

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4167, NATIONAL FOOD UNIFORMITY ACT OF 2005

Mr. GINGREY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-386) on the resolution (H. Res. 710) providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4167) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 415

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 415.

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

There was no objection.

REMEMBERING KIRBY PUCKETT

(Mr. GUTKNECHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, baseball fans everywhere, and in Minnesota in particular, mourn the passing of Kirby Puckett. Kirby Puckett was born to play baseball. He lived for the game. In an era of oversized egos and greed gone mad, he was a throwback to an earlier time.

Kirby was the ultimate underdog. Born to humble beginnings, he related to kids that could not afford to buy an autograph. Like a bumblebee, he did not know that his stubby body could not fly. Propelled only by an infectious enthusiasm, he amazed us with leaping catches that mere mortals would have conceded to the bleachers.

We always knew that with Kirby in the game the underdog Twins always had a chance. With his bat, his glove or with his smile, he made everyone around him play better.

He embodied the essence of all that baseball is supposed to be. The game will go on, new heroes will emerge, but there will never be another Kirby Puckett.

PATRIOT ACT REAUTHORIZATION

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I hold the Constitution dear and I also believe that we can secure our homeland and we can find the right way to do the PATRIOT Act, but it concerns me when we have allowed the expansion of this act to expand the surveillance of Americans.

We did not do what we should have done today because, in fact, national

security letters can be issued to any American without showing any culpability or affiliation with terrorist acts or terrorists. In addition, our libraries are not protected because if you have one Internet service at your library, national security letters can be issued, and the gag order that could have been issued under the old bill immediately now has to wait a year. So that means that you are going to be raided with any materials that the government asks for and you cannot even have a gag order issued.

I know that we can protect the Constitution, the rights of Americans and still protect national security. Why did we not do it right? This is not the right PATRIOT Act, and for that reason, I had to vote "no." I hope we get it right some day and protect the Constitution.

VENEZUELA'S DICTATOR

(Mr. POE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, it is abundantly clear that the President of Venezuela, Hugo Chavez, is neither a friend of democracy nor a friend of the United States. Mr. Chavez has consistently rattled the anti-United States sabers. He made best friends with Fidel Castro and Cindy Sheehan, and he supported radical revolutionaries in Latin and South American countries.

Mr. Chavez has also radically altered his own country's political institutions, creating a disgusting and disgraceful dictatorship that does not deserve our support.

Why is it then, Mr. Speaker, that the United States gives Mr. Chavez's government millions in direct aid each year? As our friend and Congressman, LOUIE GOHMERT says, "Why do we pay them to hate us?"

Mr. Speaker, it is absolute hypocrisy to fund this corrupt communist dictator on Monday and then complain about his antidemocratic actions on Tuesday.

Do we give money to Venezuela because we need them as a source for crude oil? If so, this is another reason we should become energy self-sufficient and not depend on Third World dictatorships for oil.

Mr. Speaker, this ought not to be.

NEW MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT PROGRAM A SUCCESS IN FLORIDA

(Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for the very first time in American history, every senior will now have access to prescription drugs.

In my district on the gulf coast of Florida, we have seen the huge success of the program, within many of the counties over 60 percent of the seniors

signing up for the new benefit in just the first month and a half.

As my constituents know very well, one of the strongest supporters of the new Medicare prescription drug benefit has been AARP, the leading advocate for seniors in America.

Like AARP, I have long been going out into my local communities and encouraging seniors to sign up for one of the programs offered in their home area.

Just 10 days ago, I hosted a Medicare outreach bus in Spring Hill. It was there that I heard from a man named Joseph Drexler, who was able to drastically reduce his yearly prescription drug costs. Skeptical of the program when he arrived, Mr. Drexler left the help station saying this about his CMS enrollment counselor: "She deserves a medal or something."

Mr. Speaker, it is the experiences of men and women like Joseph Drexler across America that have proven the new Medicare prescription drug plan to be a rousing success.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

METHAMPHETAMINE EPIDEMIC

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

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, this evening, legislation to reauthorize the PATRIOT Act came before the House, and something attached to the PATRIOT Act that sometimes has escaped notice is the fact that legislation to address the methamphetamine epidemic spreading across the country was included.

This legislation provides a uniform, national standard for the regulation of precursor chemicals which are necessary to the manufacture of methamphetamine. Currently, we have a hodgepodge of State laws and regulations. This provides a national standard that is uniform and this is very important.

Key provisions are as follows: limits the amount of pseudoephedrine sales, and pseudoephedrine has to be an ingredient to make methamphetamine. They cannot do it without it.

It requires that pseudoephedrine and other precursor chemicals are sold from behind the counter. In many cases now you can go in and pick them up.

Requires purchasers of these chemicals to show I.D. and sign a logbook.

Restricts Internet sales of precursor chemicals.

So if we look at this, Mr. Speaker, we see that in 1990 there were only two States that had 20 clandestine meth labs each. California had 20 or more and Texas had 20 or more. Then you see

the spread of this epidemic. By 2004, practically the whole Nation was blanketed by small meth labs. The only exception would be in the New England States in the Northeast, and that is rapidly being taken over as well.

So this is something that is spreading rapidly. However, it is important to realize that 70 to 80 percent of the methamphetamine in the United States is now coming from super labs, mostly in Mexico, in the form of crystal meth. So these small, clandestine meth labs are no longer quite so relevant because almost all of the meth coming into the United States is coming out of Mexico.

This legislation does something that is really critical. It seeks to cripple the super lab meth production by tracking large international shipments of pseudoephedrine. As I mentioned earlier you have to have pseudoephedrine to make methamphetamine.

It requires the five largest exporting countries of pseudoephedrine and the five largest importing countries of pseudoephedrine to report and track shipments of pseudoephedrine and report to the United States. Failure to comply would lead to a reduction in U.S. foreign aid to that country by as much as 50 percent.

We think this is the best regulation we have been able to come up with yet to track the international sale of pseudoephedrine and superlab production.

Additional provisions toughen penalties against meth producers and traffickers, improves and authorizes new funding for the drug courts program, provides help to States to protect drug-endangered children.

In Nebraska in 2005, nearly 6,000 children were living in foster care situations. This is a State with only 1.7 million people. An estimated 50 percent of foster care children in Nebraska, roughly 3,000, are in the foster care system because their parents are meth users or abusers.

An Arkansas study indicates that the average meth addict costs the State and local agencies \$47,500 per year because of crimes, child and spouse abuse, incarcerations, et cetera.

One recent study indicated that a prenatal child exposed to meth can cost as much as \$250,000 in health care just for the first year alone and can cost up to \$1.7 million to get that child to age 18.

It is a hugely important problem and very stressful. I believe this legislation is a critical first step to ridding our communities of this plague, and I urge support of the conference agreement.

I would like to just show one last picture. This is a young woman who was photographed each year from 1979 until her death in January of 1989, and as you see these pictures, you see her steady deterioration and what looks like an aging process of maybe 50 years in a period of 10 years, and it culminated in her death. This is something we have to get rid of.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2320. An act to make available funds included in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program for fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3199) entitled "An Act to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes."

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NATIONAL INTEGRATED BALLISTIC INFORMATION NETWORK PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, once again we are threatened budget cuts that affect our local law enforcement agencies' effectiveness. Not only is the COPS program facing cuts and the criminal background check system for firearm purchases underfunded, but now the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network program is also in jeopardy.

The NIBIN is used by forensic experts to analyze the unique marks made on bullets and cartridge cases when guns are fired. The images of these markings can be compared with other images in more than 200 Federal, State, and local law enforcement laboratories. By tracing and comparing these markings, police can track the history of a gun used in a crime. They can determine which crimes are related and make sure the appropriate law enforcement agencies are working together to find the criminals responsible for these crimes.

NIBIN makes law enforcement agencies more efficient by making sure that two agencies are not duplicating their work. In large part, NIBIN has been a success. Last year, the Los Angeles Police Department arrested a man for vandalism and possession of a firearm. The gun was tested and identified as being used in an attempted murder only a month before. If not for ballistics testing, this individual would have gone free and the attempted murder case would still be unsolved.

In my own State of New York, an individual was arrested for unlawful possession of a weapon. The gun was entered into the NIBIN database and was discovered to have been used in an unsolved assault with a deadly weapon incident that occurred in a different jurisdiction. Again, a violent criminal was taken off the streets because of ballistics testing. This is happening on a daily basis.

There are countless other success stories throughout our Nation; but, unfortunately, NIBIN's future is in doubt. Budget cuts are jeopardizing the future of this program. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms administers NIBIN and may be forced to cut spending unless Congress acts. Cutting funding of this great program would be a tragedy resulting in more criminals getting away with horrendous acts of violence. ATF needs more, not less, funding for this particular program.

A Department of Justice report last year said the ATF needs to better promote and improve NIBIN. Many law enforcement agencies do not participate in NIBIN simply because they do not have the resources to enter the information into the database. The Justice Department report suggests purchasing equipment for high-crime areas and developing a plan for lower-incidence areas to share ballistics technology.

The report also states it is imperative that we deal with the backlog of ballistic evidence not yet entered into the database. A similar problem exists in the National Instant Background Check system, and I have introduced legislation to give States grants to make sure that data is entered.

We must also fund new ballistic technologies that can provide matches on portions or fragments of bullets found at crime scenes. Mr. Speaker, since 9/11 our law enforcement officers have accepted new responsibilities in the war on terror. But this current budget wants to cut programs that staff local police forces and provides them with bullet-proof vests. Let us work together to make their jobs easier, not more difficult. Let us fully fund the ATF's National Integrated Ballistic Information Network. This will catch repeated offenders before they commit another crime and make sure our law enforcement agencies are on the same page when it comes to investigating crimes that have been related.

A VISIT TO AREAS AFFECTED BY HURRICANE KATRINA

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take a moment or two to talk about the trip that we had with Speaker HASTERT and Leader PELOSI on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. With grateful thanks to Speaker HASTERT, he took us down to Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, mainly to see the disaster areas 6 months later and what is happening in those States.

The American people, I know, tend to forget what is going on; but when you go to these States, they need our help desperately. I have been watching CNN and certainly have followed what is going on down there; but when you see it with your own eyes, it is more than anyone can ever imagine: to see whole trailer trucks just thrown into the wetlands due to force of this hurricane; to see the housing just collapsing on a daily basis; and to see our local government officials trying to make ends meet but without a budget because there are no businesses that provide a