

Whitfield	Wilson	Young (AK)
Wicker	Wolf	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—15

Baca	Greenwood	Pryce (OH)
Barton	Johnson (CT)	Smith (MI)
Boswell	Lazio	Smith (WA)
Campbell	McIntosh	Vento
Clay	Murtha	Weldon (PA)

□ 1854

Messrs. GOODLING, KINGSTON, CALVERT, CHAMBLISS, NORWOOD, WHITFIELD, SIMPSON, LINDER and COX changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. RODRIGUEZ and Ms. WOOLSEY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 415 I put my card in the voting box but it failed to register. I would have voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOSSELLA). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PORTER, Young of Florida, BONILLA, ISTOOK, MILLER of Florida, DICKY, WICKER, Mrs. NORTHUP, Messrs. CUNNINGHAM, OBEY, HOYER, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

There was no objection.

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on the motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed yesterday.

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DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2634, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2634, as amended, 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 412, nays 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 416]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Baird	Barrett (WI)
Ackerman	Baker	Bartlett
Aderholt	Baldacci	Bass
Allen	Baldwin	Bateman
Andrews	Ballenger	Becerra
Archer	Barcia	Bentsen
Armey	Barr	Bereuter
Bachus	Barrett (NE)	Berkley

Berman	Ford	Lewis (KY)
Berry	Fossella	Linder
Biggert	Fowler	Lipinski
Bilbray	Frank (MA)	LoBiondo
Bilirakis	Franks (NJ)	Lofgren
Bishop	Frelinghuysen	Lowey
Blagojevich	Frost	Lucas (KY)
Bliley	Gallegly	Lucas (OK)
Blumenauer	Ganske	Luther
Blunt	Gejdenson	Maloney (CT)
Boehlert	Gekas	Maloney (NY)
Boehner	Gephardt	Manzullo
Bonilla	Gibbons	Markey
Bonior	Gilchrest	Martinez
Bono	Gillmor	Mascara
Borski	Gilman	Matsui
Boucher	Gonzalez	McCarthy (MO)
Boyd	Goode	McCarthy (NY)
Brady (PA)	Goodlatte	McCollum
Brady (TX)	Goodling	McCrery
Brown (FL)	Gordon	McDermott
Brown (OH)	Goss	McGovern
Bryant	Graham	McHugh
Burr	Granger	McInnis
Burton	Green (TX)	McIntyre
Buyer	Green (WI)	McKeon
Callahan	Gutierrez	McKinney
Calvert	Gutknecht	McNulty
Camp	Hall (OH)	Meehan
Canady	Hall (TX)	Meek (FL)
Capps	Hansen	Meeks (NY)
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Menendez
Cardin	Hastings (WA)	Metcalfe
Carson	Hayes	Mica
Castle	Hayworth	Millender-
Chabot	Hefley	McDonald
Chambliss	Herger	Miller (FL)
Chenoweth-Hage	Hill (IN)	Miller, Gary
Clayton	Hill (MT)	Miller, George
Clement	Hilleary	Minge
Clyburn	Hilliard	Mink
Coble	Hinche	Moakley
Coburn	Hinojosa	Mollohan
Collins	Hobson	Moore
Combest	Hoeffel	Moran (KS)
Condit	Hoekstra	Moran (VA)
Conyers	Holden	Morella
Cook	Holt	Myrick
Cooksey	Hooley	Nadler
Costello	Horn	Napolitano
Cox	Hostettler	Neal
Coyne	Houghton	Nethercutt
Cramer	Hoyer	Ney
Crane	Hulshof	Northup
Crowley	Hunter	Norwood
Cubin	Hutchinson	Nussle
Cummings	Hyde	Oberstar
Cunningham	Inslee	Obey
Danner	Isakson	Olver
Davis (FL)	Istook	Ortiz
Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)	Ose
Davis (VA)	Jackson-Lee	Owens
Deal	(TX)	Oxley
DeFazio	Jefferson	Packard
DeGette	Jenkins	Pallone
Delahunt	John	Pascarell
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Pastor
DeLay	Johnson, E. B.	Paul
DeMint	Johnson, Sam	Payne
Deutsch	Jones (NC)	Pease
Diaz-Balart	Jones (OH)	Peterson (MN)
Dickey	Kanjorski	Peterson (PA)
Dicks	Kaptur	Petri
Dingell	Kasich	Phelps
Dixon	Kelly	Pickering
Doggett	Kennedy	Pickett
Dooley	Kildee	Pitts
Doolittle	Kilpatrick	Pombo
Doyle	Kind (WI)	Pomeroy
Dreier	King (NY)	Porter
Duncan	Kingston	Portman
Dunn	Klecza	Price (NC)
Edwards	Klink	Pryce (OH)
Ehlers	Knollenberg	Quinn
Ehrlich	Kucinich	Radanovich
Emerson	Kuykendall	Rahall
Engel	LaFalce	Ramstad
English	LaHood	Rangel
Eshoo	Lampson	Regula
Etheridge	Lantos	Reyes
Evans	Largent	Reynolds
Everett	Larson	Riley
Ewing	Latham	Rivers
Farr	LaTourrette	Rodriguez
Fattah	Leach	Rogan
Filner	Lee	Rogers
Fletcher	Levin	Rohrabacher
Foley	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Forbes	Lewis (GA)	Rothman

Roukema	Smith (NJ)	Towns
Roybal-Allard	Smith (TX)	Traficant
Royce	Snyder	Turner
Ryan (WI)	Souder	Udall (CO)
Ryun (KS)	Spence	Udall (NM)
Sabo	Spratt	Upton
Sanchez	Stabenow	Velazquez
Sanders	Stark	Visclosky
Sandlin	Stearns	Vitter
Sawyer	Stenholm	Walden
Saxton	Strickland	Walsh
Scarborough	Stump	Wamp
Schaffer	Stupak	Watkins
Schakowsky	Sununu	Watt (NC)
Scott	Talent	Watts (OK)
Sensenbrenner	Tancredo	Waxman
Serrano	Tanner	Weiner
Sessions	Tauscher	Weldon (FL)
Shadegg	Tauzin	Weldon (PA)
Shaw	Taylor (MS)	Weller
Shays	Taylor (NC)	Wexler
Sherman	Terry	Weygand
Sherwood	Thomas	Whitfield
Shimkus	Thompson (CA)	Wilson
Shows	Thompson (MS)	Wise
Shuster	Thornberry	Wolf
Simpson	Thune	Woolsey
Skeen	Thurman	Wu
Skelton	Tiahrt	Wynn
Slaughter	Tierney	Young (AK)
Smith (MI)	Toomey	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Sanford

NOT VOTING—21

Baca	Kolbe	Salmon
Barton	Lazio	Sisisky
Boswell	McIntosh	Smith (WA)
Campbell	Murtha	Sweeney
Cannon	Pelosi	Vento
Clay	Roemer	Waters
Greenwood	Rush	Wicker

□ 1904

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to registration requirements for practitioners who dispense narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, or V for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOSSELLA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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PIPELINE SAFETY REGULATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, on June 10, 1999, a liquid gasoline pipeline owned by the Olympic Pipeline Company ruptured and spilled over 200,000 gallons of gasoline at Whatcom Falls Park, a 241-acre park in the city of Bel-lingham in my district.

Gasoline was carried into Whatcom Creek, where the spilled fuel was inadvertently ignited by two 10-year-old boys, Wade King and Stephen Tsiornas,

who were playing by the creek. The resulting fireball raced down the length of the creek for a mile and a half, killing King, Tsiorvas and an 18-year-old fly fisherman named William Wood. Swaths as wide as 200 feet along the creek were burned within minutes.

The explosion of June 10 caused millions of dollars in property damage and did immeasurable damage to the families and friends of Wade King, Stephen Tsiorvas, and William Wood.

I have long held reservations about our system of pipeline safety regulations. In 1996, I voted against the pipeline deregulation bill because I felt it removed too many essential safeguards.

Since the tragedy, I have redoubled my effort to improve the regulatory climate. I have been in close contact with industry, public interest groups, local officials, and Federal regulators and constituents and have emerged with significant concerns.

To name a few, pipelines are not required to be inspected thoroughly enough to ensure safety. Rules for training pipeline employees are woefully inadequate. Industry is not required to report spills under 2,100 gallons. Forty-five States have almost no role in regulating interstate pipelines which run through their jurisdictions.

Earlier this year I introduced H.R. 3558, the Safe Pipelines Act of 2000, which was cosponsored by the entire Washington State House congressional delegation as well as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH). Thus I am pleased that today a bipartisan group of legislators gathered in front of the Capitol to talk about pipeline safety.

I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) for introducing the new pipeline safety legislation, which I have cosponsored. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) is the chairman of the subcommittee that oversees pipeline safety. So this is a very important step forward.

Just last month, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) committed to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) and myself to hold a hearing fully exploring this vital safety issue before the full Committee on Transportation. In addition, Senator MCCAIN has marked up a pipeline safety bill in his committee which is now ready for a vote in the full Senate.

I will continue to work for additional safety provisions on the bill as it moves through the committee process in the House. I will push for measures like hydrostatic testing, greater State participation, Federal safety certification for pipeline employees, and a 5-year time period for internal pipeline inspections.

Too many people have already been lost in tragic pipeline accidents. We must ensure pipeline safety now.

SCOUTING FOR ALL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I introduced a bill, the Scouting for All Act, to repeal the Boy Scouts of America's Federal charter. The bill's cosponsors are sending a message to the Boy Scouts and to all Americans that the Congress of the United States does not support intolerance.

As my colleagues know, a charter is an honorary title Congress awards to organizations that serve a charitable, patriotic, or educational purpose. But to me there is nothing charitable or patriotic about intolerance, and it is not a value we want our children to learn.

Revoking the charter sends a clear message that Congress does not support this value, this value of intolerance. The supporters of my bill are not saying that the Boy Scouts are bad. We are saying that intolerance is bad.

I was a Girl Scout. One of my sons was a Boy Scout. And I know the values of scouting, and that is why I believe it should be available to all boys.

The decision handed down by the Supreme Court last month shocked me; but, most of all, it saddened me. Yes, the Boy Scouts fought hard to win their right to discriminate. But for me and the bill's supporters, this is not a question of whether the Boy Scouts have a right to establish anti-gay policy. It is a question of whether the Boy Scouts' anti-gay policy is right.

We believe that choosing to do nothing in response to the court's decision would only compound the injury and would reaffirm the Boy Scouts' message that intolerance is okay.

As I said, the Boy Scouts fought hard to win their right to discriminate. While they may have won this right, we strongly feel the Government should not be a participant in any policy that promotes discrimination or intolerance.

I truly believe that when brave people step up and say intolerance is wrong, we will and can make a difference.

One of those brave people is Stephen Cozza, a teenager from my hometown of Petaluma, California, who founded Boy Scouts For All, which is a national campaign to change the Boy Scouts' anti-gay policy.

To date, Stephen Cozza and his father, Scot Cozza, have gotten more than 51,000 signatures on a nationwide petition supporting the change in the Boy Scout policy and making scouting inclusive for all boys.

As Members of Congress, we also have a part to play. We have an opportunity, an opportunity to let the Boy Scouts of America know that we do not accept their exclusionary and intolerant policy.

I dread the implication and the repercussions should Congress choose not to act. If both the Court and Congress convey the message that discrimina-

tion is okay, I fear we encourage other organizations to discriminate as well.

Mr. Speaker, we are halfway through the first year of the new millennium, and we are still debating the pros and cons of discrimination. Did we not learn anything from the last century? All of our children need a tolerant environment in which to grow and learn. Straight kids and gay kids need to know that they are accepted. We must make it clear to those children that the Federal Government supports them and does not support intolerance.

I urge my colleagues to support our children. Join with me and the bill's cosponsors and support repealing the charter of the Boy Scouts of America. But let me repeat. We are not saying that the Boy Scouts are bad. We are saying, and we are saying in absolute terms, that intolerance is bad.

□

□ 1915

NORTH KOREAN ATROCITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TOOMEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the numerous individuals being forgotten in the negotiations between the United States and the hard-line dictatorship in North Korea, those 200,000 plus people who suffer horrifying hardships in the prison camps throughout North Korea.

Despite the fact that the leaders of North Korea refuse to admit that these concentration camps exist, they are real. Individuals that I have met with who have escaped from these camps have said that they want the world to know of the evil that is perpetrated there, even against children.

One young man that I met with was imprisoned at the age of 10 because his grandfather was arrested, so they imprisoned the whole family. The North Korean regime incarcerates three generations of a family due to one generation's crime. What type of government imprisons a 10-year-old boy for his grandfather's crime? Certainly not a civilized one.

Another woman I met with described the terrible torture she endured because she was honest and would not embezzle material goods for her boss. As a result, her boss concocted false crimes, she was arrested, taken to a prison camp and routinely tortured to the point of losing consciousness. As soon as she lost consciousness, the security officials would pour water on her face, revive her and begin the torture process over again, all of this for 14 months. Then she was sentenced to 13 years in a reeducation camp.

Let me read some excerpts of testimony from torture survivors and escapees regarding the horrendous pain and suffering at the hands of this brutal and repressive regime, a regime that our administration is now looking to appease.