

Web site to depict such nationwide data by including those maps created by grant recipients where appropriate. Ideally, grant recipients for State-wide efforts will be found in all the States and much of the rudimentary data to begin creating a truly robust national map can be developed at the state level and simply uploaded or linked to the Web site map or maps that NTIA creates.

In addition, a concomitant goal of this legislative effort from the beginning was to improve the quantity and quality of broadband data collected by and available to the Federal Communications Commission. When we began this effort, the FCC's available data was woefully inadequate with respect to broadband deployment, availability, speed, price and other metrics. Worse, the data collected was in a form that often misrepresented the reality of broadband deployment in the country. The FCC took action this year to improve the data it collects but it did not go far enough in my opinion. This legislation also does not go far enough and certainly is not as thorough and complete with respect to the collection and reporting of data as the House-passed bill. Yet it does represent additional progress. Obviously nothing in this bill is designed or should be construed to in any way limit the ability of the FCC to collect better and more accurate data, or to utilize such data internally, or to publicly report such data in a way that is conducive to wise policymaking or otherwise consistent with its precedents for making non-proprietary data public.

Again, this bill represents an important step in developing an overarching blueprint for broadband policy in the United States. As such, it is worthy of passage. Enacting this bill will also avail lawmakers of the opportunity to jump right into developing broader legislation early next year. By not having to re-pass this measure all over again, we will be able to more immediately pursue additional concrete broadband policy proposals legislatively, including those to promote greater broadband and voice competition, to rekindle the prospects for broadband innovation, affordability, and consumer choice, and to ensure that architectural openness and consumer privacy are hallmarks of our Nation's broadband policy.

The legislation also includes language on Internet child safety. This is language that is similar to provisions spearheaded by our House colleague Representative MELISSA BEAN and we are pleased that her multi-year efforts have resulted in the inclusion of this language in the bill.

I again want to thank Mr. BARTON, Chairman DINGELL, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. UPTON for their cooperation in working on this bill. I again want to commend Senator INOUE and his staff, Jessica Rosenworcel, Margaret Cummysky, and Alex Hoehn-Saric, and the staff for the House Republican side, Neil Fried, David Cavicke, and Courtney Reinhard, and on the Democratic side I want to salute the excellent work of Amy Levine, Tim Powderly, Mark Seifert, and David Vogel. I urge members of the House to support the bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill just passed by the House.

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

There was no objection.

METHAMPHETAMINE PRODUCTION PREVENTION ACT OF 2007

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1276) to establish a grant program to facilitate the creation of methamphetamine precursor electronic logbook systems, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 1276

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Methamphetamine Production Prevention Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the manufacture, distribution and use of methamphetamine have inflicted damages on individuals, families, communities, businesses, the economy, and the environment throughout the United States;

(2) methamphetamine is unique among illicit drugs in that the harms relating to methamphetamine stem not only from its distribution and use, but also from the manufacture of the drug by "cooks" in clandestine labs throughout the United States;

(3) Federal and State restrictions limiting the sale of legal drug products that contain methamphetamine precursors have reduced the number and size of domestic methamphetamine labs;

(4) domestic methamphetamine cooks have managed to circumvent restrictions on the sale of methamphetamine precursors by "smurfing", or purchasing impermissibly large cumulative amounts of precursor products by traveling from retailer to retailer and buying permissible quantities at each retailer;

(5) although Federal and State laws require retailers of methamphetamine precursor products to keep written or electronic logbooks recording sales of precursor products, retailers are not always required to transmit this logbook information to appropriate law enforcement and regulatory agencies, except upon request;

(6) when retailers' logbook information regarding sales of methamphetamine precursor products is kept in a database in an electronic format and transmitted between retailers and appropriate law enforcement and regulatory agencies, such information can be

used to further reduce the number of domestic methamphetamine labs by preventing the sale of methamphetamine precursors in excess of legal limits, and by identifying and prosecuting "smurfs" and others involved in methamphetamine manufacturing;

(7) States and local governments are already beginning to develop such electronic logbook database systems, but they are hindered by a lack of resources;

(8) efforts by States and local governments to develop such electronic logbook database systems may also be hindered by logbook recordkeeping requirements contained in section 310(e) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 830(e)) that are tailored to written logbooks and not to electronic logbooks; and

(9) providing resources to States and localities and making technical corrections to the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 will allow more rapid and widespread development of such electronic logbook systems, thereby reducing the domestic manufacture of methamphetamine and its associated harms.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term "local" means a county, city, town, township, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State;

(2) the term "methamphetamine precursor electronic logbook system" means a system by which a regulated seller electronically records and transmits to an electronic database accessible to appropriate law enforcement and regulatory agencies information regarding the sale of a scheduled listed chemical product that is required to be maintained under section 310(e) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 830(e)) (as amended by this Act), State law governing the distribution of a scheduled listed chemical product, or any other Federal, State, or local law;

(3) the terms "regulated seller" and "scheduled listed chemical product" have the meanings given such terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); and

(4) the term "State"—

(A) means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States; and

(B) includes an "Indian tribe", as that term is defined in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a).

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION FOR EFFECTIVE METHAMPHETAMINE PRECURSOR ELECTRONIC LOGBOOK SYSTEMS.

Section 310(e)(1) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 830(e)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking "a written or electronic list" and inserting "a written list or an electronic list that complies with subparagraph (H)"; and

(2) adding at the end the following:

"(H) ELECTRONIC LOGBOOKS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—A logbook maintained in electronic form shall include, for each sale to which the requirement of subparagraph (A)(iii) applies, the name of any product sold, the quantity of that product sold, the name and address of each purchaser, the date and time of the sale, and any other information required by State or local law.

"(ii) SELLERS.—In complying with the requirements of clause (i), a regulated seller may—

"(I) ask a prospective purchaser for the name and address, and enter such information into the electronic logbook, and if the seller enters the name and address of the prospective purchaser into the electronic logbook, the seller shall determine that the