

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, DICKEY, WICKER, Mrs. NORTHUP, Messrs. CUNNINGHAM, OBEY, HOYER, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

There was no objection.

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.

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 Andrews Baird
Ackerman Archer Baker
Aderholt Arney Baldacci
Allen Bachus Baldwin

Ballenger Ehrlich Kleczka Pomeroy Sessions Thompson (MS)
Barcia Emerson Klink Porter Shadegg Thornberry
Barra Engel Knollenberg Shaw Thune
Barrett (NE) English Kucinich Price (NC) Shays Thurman
Barrett (WI) Eshoo Kuykendall Pryce (OH) Sherman Tiaht
Bartlett Etheridge LaFalce Quinn Sherwood Tierney
Bass Evans LaHood Radanovich Shimkus Toomey
Bateman Everett Lampsom Rahall Shows Towns
Becerra Ewing Lantos Ramstad Shuster Traficant
Bentsen Farr Largent Rangel Simpson Turner
Bereuter Fattah Larson Regula Skeen Udall (CO)
Berkley Filner Latham Reyes Skelton Udall (NM)
Berman Fletcher LaTourette Reynolds Slaughter Upton
Berry Foley Leach Riley Smith (MI) Velazquez
Biggart Forbes Lee Rivers Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Vitter
Bilbray Ford Levin Lewis (CA) Rogan Snyder Walden
Bilirakis Fossella Lewis (GA) Rogers Souder Walsh
Bishop Fowler Frank (MA) Lewis (KY) Rohrabacher Spence Wamp
Blagojevich Frank (NJ) Linder Ros-Lehtinen Spratt Watkins
Bliley Franks (NJ) Linder Rothman Stabenow Watt (NC)
Blumenauer Frelinghuysen LoBiondo Roukema Stark Watts (OK)
Blunt Frost Lofgren Roybal-Allard Stearns Waxman
Boehlert Gallegly Ganske Lucas (KY) Ryan (WI) Strickland Weldon (FL)
Boehner Ganske Lucas (OK) Ryun (KS) Stump Weldon (PA)
Bonilla Gekas Luther Sabo Stupak Weller
Bonior Gephardt Maloney (CT) Sanchez Sununu Wexler
Borski Gibbons Maloney (NY) Sanders Talent Weygand
Boucher Gilchrist Manzuillo Sandlin Tancredro Whitfield
Boyd Gillmor Markey Sawyer Tanner Wilson
Brady (PA) Gonzalez Martinez Saxton Tauscher Wise
Brady (TX) Goode Mascara Scarborough Tauzin Wolf
Brown (FL) Goodlatte Matsui Schaffer Taylor (MS) Wolfsey
Brown (OH) Goodling McCarthy (MO) Schakowsky Taylor (NC) Wu
Bryant Gordon McCarthy (NY) Scott Terry Wynn
Burr Goss McCollum Sensenbrenner Thomas Young (AK)
Burton Graham McCrery Serrano Thompson (CA) Young (FL)
Buyer Granger McDermott
Callahan Granger McGovern
Calvert Green (TX) McHugh
Camp Green (WI) McInnis
Canady Gutierrez McIntyre
Capps Gutknecht McKeon
Capuano Hall (OH) McKinney
Cardin Hall (TX) McKinney
Carson Hansen McNulty
Castle Hastings (FL) Meehan
Chabot Hastings (WA) Meek (FL)
Chambliss Hayes Meeks (NY)
Chenoweth-Hage Hayworth Menendez
Clayton Hefley Metcalf
Clement Herger Mica
Clyburn Hill (IN) Millender-
Coble Hill (MT) McDonald
Coburn Miller (FL) Miller (FL)
Collins Hilliard Miller, Gary
Combest Hinchey Miller, George
Condit Hinojosa Minge
Conyers Hobson Mink
Cook Hoefel Moakley
Cooksey Hoekstra Mollohan
Costello Holden Moore
Cox Holt Moran (KS)
Coyne Hooley Moran (VA)
Cramer Horn Morella
Crane Hostettler Myrick
Crowley Houghton Nadler
Cubin Hoyer Napolitano
Cummings Hulshof Neal
Cunningham Hunter Nethercutt
Danner Hutchinson Ney
Davis (FL) Hyde Northup
Davis (IL) Inslee Norwood
Davis (VA) Isakson Nussle
Deal Istook Oberstar
DeFazio Jackson (IL) Obey
DeGette Jackson-Lee Olver
DeLahunt (TX) Ortiz
DeLauro Jefferson Ose
DeLay Jenkins Owens
DeMint John Oxley
Deutsch Johnson (CT) Packard
Diaz-Balart Johnson, E. B. Pallone
Dickey Johnson, Sam Pascrell
Dicks Jones (NC) Pastor
Dingell Jones (OH) Paul
Dixon Kanjorski Payne
Doggett Kaptur Pease
Dooley Kasich Peterson (MN)
Doolittle Kelly Peterson (PA)
Doyle Kennedy Petri
Dreier Kildee Phelps
Duncan Kilpatrick Pickering
Dunne Kind (WI) Pickett
Edwards King (NY) Pitts
Ehlers Kingston Pombo

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.

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.

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 Beltingham 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 Tsiorvas, 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 discrimination 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.