

in 1997, U.S. taxpayers spent more than \$150 billion in drug-related criminal and health care costs.

More troubling than the detrimental health effects for the individual alcoholic or addict, is the long term impact on the families, and especially the children, of alcoholics and drug abusers. Far too many children grow up in homes where one or both parents consume far too much alcohol, or use illicit drugs. These children are more likely to suffer abuse or neglect from their parents than their counterparts in homes where neither parent has a substance abuse problem. More troubling is the fact that these children have a higher risk of becoming alcoholics or addicts themselves when they reach adulthood.

We have made enormous progress in improving drug and alcohol awareness. Thanks to the tireless efforts of groups like the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Council of Orange County, and of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, alcohol-related traffic fatalities have decreased considerably from thirty years ago.

Yet, we still have far to go. Far too many people do not view alcohol as a drug, and an alarming number of Americans do not realize that various alcoholic beverages contain different amounts of alcohol. A survey conducted in 1996 found that only 39% of Americans understood that a 12 ounce can of beer, a 5 ounce glass of wine, and a mixed drink with 1.5 ounces of distilled spirits contain the same amount of alcohol. This figure needs to be improved if we are to have any measurable level of success in raising alcohol awareness.

Moreover we also have far to go on the drug front as well. Recent years have seen a proliferation of efforts to create back doors to legalization. This phenomenon is best illustrated by the medical marijuana argument. However, on the whole, anti-drug efforts are seeing signs of finally working after eight years of neglect under the prior administration. A return to a balanced approach that attacks both the supply and demand side of the problem simultaneously has made a difference.

Drug treatment is an important component of demand reduction that has proven itself to be workable, but it requires enormous commitment on the part of both doctor and patient. This is especially true for those addicted to opiate narcotics and alcohol.

In closing Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 190 is a good bill, with a laudable purpose. For that reason, I strongly support its passage, and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 190.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1615

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACCESS ACT TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1499) to amend the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 to permit individuals who graduated from a secondary school prior to 1998 and individuals who enroll in an institution of higher education more than 3 years after graduating from a secondary school to participate in the tuition assistance programs under such Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1499

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia College Access Act Technical Corrections Act of 2001".

## SEC. 2. REVISIONS TO ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR TUITION ASSISTANCE UNDER DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACCESS ACT.

(a) PERMITTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TO PARTICIPATE IN TUITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

(1) INDIVIDUALS GRADUATING FROM SECONDARY SCHOOL PRIOR TO 1998.—Section 3(c)(2)(B) of the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-98; 113 Stat. 1325) is amended by striking "on or after January 1, 1998".

(2) INDIVIDUALS ENROLLING MORE THAN 3 YEARS AFTER GRADUATING FROM SECONDARY SCHOOL.—Section 3(c)(2) of such Act (Public Law 106-98; 113 Stat. 1325) is amended by striking subparagraph (C).

(b) PROHIBITING PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS.—Section 3(c)(2) of such Act (Public Law 106-98; 113 Stat. 1325), as amended by subsection (a)(2), is amended by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

"(C) meets the citizenship and immigration status requirements described in section 484(a)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(a)(5));".

## SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) introduced H.R. 1499 on April 4, 2001. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM

DAVIS) and I were original cosponsors of the legislation. I want to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia for her diligent work and commitment to the students of the District of Columbia both during the 1999 passage of the District of Columbia College Access Act and in the introduction of the bill before us. H.R. 1499 makes amendments to the District of Columbia's tuition assistance grant program that was authorized by the passage of the District of Columbia College Access Act.

The legislation under consideration would permit District of Columbia residents who graduated from secondary school prior to 1998, and also those who enroll in an institution of higher education more than 3 years after graduating from a secondary school, to participate in the tuition assistance program. The original act limited participation to those students who graduated from secondary school after January 1, 1998. This amendment would allow current college juniors and seniors to be eligible to receive the benefits of the College Access Act. Because the original 1999 act was passed with enough funding for the current juniors and seniors to participate in the program, there is sufficient money for this group of students to benefit from the provision.

The legislation removes the 3-year deadline for college admission after graduation from high school to be eligible for the program. This restriction prevented individuals who needed to work before entering a college program, or who had other plans, from participating. The amendment follows the policy that the U.S. Department of Education places on its scholarship program.

Finally, H.R. 1499 closes the loophole that permitted foreign nationals who live in the District of Columbia to receive grants through this program. The legislation requires that individuals meet the citizenship and immigration status requirement of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1499 is an extremely important bill for the students of the District of Columbia and the citizens of our Nation's capital. As a matter of fairness, these students should have the same educational opportunities as students in our 50 States. Colleges and universities will commence their educational year in a month. I urge swift passage of this bill so that the other body can also act on H.R. 1499 expeditiously, enabling more District citizens to receive a high-quality, affordable college education.

In its 2-year existence, the District of Columbia tuition access program has helped 1,800 people pay for their higher education. We look forward to many more taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, the people who will participate in this program to obtain higher education will become wage earners, taxpayers, productive members of our

national community; and there may be some who will be interested in public service or in running for Congress.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to express my appreciation to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, for her perseverance in correcting the College Access Act. I also want to recognize the former chair of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), for his support, guidance and commitment in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. 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 af-

ford 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 improvements. 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	Barcia	Bilirakis
Ackerman	Barrett	Bishop
Aderholt	Bartlett	Blagojevich
Akin	Barton	Blumenauer
Allen	Bass	Blunt
Andrews	Becerra	Boehlert
Armey	Bentsen	Boehner
Bachus	Bereuter	Bonilla
Baird	Berkley	Bonior
Baldacci	Berman	Bono
Baldwin	Berry	Borski
Ballenger	Biggert	Boswell

Boucher	Goss	Matsui
Boyd	Graham	McCarthy (MO)
Brady (PA)	Granger	McCarthy (NY)
Brady (TX)	Graves	McCollum
Brown (FL)	Green (TX)	McCrery
Brown (OH)	Green (WI)	McDermott
Brown (SC)	Greenwood	McGovern
Bryant	Grucci	McHugh
Burr	Gutierrez	McInnis
Burton	Gutknecht	McIntyre
Buyer	Hall (OH)	McKeon
Callahan	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Calvert	Harman	Meehan
Camp	Hart	Meek (FL)
Cannon	Hastings (FL)	Meeks (NY)
Cantor	Hastings (WA)	Menendez
Capito	Hayes	Mica
Capps	Hayworth	Millender-
Capuano	Henger	McDonald
Cardin	Hill	Miller (FL)
Carson (OK)	Hilleary	Miller, Gary
Castle	Hilliard	Miller, George
Chabot	Hinchee	Mink
Chambliss	Hinojosa	Moore
Clay	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Clayton	Hoefel	Moran (VA)
Clement	Hoekstra	Morella
Clyburn	Holden	Murtha
Coble	Holt	Myrick
Collins	Honda	Nadler
Combest	Hooley	Napolitano
Condit	Horn	Neal
Cooksey	Hostettler	Nethercutt
Costello	Houghton	Ney
Cox	Hoyer	Northup
Coyne	Hulshof	Norwood
Cramer	Hunter	Nussle
Crane	Hutchinson	Oberstar
Crenshaw	Hyde	Obey
Crowley	Inslee	Olver
Culberson	Isakson	Ortiz
Cummings	Israel	Osborne
Cunningham	Issa	Ose
Davis (CA)	Istook	Otter
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Owens
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Oxley
Davis, Jo Ann	(TX)	Pallone
Davis, Tom	Jenkins	Pascarell
Deal	John	Pastor
DeFazio	Johnson (CT)	Payne
Delahunt	Johnson (IL)	Pelosi
DeLauro	Johnson, Sam	Pence
DeLay	Jones (NC)	Peterson (MN)
DeMint	Jones (OH)	Peterson (PA)
Deutsch	Kanjorski	Petri
Diaz-Balart	Kaptur	Phelps
Dicks	Keller	Pickering
Dingell	Kelly	Pitts
Doggett	Kennedy (MN)	Platts
Dooley	Kennedy (RI)	Pombo
Doolittle	Kerns	Pomeroy
Doyle	Kildee	Portman
Dreier	Kilpatrick	Price (NC)
Duncan	Kind (WI)	Pryce (OH)
Dunn	King (NY)	Putnam
Edwards	Kingston	Quinn
Ehlers	Kirk	Radanovich
Ehrlich	Knollenberg	Rahall
Emerson	Kolbe	Ramstad
Engel	Kucinich	Rangel
English	LaFalce	Regula
Eshoo	LaHood	Rehberg
Etheridge	Lampson	Reyes
Evans	Langevin	Reynolds
Everett	Lantos	Riley
Farr	Largent	Rodriguez
Fattah	Larsen (WA)	Roemer
Ferguson	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Filner	Latham	Rogers (MI)
Flake	LaTourette	Rohrabacher
Fletcher	Leach	Ros-Lehtinen
Foley	Lee	Ross
Forbes	Levin	Rothman
Ford	Lewis (CA)	Roukema
Fossella	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Frank	Lewis (KY)	Royce
Frelinghuysen	Linder	Rush
Frost	LoBiondo	Ryan (WI)
Galleghy	Lofgren	Ryun (KS)
Ganske	Lowey	Sabo
Gekas	Lucas (KY)	Sanchez
Gephardt	Lucas (OK)	Sanders
Gibbons	Luther	Sandlin
Gilchrest	Maloney (CT)	Sawyer
Gillmor	Maloney (NY)	Saxton
Gilman	Manzullo	Scarborough
Gonzalez	Markey	Schakowsky
Goodlatte	Mascara	Schiff
Gordon	Matheson	Schrock

Scott	Stump	Velazquez
Sensenbrenner	Stupak	Visclosky
Serrano	Sununu	Vitter
Sessions	Sweeney	Walden
Shadegg	Tancred	Walsh
Shaw	Tanner	Wamp
Shays	Tauscher	Watkins (OK)
Sherman	Tauzin	Watson (CA)
Sherwood	Taylor (MS)	Watt (NC)
Shimkus	Taylor (NC)	Watts (OK)
Shows	Terry	Waxman
Shuster	Thomas	Weiner
Simmons	Thompson (CA)	Weldon (FL)
Simpson	Thompson (MS)	Weldon (PA)
Skeen	Thornberry	Weller
Skelton	Thune	Wexler
Slaughter	Thurman	Whitfield
Smith (MI)	Tiahrt	Wicker
Smith (NJ)	Tiberi	Wilson
Smith (TX)	Tierney	Wolf
Smith (WA)	Toomey	Woolsey
Solis	Towns	Wu
Souder	Trafigant	Wynn
Spratt	Turner	Young (AK)
Stearns	Udall (NM)	Young (FL)
Strickland	Upton	

NAYS—3

Conyers      McKinney      Paul  
ANSWERED “PRESENT”—3

Barr      Carson (IN)      Johnson, E.B.

NOT VOTING—19

Baca	Jefferson	Spence
Baker	Klecza	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