	764	764	–4,927
Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (P.L. 108-375)	–1,530	581	0
Provo River Project Transfer Act (P.L. 108-382)	–1	–1	0
2004 District of Columbia Omnibus Authorization Act (P.L. 108-386)	20	2	0
Taxpayer-Teacher Protection Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-409)	–80	–15	0
Total, authorizing legislation	6,530	4,042	–32,030
Appropriations Acts:			
Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-287) ²	391,153	266,777	0
Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-324) ²	10,003	2,447	0
Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-334)	30,557	18,473	0
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-335)	560	481	0
Continuing Resolution Authority:			
Continuing Resolution, 2005 (P.L. 108-309)	384,910	211,130	0
Total, enacted this session	823,713	503,350	–32,030
Entitlements and mandates:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	382,560	360,976	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{1,2}	1,983,784	1,987,695	1,450,801
Total Budget Resolution	2,012,726	2,010,964	1,454,637
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	28,942	23,269	3,836
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2005–2009:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	8,565,554
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	8,638,287
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	72,733

¹ For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the budget resolution does not include Social Security administrative expenses, which are off-budget. As a result, the current level excludes these items.

² Per section 402 of S. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2005, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, current level excludes the following amounts: outlays of \$19,902 million from 2004 budget authority provided in the Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-287); outlays of \$622 million from funds provided in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-303); outlays of \$444 million from funds provided in the Continuing Resolution, 2005 (P.L. 108-309); and budget authority of \$14,528 million and outlays of \$6,995 million from the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-324).

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law. Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, as we come to the final days of this session of Congress, I want to recognize the service of our colleague and dear friend, Congressman BILL LIPINSKI from Chicago.

BILL decided not to seek reelection in this past general election after serving the people of his district for 22 years. BILL LIPINSKI has been a tireless advocate for the people of his district and the people of the Chicago area. BILL has been the go-to person to get things done for the City of Chicago.

As a senior member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, he has delivered for Chicago and for the State of Illinois. BILL has secured funding for every major transportation project in the Chicago area for the past several years. From the southwest transit line to the Central Avenue bypass to the expansion of Midway and O'Hare airports, it was BILL LIPINSKI who was there to move the projects forward.

□ 1945

BILL has been an effective leader for his district, his city, and his State because he studies the issues and he rolls up his sleeves to get the job done. BILL always worked in a bipartisan manner, and in fact has as many friends on the Republican side of the aisle as he does on his own side of the aisle.

I have been privileged to serve on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with BILL LIPINSKI for the last 16 years. He was always there to help me and to help any other member of the committee seeking his advice and his wisdom.

I have always admired BILL's ability to get things done for his district and the City of Chicago. I appreciate his service not only to the people of his district and the State of Illinois but the people of this great Nation. And, more importantly, I appreciate his friendship.

I wish BILL, his wife, Rose Marie, and their family the very best and know that his successor, his son DAN LIPINSKI, will serve the people of his district very well.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield to my colleague from the City of Chicago, the gentleman from Chicago, Illinois (Mr. RUSH).

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to concur with the remarks of my friend from the southern part of Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), and I want to stand here and really speak a few words about a gentleman who comes from a different part of town, of Chicago, but someone who I identify with immeasurably, and someone who has been both a friend and someone who has been a mentor to me since I arrived here in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, a familiar phrase that sometimes we speak about or we discuss in the city of Chicago, a phrase coined by the first Mayor Richard Daley, Mayor Daley I, Richard J. Daley, went something like: "Don't send me nobody, nobody's sent." And I think that that really kind of captures the attitude, the political attitude of BILL LIPINSKI.

BILL LIPINSKI was a person who cared about people, cared about people not only in his district but about people across this Nation. Even though he rose to heights here in Washington, D.C., in this Congress, he never forgot his role as a Democratic ward committeeman, a ward committeeman who handled the political affairs of the 23rd ward in the City of Chicago. And to a great extent his remarkable career here in this Congress, and the many things he was able to accomplish here not only for his district but for the people of the State of Illinois and also for the City of Chicago, was really a reflection of his true calling as a Democratic ward committeeman there in the City of Chicago. He was an old-time politician who understood how to work a precinct and how to get others to work a precinct and how to deliver a vote in the City of Chicago. And as a result of that, he achieved remarkable success.

Mr. Speaker, BILL LIPINSKI was somebody that was sent. He was sent and he represented the true nature of the people of his district, the Third Congressional District in Illinois. His nickname, which some of us tease him with, was "Bungalow Bill," because he represented the bungalow folks, people who lived in the bungalows in his dis-

trict. The true grit, or the common, ordinary person. And BILL LIPINSKI never forgot who sent him. So he indeed was somebody who was sent not only to Washington, D.C., but prior to that, he was sent to the Chicago City Council, and prior to that he was sent to work at the Chicago Park District.

When I arrived here in Washington, he befriended me. I did not know what to expect. He and I did not share or come from the same political sector. We competed quite often in terms of local politics. But when I arrived here in Washington, he befriended me, he advised me, he helped me out, he gave me real true counsel, and we shared many stories about our similar activities there in the City of Chicago.

He is somebody who I really call a friend and someone who will always be my friend. Mr. Speaker, I will miss him so much when he retires from this Congress. I will miss him. I will miss his counsel, his friendship, and his advice. I will miss sitting on this floor just reminiscing about some of the good political battles that we engaged in in the inner city of Chicago.

And to BILL: BILL you were sent. You were somebody that was sent, and you made everybody proud. And I am sure your family is proud and DAN is proud and Rose Marie is proud. And I really will miss you and look forward to working with you as a fellow ward committeeman within the City of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back to my colleague.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from the City of Chicago, Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues as we all come to pay tribute to our good friend, BILL LIPINSKI.

BILL has served as a Member of Congress for over 20 years and is the senior Democratic member of the Illinois delegation. Of course, I first met him when we were both members of the Chicago City Council, although he found that a good place to be away from, and he got away just as quickly as he could and came to Congress.

BILL LIPINSKI has earned the well-deserved reputation for fairness among his colleagues in the Illinois delegation and in the House as a whole. He never hesitates to reach out to his colleagues across the aisle to help serve our Nation's interests. He has done much for Illinois' Third Congressional District, the City of Chicago, and our country as a whole.

As a member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, he has ensured that Chicago's area transportation system has gotten the funding it needs to continue to serve the residents of the region. He has also