

Mr. Speaker, may I thank our Chair, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), for her work on this bill and for striving successfully to get it to the floor so quickly. I appreciate the work she has done and the work of her staff.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1499, the College Access Technical Corrections Act of 2001, a bill that would close a gap by allowing all D.C. residents who qualify to receive the valuable benefits of the College Access Act passed by the Congress in 1999. I want to thank the Chair of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), and the past Chair of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), who are original cosponsors of this bill and particularly the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), who was the sponsor of the original College Access Act and worked diligently in both Houses for its passage.

H.R. 1499 was passed unanimously in both the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia and the full Committee on Government Reform prior to coming to the floor today. It has the enthusiastic support of Mayor Williams and the council of the District of Columbia as well as, of course, of D.C. residents. Indeed, I want to thank the Congress for its strong support of the District of Columbia College Access Act in 1999. Residents have enthusiastically moved to take advantage of this opportunity.

The act is now responsible for nearly 2,000 D.C. students who are attending public colleges and universities nationwide at in-state rates or receiving a \$2,500 stipend to private colleges and universities in the District and the region. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this act to the District, which has only an open-admissions university and no State university system. A college degree is critical in the District of Columbia today, because this is a white collar and technology city and region with few factories or other opportunities for jobs that provide good wages.

The College Access Act has provided opportunities for D.C. residents to afford a public college education both here in the region and around the country. For the first time since the city was established 200 years ago this year, District residents have choices for a public college education routinely available to Americans in the 50 States.

H.R. 1499 would improve the College Access Act by removing two restrictions that have prevented some D.C. residents from qualifying for the in-state tuition and other benefits of the act. The first restriction is a requirement that only students who graduated from high school after January 1, 1998, qualify. The second restriction is language that provides that students who graduated from high school more than

3 years ago do not qualify. These two provisions were originally placed in the act because with no prior experience with this approach, Congress was not certain that the annual appropriation would be sufficient. Today, the District has demonstrated that the funds allocated are indeed sufficient to accommodate the current college seniors and some juniors as well as older students who are adversely affected by these restrictions. H.R. 1499 also closes a loophole that allows foreign nationals who live in the District to receive the benefits of the act, a result not intended by the sponsors of the original legislation.

We need to pass this bill now and get it to the Senate, because this year's college graduating class is among the residents who are affected. The D.C. tuition assistance grant office, which administers the college access program, is prepared to deliver funds to these seniors and also to the juniors who previously did not qualify. In addition, older students who did not qualify are eager to take advantage of the program in time for the next college year in September.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill that would go far toward affording to the residents of the Nation's capital opportunities that are equal to those provided throughout the United States.

Again, I would like to thank our Chair, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), and also the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of the full Committee on Government Reform, who enabled this legislation to go before the full committee without hesitation and quickly to arrive on the floor today and the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), who has been supportive throughout, for their work on the bill and for bringing this bill to the floor so quickly.

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I want to thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), and particularly to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for the leadership that she has provided both in the previous bill and in this bill, which is, I think, an improvement, and corrections act to the D.C. College Access Act. I also reiterate my appreciation to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for getting us started on the D.C. access bill.

This seems to be an education afternoon, because we had the enactment of the National Mathematics and Science Partnerships Act, we had the enactment of the National Science Education Act, and now this District of Columbia College Access Act improve-

ments. I think it says that for us in Congress we recognize the fact that more expensive than education is ignorance, and we have no room for ignorance in our country.

I urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1499, the District of Columbia College Access Act Technical Corrections Act of 2001.

Two years ago, I introduced the D.C. College Access Act of 1999 along with my colleague, Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON. The Act allows recent high school graduates in D.C. to pay in-state tuition at public colleges in Maryland and Virginia. It also provides tuition assistance grants for students attending private colleges in the District, Maryland, or Virginia. Since D.C. is not a state, the thousands of high school seniors who graduated from city schools each year had to pay out-of-state tuition rates when attending any public college or university other than the University of the District of Columbia. College-bound students in each of the 50 states have a vast network of state-supported institutions to attend. The D.C. College Access Act of 1999 has leveled the playing field for eligible D.C. residents. It gives D.C. graduates more choices, and provides an incentive for more families to remain in the nation's capital.

Due to funding constraints, eligibility under the Act was limited. It was always our intention that all District of Columbia residents holding a secondary school diploma or the equivalent would eventually have access to this program. That is why I support H.R. 1499. The bill expands the application of the D.C. College Access Act of 1999 by opening the eligibility requirements to those individuals who graduated from secondary school prior to 1998 and also to individuals who enroll in an institution of higher education more than three years after graduating from a secondary school.

This bill ensures that a greater number of D.C. residents are eligible to receive tuition assistance thereby broadening their educational opportunities at the undergraduate level. Therefore, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1499.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1499.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:15 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:15 p.m.

□ 1800

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) 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.

Votes will be taken in the following order.

House Resolution 212, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 191, by the yeas and nays; and

House Concurrent Resolution 190, by the yeas and nays.

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

## EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE THAT WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM PRESENTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS GLOBAL DISCRIMINATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 212, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 212, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 3, answered “present” 3, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

YEAS—408

Abercrombie	Blagojevich	Capito
Ackerman	Blumenauer	Capps
Aderholt	Blunt	Capuano
Akin	Boehlert	Cardin
Allen	Boehner	Carson (OK)
Andrews	Bonilla	Castle
Armey	Bonior	Chabot
Bachus	Bono	Chambliss
Baird	Borski	Clay
Baldacci	Boswell	Clayton
Baldwin	Boucher	Clement
Ballenger	Boyd	Clyburn
Barcia	Brady (PA)	Coble
Barrett	Brady (TX)	Collins
Bartlett	Brown (FL)	Combest
Barton	Brown (OH)	Condit
Bass	Brown (SC)	Cooksey
Becerra	Bryant	Costello
Bentsen	Burr	Cox
Bereuter	Burton	Coyne
Berkley	Buyer	Cramer
Berman	Callahan	Crane
Berry	Calvert	Crenshaw
Biggert	Camp	Crowley
Bilirakis	Cannon	Culberson
Bishop	Cantor	Cummings

Cunningham	Inslee	Nussle	Tauzin
Davis (CA)	Isakson	Oberstar	Taylor (MS)
Davis (FL)	Israel	Obey	Taylor (NC)
Davis (IL)	Issa	Olver	Terry
Davis, Jo Ann	Istook	Ortiz	Thomas
Davis, Tom	Jackson (IL)	Osborne	Thompson (CA)
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Ose	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	(TX)	Otter	Thornberry
Delahunt	Jenkins	Owens	Thune
DeLauro	John	Oxley	Thurman
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Pallone	Tiahrt
DeMint	Johnson (IL)	Pascarell	Tiberi
Deutsch	Johnson, Sam	Pastor	Tierney
Diaz-Balart	Jones (NC)	Payne	Toomey
Dicks	Jones (OH)	Pelosi	Towns
Dingell	Kanjorski	Pence	
Doggett	Kaptur	Peterson (MN)	
Dooley	Keller	Peterson (PA)	
Doolittle	Kelly	Petri	
Doyle	Kennedy (MN)	Phelps	
Dreier	Kennedy (RI)	Pickering	
Duncan	Kerns	Pitts	
Dunn	Kildee	Platts	
Edwards	Kilpatrick	Pombo	
Ehlers	Kind (WI)	Pomeroy	
Ehrlich	King (NY)	Portman	
Emerson	Kingston	Price (NC)	
Engel	Kirk	Pryce (OH)	
English	Knollenberg	Putnam	
Eshoo	Kolbe	Quinn	
Etheridge	Kucinich	Radanovich	
Evans	LaFalce	Rahall	
Everett	LaHood	Ramstad	
Farr	Lampson	Rangel	
Fattah	Langevin	Regula	
Ferguson	Lantos	Rehberg	
Filner	Largent	Reyes	
Flake	Larsen (WA)	Reynolds	
Fletcher	Larson (CT)	Riley	
Foley	Latham	Rodriguez	
Forbes	LaTourrette	Roemer	
Ford	Leach	Rogers (KY)	
Fossella	Lee	Rogers (MI)	
Frank	Levin	Rohrabacher	
Frelinghuysen	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen	
Frost	Lewis (GA)	Ross	
Gallegly	Lewis (KY)	Rothman	
Ganske	Linder	Roukema	
Gekas	LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard	
Gephardt	Lofgren	Royce	
Gibbons	Lowey	Rush	
Gilchrest	Lucas (KY)	Ryan (WI)	
Gillmor	Lucas (OK)	Ryun (KS)	
Gilman	Luther	Sabo	
Gonzalez	Maloney (CT)	Sanchez	
Goodlatte	Maloney (NY)	Sanders	
Gordon	Manzullo	Sandlin	
Goss	Markey	Sawyer	
Graham	Mascara	Saxton	
Granger	Matheson	Scarborough	
Graves	Matsui	Schakowsky	
Green (TX)	McCarthy (MO)	Schiff	
Green (WI)	McCarthy (NY)	Schrock	
Greenwood	McCollum	Scott	
Grucci	McCreery	Sensenbrenner	
Gutierrez	McDermott	Serrano	
Gutknecht	McGovern	Sessions	
Hall (OH)	McHugh	Shadegg	
Hall (TX)	McInnis	Shaw	
Harman	McIntyre	Shays	
Hart	McKeon	Sherman	
Hastings (FL)	McNulty	Sherwood	
Hastings (WA)	Meehan	Shimkus	
Hayes	Meek (FL)	Shows	
Hayworth	Meeks (NY)	Shuster	
Herger	Menendez	Simmons	
Hill	Mica	Simpson	
Hilleary	Millender	Skeen	
Hilliard	McDonald	Skelton	
Hinchee	Miller (FL)	Slaughter	
Hinojosa	Miller, Gary	Smith (MI)	
Hobson	Miller, George	Smith (NJ)	
Hoefel	Mink	Smith (TX)	
Hoekstra	Moore	Smith (WA)	
Holden	Moran (KS)	Solis	
Holt	Moran (VA)	Souder	
Honda	Morella	Spratt	
Hooley	Murtha	Stearns	
Horn	Myrick	Strickland	
Hostettler	Nadler	Stump	
Houghton	Napolitano	Stupak	
Hoyer	Neal	Sununu	
Hulshof	Nethercutt	Sweeney	
Hunter	Ney	Tancredo	
Hutchinson	Northrup	Tanner	
Hyde	Norwood	Tauscher	

Tauzin	Trafficant	Weiner
Taylor (MS)	Turner	Weldon (FL)
Taylor (NC)	Udall (NM)	Weldon (PA)
Terry	Upton	Weller
Thomas	Velázquez	Wexler
Thompson (CA)	Visclosky	Whitfield
Thompson (MS)	Vitter	Wicker
Thornberry	Walden	Wilson
Thune	Walsh	Wolf
Thurman	Wamp	Woolsey
Tiahrt	Watkins (OK)	Wu
Tiberi	Watson (CA)	Wynn
Tierney	Watt (NC)	Young (AK)
Toomey	Watts (OK)	Young (FL)
Towns	Waxman	

## NAYS—3

Conyers	McKinney	Paul
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## ANSWERED “PRESENT”—3

Barr	Carson (IN)	Johnson, E.B.
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## NOT VOTING—19

Baca	Jefferson	Spence
Baker	Kleczka	Stark
Cubin	Lipinski	Stenholm
DeGette	Mollohan	Udall (CO)
Goode	Rivers	Waters
Hansen	Schaffer	
Hefley	Snyder	

□ 1825

Mr. SOUDER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

Ms. KILPATRICK changed her vote from “present” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

## SENSE OF HOUSE THAT U.N. SHOULD TRANSFER UNCENSORED VIDEOTAPE TO ISRAELI GOVERNMENT REGARDING HEZBOLLAH ABDUCTION OF THREE ISRAELI DEFENSE SOLDIERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 191.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 191, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 4,