

Journey to Success. He was famous for his Pyramid of Success which inspired so many in their adult lives to focus on team spirit, competitiveness, and teamwork.

In conclusion, I cannot think of a better way to honor Coach John Wooden in the San Fernando Valley than naming a Federal building in Reseda, the Reseda Post Office, after Coach John Wooden. Reseda is the community located immediately adjacent to Coach John Wooden's home community of Encino.

Just a few years ago, we named the Encino Post Office after another basketball luminary, Chick Hearn, the most famous basketball broadcaster of all time. And so now we will have two post offices located just a few miles apart honoring the two greatest basketball names in the history of the San Fernando Valley. Coach John Wooden's daughter, Nancy, lives in Reseda with her husband, as does his grandson-in-law Paul, who was recently honored at a celebration that I was able to attend—the Walk of Hearts, where we honor in Canoga Park the great teachers of the San Fernando Valley. Of course, just a few years earlier, the first teacher so honored was Coach John Wooden himself.

Coach John Wooden means so much to our area, so much to sports fans around the country and around the world. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and I think we should move forward with this bill.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 4646, legislation naming a postal facility in Reseda, California after Coach Wooden. This measure which was introduced by Representative SHERMAN on December 18, 2005, and unanimously reported by our committee on March 30, 2006, enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire California delegation.

John Wooden, a native of Indiana, actually began his love of the game by playing basketball at Martinsville High School in Martinsville, Indiana. He was an All-State selection in high school and an All-American guard at Purdue University.

After graduating from Purdue, he became a high school teacher and coach, gaining a record of 218 to 42 as a high school coach. After serving in World War II, John Wooden took a coaching position at Indiana State University prior to becoming the head coach at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Well, we have heard all the things that he did in California, but those of us who were not from California were actual admirers of John Wooden through the whole period of watching him direct his teams, knowing that in

all likelihood they were going to win, that it was virtually impossible to defeat them. So I can understand the kind of feeling that Representative SHERMAN and all of the people of that great area where he lived and spent the last days of his life, and still is there, and he is, indeed, an icon.

So I join with you, Mr. SHERMAN, in urging passage of this resolution, and I commend you for bringing it before us and putting it before the House.

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

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), another great coach that this country has known.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. SHERMAN for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I just wanted to say a couple of words about Coach Wooden. I have known him personally and I understand he has been ill. I hope he is watching today. Of course everyone has discussed his record, the seven straight national championships and 10 national championships in 12 years, which is remarkable, 88 straight wins. But the thing I thought I would mention is that the most significant thing that I know about John Wooden is not his record, but it is rather the way he went about achieving that record.

One thing that I picked up from him that was invaluable to me as a coach was that he never talked to his players about winning. You would think in a business that is so keyed to winning that you would frequently mention the word winning, but he never did. He always talked about process. He always talked about how you went about achieving excellence, starting with the way you put your socks on, the way you shot free throws, the way you passed the ball. He was a tremendous detail person, a great emphasis on fundamentals.

One quote that he had in one of his books that I thought was significant was he talked about Cervantes. Cervantes mentioned that the journey is more important than the end. What he was saying was that it is not the final destination but it is how you get there. Of course, we are in a business here that is very end, very goal-oriented, and sometimes the end justifies the means. And so I have always appreciated that about John. It was simply what he taught his players and what he taught people in coaching in general about how to approach the game. So there could not have been a finer person chosen for this honor.

Thank you for so honoring him and we hope that he recovers quickly and is out of the hospital.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4646. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr.

WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4646.

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.

□ 1345

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A NATIONAL METHAMPHETAMINE PREVENTION WEEK SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 556) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week should be established to increase awareness of methamphetamine and to educate the public on ways to help prevent the use of that damaging narcotic.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 556

Whereas methamphetamine is a highly addictive, man-made drug that can be injected, snorted, smoked, or ingested orally, the effects of which include feelings of euphoria that last for up to 24 hours and psychotic behavior such as auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, delusions, and paranoia, potentially causing the user to experience homicidal or suicidal thoughts as well as violent behavior and brain damage;

Whereas the number of admissions to treatment in which methamphetamine was the primary substance of abuse increased exponentially from 20,776 in 1993 to 116,604 in 2003;

Whereas methamphetamine is easily produced in clandestine laboratories, known as "meth labs", using a variety of volatile and toxic ingredients available in stores, and presents a danger to the individual preparing the methamphetamine, the community surrounding the laboratory, and the law enforcement personnel who discover the laboratory;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that domestic meth lab seizures have increased from 7,438 in 1999 to 17,170 in 2004;

Whereas studies have found that methamphetamine use is strongly linked to identity theft, domestic violence, overall crime rates, child abuse, and child neglect;

Whereas the National Association of Counties has conducted surveys with law enforcement and child welfare officials in more than 500 counties, and found that 87 percent of all law enforcement agencies surveyed reported increases in methamphetamine-related arrests in recent years, and 40 percent of all the child welfare officials in the survey reported increased out-of-home placements of children due to methamphetamine use;

Whereas methamphetamine use and production is prevalent around the world;

Whereas approximately 65 percent of the methamphetamine supply in the United States is trafficked in the form of a finished product from other countries;

Whereas the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports that more than 30,000,000 people around the world use amphetamine-type stimulants, a number that eclipses the combined global use of cocaine and heroin;

Whereas methamphetamine and narcotics task forces, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation professionals, law enforcement officials, researchers, students and educators, community leaders, parents, and others dedicated to fighting methamphetamine have a profound influence within their communities; and

Whereas the establishment of a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week would increase awareness of methamphetamine and educate the public on effective ways to help prevent methamphetamine use at the international, Federal, State, and local levels: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week should be established to increase awareness of methamphetamine and educate the public on effective ways to help prevent methamphetamine use at the international, Federal, State, and local levels; and

(2) the people of the United States and interested groups should be encouraged to observe National Methamphetamine Prevention Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H. Res. 556 offered by the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD). This resolution would recognize the importance of educating people of all ages about the dangers of methamphetamines.

Methamphetamines are highly addictive, dangerous stimulants that are sold in powder, pill and capsule forms and can be inhaled, swallowed or injected. The physical effects of methamphetamines use include alertness, euphoria, appetite loss, elevated heart rate, and increased respiration. The most popular form of the drug, referred to as crystal meth, has become increasingly widespread and can result in overdose, causing both stroke and heart failure.

While the median age of the habitual meth user is 30 years, the drug is starting to strengthen its hold on younger generations. The number of teenagers who have reported using meth has increased dramatically over the past few years. It is extremely easy for young people to access Internet information outlining recipes and places to obtain ingredients for manufacturing the drug.

This legislation would help to increase awareness of this serious epidemic and educate the public about the dangers of meth use.

I urge all Members to come together and to commit to the task of educating our youth about the dangers of methamphetamines use by adopting H. Res. 556.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), the author of this legislation.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Georgia as well.

Mr. Speaker, I want to rise in strong support of H. Res. 556, a resolution I have introduced to establish National Methamphetamine Prevention Week.

As was mentioned earlier, methamphetamine is a cheap, addictive drug that has penetrated the smallest of communities and has reached epidemic proportions in this country and throughout the world. In fact, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports that more than 30 million people around the world use amphetamine-type stimulants, a number that surpasses the global use of cocaine and heroin combined.

Domestically, we have seen the number of meth lab seizures decline in some areas over the last years, yet increase in others as the epidemic has moved from west to east. For example, in 1999, California busted 2,579 meth labs domestically, while Missouri that year busted 439. However, by 2004, California had reduced their labs to 764, while Missouri increased to an astonishing 2,788.

The situation with methamphetamine is evolving, and as local police and drug task forces become more efficient in shutting down the local, clandestine labs, the supply shifts to become increasingly filled by finished product imported from Mexico and other countries, often in a more potent form.

In my home district in southwest Washington, for example, we have seen the purity of meth increase on the street by over 43 percent in just the last 4 years. This is a disturbing pattern. Its history has taught us that along with increases in purity, so goes admissions to treatment centers, drug-related crimes, arrests and overdoses.

Judge Woolard from Clark County in my home district has explained to me that the meth epidemic can be encapsulated in the following statistics: 80 percent of the kids in foster care in my home county have parents who are meth addicts; 80 percent of the criminal cases brought before the courts involve drug use; and 75 percent of the kids in juvenile detention are now involved with meth.

This is not a problem that is going away without a comprehensive plan for action.

My colleagues and I have recently addressed the issue of domestic supply with the passage of the Combat Meth Act which had overwhelming support in this body. We also continue to move forward on efforts to deal with the international supply of meth precursors, and will soon insist that companies where these products are produced limit and track the shipment of methamphetamine.

We have to address the demand side as well, and we can do this by continuing to fund programs such as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and Safe and Drug Free Schools. Additionally, we can encourage our communities to get involved in the fight against meth at the ground level. That is why National Meth Prevention Week is so important.

This bill will allow and encourage local communities in a nationwide effort to address all aspects of the meth problem from prevention to intervention to treatment.

It will also provide us an opportunity to dedicate 1 week out of the year that should actually be a nationwide effort to engage students and children in discussions and activities that will underscore the importance of avoiding methamphetamine use.

I am pleased that the legislation has 63 bipartisan cosponsors, as well as the support of the National Association of Counties, National Narcotic Officers Coalition, National Criminal Justice Association and the Association for Addiction Professionals.

I want to particularly thank the co-chairs of the Meth Caucus, Chairmen LARSEN, BOSWELL, CANNON and CALVERT, as well as Chairman SOUDER who has been a leader on this issue throughout the Congress. They have been tremendous allies in this fight, and I am happy to work with them on a bipartisan basis.

I also want to again thank Chairman DAVIS, Ranking Member WAXMAN and Ranking Member CUMMINGS for their support of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, finally, I want to thank my own staff, Katie Stevens, for her work on this, as well as the law enforcement treatment and prevention professionals in my district who have done such an outstanding job combating this horrific drug.

I urge my colleagues to support the adoption of H. Res. 556 today. I hope the action will then be followed by the speedy adoption of the companion bill in the other body, S. Res. 313, offered by my colleague and friend Senator CANTWELL.

Let us unite today to send a joint message to our local communities, as well as our friends overseas, that we acknowledge the devastating impact of this drug and are united in our fight against it.

I thank the gentleman for the time.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from the great State of Georgia (Mr. GINGREY), my friend and distinguished colleague.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, as well as my colleague, Representative DAVIS from Illinois, and I thank Representative BAIRD from Washington for bringing this bill up, H. Res. 556.

I am a physician Member of the body, and I see, and I did in my practice, of course this has been 4 years ago, a lot of drug addiction unfortunately, and this methamphetamine issue, Mr. Speaker, has reached exponential and unbelievable proportions.

When some of us were in college, Mr. Speaker, I do not know if you remember this or not, but I certainly do, to study and cram for a test at the last minute, there were always these little pills floating around the fraternity house that you could take. It would literally allow you to stay up all night, and you had an accelerated sense of awareness and could not sleep, and sometimes you literally could go through a whole calculus textbook and do a whole semester's worth of work in one night and think that you were going to go in and ace the test. That rarely happened. That sense of euphoria was there, Mr. Speaker, but when you got that final grade back, that A you thought you had made might more often was a C- or a D. But that was then and this is now.

Just listen to this little bit of background and why this idea of Representative BAIRD's of having a National Methamphetamine Prevention Awareness Week is so important.

Methamphetamine is a highly addictive, man-made drug that can be, and I remember you just swallowed a pill, but today can be injected, snorted, smoked and, of course, ingested orally. It causes these feelings, Mr. Speaker, of euphoria that last up to 24 hours, psychotic behavior, auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, delusions, paranoia, potentially causing the user to experience homicidal or suicidal thoughts, as well as violent behavior, brain damage.

The scary part about this is it is so easily made, as the previous speakers have talked about, and these clandestine labs in these homes are a lot of times in rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, I represent a fairly rural area, northwest Georgia. I have one county in particular who are a great people. I will not mention the name of the county because they do not deserve, I do not think, to be overly criticized because they are working really hard to try to solve this problem in the northwest, but it is a huge problem, and I wanted to take an opportunity in particular, and in this instance I will name names.

One of my constituents, she is a real estate agent, works hard, single parent. Her name is Betty Brady. When I was in that county recently, Betty gave me a book that she had written, and it was just kind of a small paperback, almost a syllabus. It was the first time, Mr. Speaker, that she had

ever made any attempt at authoring a book. That was not her profession. She is not a professional writer, but she wrote that book talking about her daughter Jennifer.

Jennifer's now, thank God, recovered fully from her methamphetamine addiction. She is 24 years old, young lady who is working very hard in the community now, with an outreach, working with law enforcement, talking in school, trying to bring awareness, just as this bill is going to do and why I am so much in favor of it. But it is a heart-rending story of this perfect child. They have a son as well and this little perfect daughter, you know, the apple of their eye, and then all of the sudden she fell in with the wrong crowd and got into this methamphetamine addiction and just about destroyed her life. As Betty says in the book, so many of this young lady, her daughter Jennifer's friends did lose their lives, either by getting too much or main-lining something and then going into respiratory depression or whatever.

I am just shocked when I read some of the statistics, Mr. Speaker, the fact that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports that more than 30 million people around the world use methamphetamine-type stimulants, a number that eclipsed the combined global use of cocaine and heroin.

That is the problem that Representative BAIRD is so aware of and why this H. Res. 556 is such an important thing to do, so that people like Betty Brady that are out there in the trenches struggling to make youngsters aware, this will be a week where they can really bring that focus and get into the schools and let people know that this is highly addictive. This is not just the speed that truck drivers used to take so they could drive to the west coast without stopping. This is something that is a very, very serious drug.

I thank the gentleman from Georgia, my colleague, Representative WESTMORELAND, for letting me take a few minutes and just talk about this, and I commend Representative BAIRD. We are fully supportive of it, and I am sure that an overwhelming majority, if not unanimous, vote on this is in order.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Drug Policy and the former Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

□ 1400

Mr. CUMMINGS. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank Mr. BAIRD for this resolution, which I strongly support.

As the ranking member of the Drug Subcommittee of the Government Reform Committee, I have traveled, along with Congressman SOUDER, throughout this entire country, and we have had an opportunity to go to many, many places that are usually rural in nature,

and we have seen the effects of methamphetamine use. We have heard drug court judges, we have listened to foster care parents, we have listened to wonderful people like the lady that was just mentioned who have seen their children go through being addicted to methamphetamine.

While I am from an urban area, if I were to close my eyes and if we were to substitute the name of this drug for crack cocaine or cocaine, a lot of the same types of stories I have been hearing for many, many years in the 7th Congressional District of Maryland are the stories Mr. SOUDER and I heard all over urban areas throughout our country.

Drugs are a major damaging element in our society. I have seen so many families destroyed. And by the way, it is not just the person who uses the drug but their families are affected, their communities are affected and their children are affected. So often the property values go down in a neighborhood because of the use. Methamphetamines fall right in that category.

Methamphetamines are easy to produce. As a matter of fact, you can find the ingredients and how to do it and make them on the Internet, and that is one of the things that is so frightening about this. When I think about some of the addicts that live in my district, they often have a hard time getting ahold of the crack cocaine or getting ahold of the cocaine. When I think about methamphetamines, however, it seems as if this is one of the things that folks could do and find it might be a little easier and a little bit cheaper to get to.

That is one of the many reasons why we have to stand up and we have to do things like Representative BAIRD has suggested in this legislation. We have to make sure that parents are aware, that coaches, and that people in our communities are aware, neighbors and friends are aware so that perhaps we can prevent some of this.

As we traveled throughout the United States in our subcommittee, we had people come and testify and show us pictures of how they looked before using methamphetamines. And when we would see them, sometimes maybe a year later after using them, maybe 7 months later, they looked like a ghost of themselves.

As one young man said to me, and I shall never forget it as long as I live, it is embedded in the DNA of every cell in my brain, he said, when I went out there to simply get a high, I went and I got high over and over again. I would stay up for days. Stay up for days. And he said, I got high. Man, I thought I was on cloud nine. He said, then there came a time when I tried to get off and it was very difficult to do it. He said, but I finally licked it. But he said, then I looked at myself in the mirror and I said, self, will you forgive me? And he said self said back to him, yeah, I forgive you. And then he said something

that is embedded in the DNA of every cell of my brain. He said but my body wouldn't forgive me. My body that now looked about 10 or 15 years older with all kinds of sores all over his body.

So we must continue this fight. It is a very important fight. It is a fight for the soul of America. So often what happens is that people look at the drug war, if you want to call it that, the efforts to stop drugs, as a negative issue. But let me tell you something, there are too many lives that are being robbed every day, too much potential. When we think about our children and we think about people who are living a wonderful family life and doing well, the one thing that can suck the blood out of them, suck the life out of them and their communities is drugs.

So I applaud Mr. BAIRD and all of our colleagues who have made this methamphetamine war effort their effort. For I have often said that our children are the living messages we send to a future we will never see. But the fact is, if we do not address this issue now with prevention, intervention, and treatment, they will never see that future either.

And so I would hope that all of the Members of this great House will vote in favor of this legislation and that when methamphetamine week comes around that we will not just think of the rural areas and what is going on there with methamphetamines, but we will think about all our efforts dealing with drugs, all kinds of drugs, and remind ourselves that we are determined to make sure that this element, that this negative element, that this poison of death does not invade our communities. And if it does, that we will stand up and fight with everything we have got, as if our lives depended on it, because they do.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE).

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to add my congratulations to Congressman BAIRD for H.R. 556.

First of all, the good news. In many parts of the country, cocaine and heroin are being diminished rather rapidly. The bad news is that the reason in many cases this is happening is simply because methamphetamine has come in. Methamphetamine is cheaper. It is more addictive. If we had a map here, we could see the sweep of the growth of methamphetamine from the southwestern part of the United States all the way across the country, and now maybe just a few States in the northeast are somewhat preserved from having to battle this problem. But, of course, that problem is going to be coming in their direction.

The State of Nebraska recently released a study which indicated there were 22,000 people addicted to methamphetamine. In the State of Nebraska, that would be equivalent to about the eighth or ninth largest community in the State of Nebraska. A

study in Arkansas recently indicated that the average meth addict will cost the State of Arkansas \$47,500, in view of crimes, children in foster care, time in prison and so on. So if you multiplied that out, 22,000 people by \$47,500, you are talking about over \$1 billion in a State with 1.7 million people. So it is a significant, huge problem.

Just as an example of one of the more innocent victims, a child born to a mother addicted to methamphetamine will usually cost anywhere from \$700,000 to \$1.7 million to get that child from birth to age 18 because of the devastation and the defects the methamphetamine has caused in that child, not to mention the amount of pain the child goes through.

So as has been mentioned earlier, there really is not one answer to this problem. It has to be multifaceted. And, really, we are looking at three things.

Number one is education. And as Congressman BAIRD mentioned, the scary thing is that the age is getting less and less and less. So you have to start in about the 3rd or 4th grade letting kids know what this is, what is in it. You also have to educate parents, because parents are the number one determinant as to an attitude that a person is going to have towards substance abuse.

So for every dollar that we spend at the front end in education and prevention, it has been proven that we save \$10 or \$15 at the back end in terms of the devastation that the drugs cost. So we have to spend more in prevention, we have to spend more in education, and I think that is something this body needs to keep in mind.

Secondly, law enforcement. The number one law enforcement tool we have for methamphetamine is the drug task forces, and this is funded primarily by the Byrne Grants. Last year, we zeroed out the Byrne Grants. And we fought with every fiber that we had here to get about two-thirds of that funding back, but it wasn't enough. So we have to make sure that the Byrne Grants are fully funded, because again, in the White House budget, they have been zeroed out this year. We absolutely have to have those.

And the last issue is treatment. It has been proven that drug courts are much more effective than throwing people in prison. We have so many people who are simply addicted and they are sent to prison. A drug court enables them to be tested twice a week, they get treatment, and they can usually hold their families together and pay taxes. So we think these are all things that are very, very important.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The gentleman from Illinois has 8 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR).

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for giving me time to speak in favor of H.R. 556. I would like to especially thank one of my own constituents, way in the past, back in the early 1950s, I think, when Congressman BAIRD stomped my district, the Third Congressional District. I want to thank him for his leadership in this arena.

Mr. Speaker, an epidemic is sweeping our great Nation. It is an epidemic that affects people in all congressional districts, especially those congressional districts that are mainly rural. It has no regard for gender, race, economic status or where you live. Of course, I am speaking about the use of methamphetamine. This drug is easy to make, easy to get, and easy to fall victim to.

We have all seen the ways in which meth transforms individuals, from soccer moms to addicts living on the streets. Mr. Speaker, I fully support H.R. 556, and I am a cosponsor of this important resolution.

I am a believer in the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and it is clearly understood that for every dollar that the Federal Government spends in prevention programs, it saves the Federal Government \$7 in cure. By passing this important resolution and expressing our support for the National Methamphetamine Prevention Week, we take one more important step towards eliminating meth.

As we are having this debate, I want to raise awareness of other actions, as our previous speaker talked about. I have joined my colleagues in urging the Budget Committee to restore funding for the JAG-Byrne Grants and the COPS programs. Both of these funding streams aid local law enforcement agencies in their work to eradicate meth from our neighbors. This money goes towards paying the cost of investigating, prosecuting, and cleaning up peddlers of meth and their highly toxic labs. We cannot stop idly by and watch this important funding disappear.

Mr. Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 556 and support restoring funding for other important law enforcement tools as we take up the budget this week.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. OSBORNE, and Mr. GINGREY for their thoughtful remarks.

Just to close my portion of this commentary, people sometimes ask why I am so committed to this. Before I was in Congress, I spent 23 years as a clinical psychologist and I saw cases of families and lives devastated by meth. Since coming to Congress, I visit every high school in my district, I try to do it every 2 years, and last fall, I visited

a little tiny rural school and was talking to the kids about the danger of methamphetamines.

And this little 16-year-old gal said quietly to her classmates, you really need to listen to what he says. I was taken aback that a young lady would speak out in front of her peers. And I gently said, you know, you must have some experience with this. And she said, I do. My mother died of methamphetamine use 3 months ago.

Then I was back this spring, on our spring recess which we all just came back from a couple of weeks ago, and a woman handed me a letter that described how her 2-year-old granddaughter was beaten to death by a meth addict boyfriend who was in the house at the time and was tweaking on methamphetamine. He struck her so hard she died, and then just put her in bed for someone else to find the next day. This was a little 2-year-old girl, the apple of her family's eye.

And as if that isn't enough, I was speaking to a rotary club about something entirely different, and a prominent leading businessman came up to me quietly, shook my hand, and said, thank you for what you are doing on the issue of methamphetamine. My 25-year-old son is addicted to this drug and it would not surprise us if he died of his use of this drug.

Methamphetamine, as my colleagues have said, is a devastating drug, and we must do everything in our power to keep families' lives from being further destroyed by it. And I thank all my colleagues for supporting this important resolution and hope we can make a difference, and I know we can if we work together.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I will use the rest of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, let me commend all those who have spoken on this issue, and I commend Mr. BAIRD for bringing it before us.

Drug use and abuse is one of the major problems facing our country today, not in any one part of the country but all over America. I happen to live in a county where there are 800,000 drug users, where there are 300,000 who admit to using drugs on a regular basis.

□ 1415

I admit it is a large county. It is the second largest county in the Nation. But even with it being the second largest county in the Nation, 800,000 people, that is an awful lot. Much of the crime that exists in our country is associated with drug use and abuse. We have to make sure that we provide the resources for prevention. We also have to make sure that we provide the resources for treatment. I am an advocate for something called treatment on demand where we try and make sure when people who are addicted are ready for treatment, resources are available for them. I commend the gentleman from Washington for introducing this legislation, and I urge its passage.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 556, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week should be established to increase awareness of methamphetamine and to educate the public on ways to help prevent the use of that damaging narcotic.

Meth addiction is a growing problem in the United States and one that is destroying lives, families and towns.

I agree that the United States must face this problem head on. However, there are many drugs that are equally as damaging and should not be overlooked.

Crack cocaine has ravaged our cities for more than 20 years. Crack is very addictive, and after even a small amount of use can cause significant damage to a user's health.

One way the U.S. Government attempted to fight the crack epidemic was to impose mandatory minimum prison sentences. Under the terms of these mandatory minimum sentences, someone caught carrying just 5 grams of crack received an automatic 5-year prison sentence. To receive the same sentence for powder cocaine, a person must be caught with 500 grams of powder cocaine under current law.

As Families Against Mandatory Minimums (FAMM) notes, mandatory minimum sentences affect people of color disproportionately in three ways: More arrests for drug crimes, overall increases in the severity of drug sentences, and harsher treatment compared to white arrestees.

This sad fact is clearly revealed in our Nation's prison statistics: Two-thirds of the 2 million Americans in jail or prison are African American or Hispanic. African Americans make up approximately 12 percent of the population and are 13 percent of the drug users, yet they constitute 38 percent of all drug arrests and 59 percent of those convicted of drug offenses. Nationwide, African American males sentenced in State courts on drug felonies receive prison sentences 52 percent of the time, while white males are sentenced to prison 34 percent of the time.

Mr. Speaker, as Congress debates how best to address the meth problem, I urge my colleagues to resist the simple answer of "more jail time." Mandatory prison sentences do not work and do not provide hope for our Nation's drug users.

Instead, we should push education, as this resolution calls for. We should also substantially increase funding for treatment and job training because without these tools, addiction will be a vicious cycle for most people.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 556, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week should be established to increase awareness about methamphetamine and to educate the public on ways to help prevent the use of this damaging narcotic. Methamphetamine, or meth, has become the most dangerous drug problem of small-town America.

Meth is a highly-addictive and treatment-resistant drug produced from readily-accessible materials found in every local hardware or drug store in America. The explosion of this very destructive synthetic drug has already taken a brutal toll on children, families and the environment in my district in Minnesota and

across the Nation. Dealing with the enormous economic and social effects of meth—whether it is diverting tax dollars from already-strapped county budgets, or devoting manpower hours to locate and clean up remote meth labs, or treating meth addicts at the local hospitals and clinics—consumes our society's resources at an astounding rate.

A daunting challenge of the meth epidemic lies in the very nature of this drug; it is a highly addictive substance that is considered to be the most treatment-resistant of all illegal drugs. Many people get hooked after only one use, and some recent studies have demonstrated that meth causes more damage to the brain than heroin, alcohol, or cocaine. Meth use not only modifies behavior in an acute state, but after taking it repeatedly, the drug also literally changes the brain in fundamental and long-lasting ways. Helping meth addicts is a very difficult and expensive proposition, because 30 days of treatment is often not enough. This all-consuming addiction is harmful not only to the user, but to that user's children, who are robbed of nurturing parents and a secure home; nationwide, approximately 3,200 children were present during the seizure of meth labs last year alone.

Our health care and social services systems need more funding for prevention and treatment, because only by breaking that cycle of demand can we bring lasting change to the entire community. Parents and educators play a vital role in encouraging young people to make the right decisions, because many children do not understand the inherent risks associated with experimenting with the drug. Preventing drug use is the first step to avoiding drug addiction, and H. Res. 556 will provide the opportunity to dedicate one week out of the year to engage students and children in discussions and activities that will underscore the importance of living a meth free life.

Like many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I am very concerned about the threat that the meth epidemic poses to local communities in my Congressional district and across the Nation. Earlier this year, I introduced the Methamphetamine Eradication Act (H.R. 4763), which is a balanced, comprehensive federal approach to addressing problems related to meth abuse. As a Co-Chair of the Congressional Rural Caucus' Meth Task Force, I will continue to work with my colleagues in Congress to increase public awareness and to find a bipartisan solution to the meth epidemic.

The Federal Government must be a more effective partner in the fight to eliminate the threat posed by meth. By establishing a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week, we can give our local communities the opportunity to highlight their meth-related activities and take pride in their response to the scourge of this drug.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 556. This resolution supports the establishment of a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week to increase public awareness throughout the country of the harmful effects of methamphetamine and to educate local communities on ways to effectively prevent and curb methamphetamine use.

The production, trafficking, and use of methamphetamine are growing and significant substance abuse and public health issues for the United States. Methamphetamine has

emerged in recent years as a leading national drug control policy challenge. Coordination between all levels of government is needed if the challenge of curbing methamphetamine use is to be met and fulfilled. Public awareness and involvement is also important to effectively preventing the use of methamphetamine within our local communities.

Guam is no exception to the alarming trends in methamphetamine use. The trafficking and use of methamphetamine on Guam has risen in recent years and directly affected the youth of our island. Today methamphetamine-related arrests on average constitute three quarters of the adult drug-related arrests on Guam each year. The Guam Department of Customs and Quarantine has seized more grams of amphetamines than any other illegal narcotic over the past several years. Additionally, more than half of the individuals admitted for substance abuse treatment on Guam are methamphetamine users.

The increase in the abuse of the drug spans all ethnic, cultural, and age groups. There are currently no national observances or coordinated programs dedicated to the fight against methamphetamine despite the alarming national and local trends. A "National Meth Prevention Week" would be the first of its kind. I strongly support H. Res. 556 for this reason and know that such an undertaking would facilitate a national dialogue for communities to share information on what programs, methods and initiatives work best for combating methamphetamine use.

I look forward to promoting National Meth Prevention Week on Guam. I thank our colleague from Washington, Mr. BAIRD, and our colleague from Indiana, Mr. SOUDER, for their leadership on national drug control policy and in particular for the efforts in promoting national awareness of the dangers associated with methamphetamine abuse.

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

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 556, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 556.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. 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 question will be postponed.

#### AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 360) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 360

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).*

#### SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 25th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service (in this resolution referred to as the "event"), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2005.

(b) DATE OF EVENT.—The event shall be held on May 15, 2006, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

#### SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

(1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

#### SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event.

#### SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 360.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

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

House Concurrent Resolution 360 authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service to be held on Monday, May 15, 2006.

I am pleased to join the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for the second consecutive year in sponsoring the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary annually sponsor this event honoring some of America's bravest men and women. The memorial service will honor the 155 Federal, State and local law enforcement officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting their communities in 2005.

I would also like to recognize the five peace officers killed in the line of duty in 2005 from my home State of Pennsylvania: Edward Schroeder, Jr., Jesse Sollman, Paris Williams, Sr., Brian Gregg, and Joseph Pokorny. We are grateful for their service and sacrifice.

This will be the 25th time that this event has been held on the grounds of the Capitol. This memorial service is part of National Police Week, which was created by law in 1962 and runs this year from May 9 through May 15.

Police Week draws officers, their families, and survivors of fallen officers from around the country, and includes such events as the Blue Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Church, a candlelight vigil at the National Law Enforcement Memorial, and a 50-K relay race.

The memorial service begins at noon on Monday. Following the ceremony on the Capitol Grounds, there will be a procession to the Law Enforcement Memorial and a wreath-laying ceremony.

I encourage my colleagues to attend this much-deserved memorial service and honor those who protect our communities on the front lines.

I would also like to recognize Jacob Joseph Chestnut and John Michael Gibson, the two Capitol Police officers killed in the line of duty in 1998. Both 18-year veterans of the Capitol Police, their sacrifice will never be forgotten.

The authorization of the use of the Capitol Grounds is just one of the ways Members of Congress recognize the service of peace officers and memorialize those who have fallen in the line of duty.

I was proud to be part of the First Annual Congressional Longest Yard Classic, a bipartisan fund-raiser to benefit the Capitol Police Memorial Fund, which assists the families of the fallen Capitol Police officers like Jacob Chestnut and John Gibson, who bravely gave their lives defending the United States Capitol and many of us who work here.

The idea of a football game fund-raiser was conceived by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI). It was a takeoff of the movie "The Longest Yard" with Members of Congress acting as the inmates and the Capitol Hill Police the guards. We were to battle it out on the gridiron. I thank Mr. RENZI for his help in organizing the fund-raiser and thank the 33 Members of Congress who participated. Some would say it was a wonderful experience despite the rain, but I would say it was a wonderful experience because of the rain.

Those 33 Members of Congress, all of us washed-up athletes, were able to