

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker I rise today in support of the District of Columbia College Access Act.

This legislation would allow high school graduates from the District of Columbia to pay in-State tuition rates at public colleges and universities in Maryland and Virginia. Specifically, the bill would allow District students to apply for up to \$10,000 a year, subject to a \$50,000 cap, to offset the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition rates. Furthermore, students who choose to attend private schools in the District and the adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties may also apply for up to \$2,500 to offset the cost of their private tuition.

Although the District of Columbia Appropriations Act has not been signed into law, I am pleased the latest version contains \$17 million for this important initiative.

As many of you know, I graduated high school just across the border in Prince Georges County in 1957. My parents were from very modest means and quite frankly were not in the financial position to help me pay for college. I consider myself lucky though. Lucky because when my stepfather, who was in the Air Force, was transferred up to Andrews Air Force Base our family settled in Maryland.

Going part time I was able to go to the University of Maryland. I used to go to school during the day and at night I worked first as a file clerk at the Central Intelligence Agency and then on Capitol Hill. It was not always easy balancing school and work and it took me 6 years to earn my undergraduate degree. However, I was able to do it because I had in-state tuition and I consider my decision to attend the University of Maryland as one of the best decisions I have made in my life.

The legislation that we have before us affords high school graduates in the District of Columbia the same opportunity that I had. The opportunity to attend an excellent university at a reasonable cost.

I would like to thank Congressman DAVIS and Congresswoman NORTON for all their work on this legislation which I am pleased to cosponsor. Additionally, I would like to thank D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman ISTOOK and Ranking Member MORAN for including funding for this legislation in their bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, and as a cosponsor of this legislation, I rise to encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 974, the District of Columbia College Access Act.

The Washington metropolitan area is one of America's leading centers for high technology. Telecommunications giant MCI was founded here. In the suburbs lies America Online, the MAE East, and several powerful and growing engines of the global internet economy. Yet, that growth, and these opportunities, lie beyond the reach of young people in the Nation's Capital City, who lack affordable access to many of this region's institutions of higher learning.

We can change this situation for the better, for the betterment of our country, and for the betterment of the young people of this great city.

I want the young people of the District of Columbia to have a fighting chance to achieve the American dream. I want for the global internet economy to be their economy too, and to be of their making.

The D.C. College Access Act simply provides the young people of the District of Columbia an opportunity to have access to discounted "in-state" tuition rates to public and private educational institutions in the state of Maryland, the commonwealth of Virginia, and here in the District of Columbia.

The D.C. appropriations bill recently adopted by the House provides \$17 million toward this program. I hope that the President will support that appropriation.

I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) for developing this important legislation. And I also hope that my colleagues will support this bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARTON of Texas). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 974.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 974.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1630

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARTON of Texas). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BARTON of Texas) at 6 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 348, by the yeas and the nays;

H.R. 2737, by the yeas and the nays; and

H.R. 1714, by the yeas and the nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

FEMA AND CIVIL DEFENSE MONUMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 348.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 348, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 349, nays 4, not voting 80, as follows:

[Roll No. 550]

YEAS—349

Abercrombie	Crowley	Herger
Ackerman	Cummings	Hill (IN)
Aderholt	Cunningham	Hill (MT)
Allen	Davis (FL)	Hilleary
Andrews	Davis (VA)	Hobson
Armey	DeFazio	Hoeffel
Bachus	DeGette	Hoekstra
Baird	DeLauro	Holt
Baldacci	DeMint	Hooley
Baldwin	Deutsch	Horn
Ballenger	Diaz-Balart	Hostettler
Barcia	Dickey	Hoyer
Barrett (NE)	Dicks	Hunter
Barrett (WI)	Dingell	Hutchinson
Bartlett	Dixon	Hyde
Barton	Doggett	Inslee
Bass	Dooley	Isakson
Bateman	Doolittle	Istook
Becerra	Dreier	Jackson (IL)
Bentsen	Duncan	Jenkins
Bereuter	Dunn	John
Berman	Edwards	Johnson (CT)
Berry	Ehlers	Johnson, E. B.
Biggart	Ehrlich	Johnson, Sam
Bilbray	Emerson	Jones (NC)
Bilirakis	English	Kanjorski
Bliley	Eshoo	Kaptur
Blumenauer	Etheridge	Kasich
Blunt	Evans	Kelly
Boehlert	Ewing	Kennedy
Bonilla	Farr	Kildee
Bonior	Fattah	Kilpatrick
Bono	Filner	Kind (WI)
Borski	Fletcher	King (NY)
Boswell	Foley	Kingston
Boucher	Ford	Klecza
Boyd	Fowler	Knollenberg
Brady (PA)	Frank (MA)	Kolbe
Brady (TX)	Franks (NJ)	Kucinich
Brown (FL)	Frelinghuysen	Kuykendall
Bryant	Frost	LaFalce
Burr	Gallegly	LaHood
Burton	Gekas	Lampson
Buyer	Gephardt	Lantos
Callahan	Gibbons	Largent
Calvert	Gilchrest	Larson
Camp	Gillmor	Latham
Campbell	Gilman	LaTourette
Canady	Gonzalez	Lazio
Cannon	Goode	Leach
Capps	Goodlatte	Lee
Capuano	Gordon	Levin
Cardin	Goss	Lewis (CA)
Castle	Graham	Lewis (GA)
Chabot	Granger	Lewis (KY)
Clayton	Green (TX)	Linder
Clement	Green (WI)	LoBiondo
Clyburn	Gutknecht	Lofgren
Coble	Hall (OH)	Lucas (KY)
Combest	Hall (TX)	Lucas (OK)
Condit	Hansen	Luther
Conyers	Hastings (FL)	Maloney (CT)
Cox	Hastings (WA)	Maloney (NY)
Cramer	Hayes	Manzullo
Crane	Hefley	Markey