

Mascara	Pallone	Spratt
Matsui	Pascrell	Stabenow
McCarthy (MO)	Pastor	Stark
McCarthy (NY)	Payne	Stenholm
McGovern	Pelosi	Strickland
McIntyre	Peterson (MN)	Stupak
McKinney	Phelps	Tanner
McNulty	Pickett	Tauscher
Meehan	Pomeroy	Taylor (MS)
Meek (FL)	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Meeks (NY)	Rahall	Thompson (MS)
Menendez	Rangel	Thurman
Millender-	Reyes	Tierney
McDonald	Rivers	Towns
Miller, George	Rodriguez	Turner
Minge	Rothman	Udall (CO)
Mink	Roybal-Allard	Udall (NM)
Moakley	Rush	Velazquez
Mollohan	Sabo	Visclosky
Moore	Sanchez	Waters
Moran (VA)	Sanders	Watt (NC)
Morella	Sandlin	Waxman
Murtha	Sawyer	Weiner
Nadler	Schakowsky	Wexler
Napolitano	Scott	Weygand
Neal	Serrano	Wise
Oberstar	Sherman	Woolsey
Obey	Sisisky	Wu
Olver	Skelton	Wynn
Ortiz	Slaughter	
Owens	Snyder	

## NOT VOTING—14

Barton	Jenkins	McIntosh
Cubin	Jones (OH)	Roemer
Ewing	Klink	Smith (WA)
Gilman	Lewis (CA)	Vento
Granger	McDermott	

□ 1344

Messrs. KUCINICH, CROWLEY and THOMPSON of California and Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. BROWN of Florida and Mrs. CLAYTON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay".

Mr. SMITH of Michigan and Mr. SHOWS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea".

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker I was unavoidably detained by official business and unable to vote on H. Res. 563. I would have voted against H. Res. 563 (rollcall No. 442).

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, due to attendance at a funeral, I was not present for several rollcall votes today.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 439, 440 and 442. I would have voted "no" on rollcall 441.

□ 1345

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 4942) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 563 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill H.R. 4942.

□ 1346

## IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4942) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. LAHOOD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK).

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is the appropriation bill that we consider each year for the District of Columbia, the Capital of the United States of America. In addition to local monies and in addition to monies that the District receives, just as other communities and other States do through different Federal programs for transportation, for education, for public assistance, for Medicaid and Medicare; in addition to all of those, this bill appropriates \$414 million for the District of Columbia to operate its prisons, its courts, and the program of supervising those that are on some form of probation or parole.

And even beyond that, this makes additional monies available for a number of special items in the District of Columbia, such as the new expansion of the metro system, the subway system in the District; funding for a special college tuition program that provides thousands of dollars to D.C. students to go to college, dollars that are not provided to students from any other part of the country; providing environmental cleanup monies; or providing assistance in the development and the strengthening of the charter school movement here in the District of Columbia.

I do not want to detail all of them right now. I do not think I need to. Mr.

Chairman, as I made the point earlier, this is a different community than any other community in the Nation or we would not be talking about this. We would not be making special money available to D.C. were it not our Nation's Capital.

We have a Nation's Capital that was in severe financial straits, basically bankrupt financially, a few years ago; murder rates were at the top of the charts; failure rates in schools at the bottom. This Congress got busy several years ago and created a plan to restructure and restrengthen the District of Columbia, to get it back on its feet. And I want to applaud the people that were involved in this Congress, the people that were involved in the administration, the people involved in the District government, the people involved on the control board that was set up to oversee the District government, who collectively have worked together and have brought the Nation's Capital out of bankruptcy so that this year, for the fourth straight year, they are going to have a budget surplus. The figure I am hearing is they are looking at a surplus of about \$280 million. That is great.

Now, it would not have happened, Mr. Chairman, had the Federal Government not assumed some direct liabilities that other States and communities face themselves, such as I mentioned earlier, the prison system, the court system and so forth. We also assumed some retirement obligations that are not directly appropriated but are paid through the Federal Government, and increased the Federal share of Medicaid reimbursements from 50 percent to 70 percent. So, with that help, and some of it seen and some unseen, but with an agreement of involvement and help of this Congress, the District of Columbia is back on its financial feet.

They still have severe problems in schools, with drugs, with crime, but there is also a resurgence of the business community. The D.C. Council—and they deserve all the credit in the world for this—a year ago they led the way saying that D.C. was going to reduce taxes on people here because they wanted people to come back and live in the city. Tens of thousands of people over the years moved out of the District. We want them back and we want to create financial incentives as well as a better and safer place for the people who live here, who work here, and who visit here.

The District has made a lot of financial progress. But everything is not straightened out yet, and we understand that and we are trying to work patiently. There is a new Mayor: Anthony Williams. He is a good man doing a good job, really focusing on working the bureaucracy and getting it whittled down because it consumes resources and it stops things from happening that ought to be happening,