

Sanchez	Smith (TX)	Traficant
Sandlin	Souder	Udall (CO)
Sanford	Spence	Upton
Saxton	Stearns	Velázquez
Scarborough	Stump	Vitter
Schaffer	Sununu	Walden
Sensenbrenner	Sweeney	Walsh
Sessions	Talent	Wamp
Shadegg	Tancredo	Watkins
Shaw	Tanner	Watts (OK)
Shays	Tauscher	Weldon (FL)
Sherwood	Tauzin	Weldon (PA)
Shimkus	Taylor (NC)	Weller
Shows	Terry	Wicker
Shuster	Thomas	Wilson
Simpson	Thompson (CA)	Wise
Sisisky	Thornberry	Wolf
Skeen	Thune	Wynn
Skelton	Tiahrt	Young (AK)
Smith (NJ)	Toomey	Young (FL)

## NOES—136

Ackerman	Hinchey	Ortiz
Allen	Hinojosa	Owens
Baldacci	Hoeffel	Pallone
Baldwin	Holden	Pastor
Barrett (WI)	Hoyer	Payne
Becerra	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Bentsen	Jackson-Lee	Pickett
Berman	(TX)	Pomeroy
Bonior	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Borski	Jones (OH)	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Kanjorski	Reyes
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Rivers
Brown (OH)	Kennedy	Rodríguez
Capuano	Kildee	Rothman
Cardin	Kilpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Carson	Kleczka	Rush
Clyburn	Kucinich	Sabo
Coyne	LaFalce	Sanders
Crowley	Larson	Sawyer
Cummings	Lee	Schakowsky
Davis (FL)	Levin	Scott
Davis (IL)	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
DeFazio	Lowey	Sherman
DeGette	Luther	Slaughter
DeLauro	Maloney (NY)	Snyder
Dicks	Mascara	Spratt
Dingell	Matsui	Stabenow
Dixon	McCarthy (MO)	Stark
Doggett	McGovern	Stenholm
Doyle	McKinney	Strickland
Edwards	Meehan	Stupak
Engel	Meek (FL)	Taylor (MS)
Evans	Meeks (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Fattah	Menendez	Thurman
Filner	Millender-	Tierney
Frank (MA)	McDonald	Towns
Frost	Miller, George	Turner
Gejdenson	Minge	Udall (NM)
Gephardt	Moakley	Visclosky
Gonzalez	Murtha	Waters
Green (TX)	Nadler	Waxman
Gutierrez	Napolitano	Weiner
Hall (OH)	Neal	Wexler
Hastings (FL)	Oberstar	Weygand
Hill (IN)	Obey	Woolsey
Hilliard	Oliver	Wu

## NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer	Gilman	Packard
Boehner	Istook	Smith (MI)
Clay	Kind (WI)	Smith (WA)
Conyers	Klink	Vento
Cunningham	Lazio	Watt (NC)
Danner	Markey	Whitfield
Gillmor	McDermott	

□ 1332

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 254, I was unable to attend and vote due to a family medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I was meeting with the clerk and staff of my subcommittee in preparation for our markup on my appropriations sub-

committee and unavoidably missed the last vote apparently. I feel badly having missed such a crucial vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on final passage.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent and unable to vote today because I was in Seattle attending my daughter's graduation.

I would have voted in favor of the Rangel substitute amendment (rollcall No. 252).

I would have voted in favor of the Doggett motion to recommit (rollcall No. 253).

I would have voted against H.R. 8, the Estate Tax Elimination Act (rollcall No. 254).

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the majority leader, to inquire about next week's schedule.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week.

The House will next meet on Monday, June 12, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. We will consider a number of bills under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices later today. On Monday, no recorded votes are expected before 6 p.m. We will also continue consideration of H.R. 4577, the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001 after the suspension votes on Monday evening.

On Tuesday, June 13, and the balance of the week, the House will consider the following measures:

S. 761, the Millennium Digital Commerce Act conference report;

H.R. 4601, the Debt Reduction and Reconciliation Act of 2000;

H.R. 4578, the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001;

H.R. 4461, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001;

H.R. 4516, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001;

VA-HUD appropriations for fiscal year 2001.

I would like to wish all my colleagues a good weekend back in their districts. I should mention to my colleagues there will be no votes on the floor next Friday, but we should all be prepared to work late all evenings next week because we indeed intend to complete five appropriations bills next week.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Texas knows, last night we worked out a unanimous consent request on the major amendments that still divide the two parties. It was our expectation that having done that, we could finish that bill within a reasonable length of time, because outside of those amendments, I think most of the remaining amendments that are to be offered are on your side of the aisle with probably one or two exceptions on this side at most. When we made that agreement, I had indicated that it was with the understanding that that bill would not be considered either while Members were in the air trying to get back or in the dead of night.

Our reason for feeling that way is that this is the major domestic appropriations bill which divides us. Under the rule that the bill is being considered under, we cannot get votes on the major issues, but at least we wanted to be able to have a structured, coherent debate on the issue. I would urge the gentleman to simply look at moving some other appropriation bill or any other vehicle in for Monday evening. I have no preference as to which one it is. But we would not be able to finish the Labor-HHS bill Monday in any case starting that late. For example, if we were to proceed to it on Tuesday after the markup of the bill in full committee, I am confident we could finish consideration of the bill that day. But with 160 possible amendments pending if we do not have an agreement, I would hate to see us unravel an agreement which I thought we had with the accompanying understanding last night.

Mr. ARMEY. I appreciate the gentleman from Wisconsin's observations. Whenever floor managers on legislation work out a unanimous consent agreement to manage their bill, we try our very, very best to work with them and honor that. We will be examining the attendance levels that we have when we take the earlier votes on Monday evening regarding the suspension votes. We will be able to get a measure of that. We will also be paying attention to the things mentioned by the gentleman from Wisconsin. We will certainly give consideration to anything we can to accommodate those overall concerns.

Mr. OBEY. All I would say is that we are trying to accommodate the leadership without any extraneous delays of any kind. All we are asking in return is that we have an opportunity to make our case in one solid block of time. That obviously will not be possible Monday night. It would be possible on any other day of the week. I am confident that if we can reach an understanding, it would speed up rather than significantly delay the consideration of that and other appropriation bills.

Mr. ARMEY. I can only say to the gentleman from Wisconsin at this time given that we will be working late Monday evening beyond the votes on the suspension bills, I can see no alternative to working on the health and human services bill. I will tell the gentleman from Wisconsin, I have heard his concerns and I will look for what alternative we might be able to work out, but at this time I do not see that.

Mr. OBEY. All I would say is that if we cannot work it out, we are not going to make very much progress on that bill on Monday.

Mr. ARMEY. I appreciate the gentleman's point.

#### COMMEMORATING HOUSE PAGES ON THEIR GRADUATION

(Mr. KOLBE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to speak about our pages. It is the last day of their service to us. I am going to yield to the chairman of the page board first, but as she speaks, I wonder if all the pages would come down and join us here in the well so that your families and others and everybody can see you here. I would like for all the pages to come down here to the well.

I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Today is a special day for our pages. It is graduation day. It is a time to reflect on their past year of service to this body, on the school, on building relationships, on dorm life, and the range of experiences and emotions they have felt in their time in Washington. For many of you, this was a challenging experience. But I hope it was a special time for you as well. You are part of a select club, a small group of people who have served in Congress as congressional pages. Some of the Members of that club stand before you today as Members of Congress themselves. You are a special group of people. You have been given the opportunity to witness history's greatest experiment in democracy firsthand. During your time here, you have not heard this as much as you should have, but thank you. Thank you very much.

□ 1345

We thank you. I thank you from all of the Members and the staff of this House. You have been a very special part of this institution. You have witnessed firsthand the fact that Members of Congress tend to become wrapped up and focused on the day's floor activity and the tough debates which frequently characterize the House of Representatives.

Do not think for a moment, however, that we have not noticed the essential

work that you perform every single day. You are a special part of this place, you lend character to this place, and you are a daily reminder to all of us of why our work is so important, because you are our future leaders.

Over the course of the last year, as I have gotten to know each of you, I have seen something special in you. Many of you have told me how much you have learned about while you are being here. Remember this, knowledge is power only when you turn on the engine, so do not be afraid to turn on the ignition as you go on through life.

We are grateful for your service here. Your future and the future of this Nation is limited only by your ability to dream and the courage to pursue your dreams. I wish all of you the best of your future and the best of luck in all of your dreams.

Mr. KOLBE. I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), who has served in a very distinguished capacity as chairman of the page board. We recognize that the gentlewoman has another event that she has to get to, but we certainly appreciate her taking the time to speak to the pages and of the pages this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to yield to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to be down here, not just as Speaker of the House, but I spent a great deal of time before I got into politics as a teacher. I taught economics and U.S. history and world history and sociology and government and all of those things that we talk about here day in and day out.

Every time that we see a new set of faces come in, pages in this Congress, we also see a new challenge for each of you, a challenge of learning what this government is about, actually living the lives of what people do inside this House day in and day out.

It is certainly a lot different than what you read in the textbooks. It is a lot different from what you hear in lectures, because this really is the essence of this place. As we struggle here, day in and day out on issues that some of us care very, very dearly about and some of us other issues that we struggle on, trying to get things done, that is the essence of what this government is about.

It is the essence of what this country is about, that we can come here and we can sit on two different sides of an aisle, and we can disagree and we can fight, but at the end, we have a product, we have a law. We have something that guide the people in this country, and for a year you have been a part of that. You have seen the struggles. You have seen the fights. You have heard the debates.

You know that is something that I think you will take with you for the

rest of your lives. We appreciate the work that you do. We appreciate the challenges you have taken. You know we appreciate your families giving you up for a year to have this experience here. We depend on you. We appreciate you. We thank you for what you have done, and we just ask you to go on and live the rest of your lives as best you can.

You have seen what people can do. You have seen the very best and sometimes you have seen the toughest side of life here, but if you put your mind to it, you can do anything in this country. This country is an open door. It is an open book, all you have to do is write your page down. Thank you for being part of it. God bless you all.

Mr. KOLBE. I thank the Speaker for his kind remarks.

It is my privilege to yield to a very distinguished gentleman, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), my colleague, my ranking member of the subcommittee that I chair.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for yielding.

This has been an extraordinary experience for all of you young people. Some of the best young people in America are chosen to come here to see firsthand American democracy in action. You have heard Members from time to time talk about this as the people's House, and that is what it is. A group of extraordinary human beings got together in 1787 in Philadelphia in what Catherine Drinker Bowan in a book the *Miracle at Philadelphia* called appropriately a miracle and created a government, a way that people could resolve their differences and set policies for their future.

It perhaps does not seem quite extraordinary from the vantage point of the 21st century as it was in the 18th century, such a construct was unknown in the world. Now, in the world, there is a shining example for every Nation in the world, and it is the United States of America. It is that Constitution that was written in 1787.

It is an extraordinary document, and this House was created specifically to represent the people, directly to represent their passions, their fears, their hopes and their vision, and it does so. And as all of you live in communities and you see sometimes the people have great aspirations and sometimes they have feelings that are not so great, that are small, and, perhaps, not worthy of themselves or their community, and you see that reflected here as well sometimes.

But over the decades and, yes, the centuries that this House has been the repository of the hopes and visions of the American people, it has for the most part acted well and, as a result, is the example throughout the world of what a democratic institution ought to be.