

note that we have successfully enacted into law over the past 4 years each of our bills addressing security assistance matters. I hope we are able to continue our record with this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4919.

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.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEAS OF NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG RECOVERY MONTH

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 371) supporting the goals and ideas of National Alcohol and Drug Recovery Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 371

Whereas 26 million Americans currently suffer the ravages of drug or alcohol addiction;

Whereas 85 percent of all crimes are tied to drug or alcohol addiction;

Whereas American taxpayers incurred more than \$150 billion in drug-related criminal and medical costs in 1997 alone—more than they spent on education, transportation, agriculture, energy, space, and foreign aid combined;

Whereas every dollar invested in drug and alcohol treatment yields seven dollars in savings in health care costs, criminal justice costs, and lost productivity costs from job absenteeism, injuries, and subpar work performance;

Whereas treatment for addiction is as effective as treatments for other chronic medical conditions, such as diabetes and high blood pressure;

Whereas adolescents who undergo addiction treatment report less use of marijuana, less heavy drinking, and less criminal involvement;

Whereas other benefits of adolescent addiction treatment include better psychological adjustment and improved school performance after treatment;

Whereas a number of organizations and individuals dedicated to fighting addiction and promoting treatment and recovery will recognize September 2000 as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month;

Whereas National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month celebrates the tremendous strides taken by individuals who have undergone successful treatment and recognizes those in the treatment field who have dedicated their lives to helping people recover from addiction; and

Whereas the 2000 national campaign focuses on supporting adolescents in addiction treatment and recovery, embraces the theme of "Recovering Our Future: One Youth at a Time", and seeks to increase awareness about alcohol and drug addiction and to promote treatment and recovery for adolescents and adults: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress sup-

ports the goals and ideas of National Alcohol and Drug Recovery Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 371.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD).

Mr. RAMSTAD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) for yielding me this time, and for his strong effective leadership in this area.

Madam Speaker, I stand before this body today as a personal testament to the fact that chemical dependency treatment works. As a grateful recovering alcoholic of 19 years, I know firsthand the value of treatment and the blessings of recovery. So with deep humility and much gratitude, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution commemorating National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month.

For a number of years, several organizations and people dedicated to addiction treatment and recovery have recognized September as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. This September, special attention will focus on adolescents, young people dealing with addiction, and the theme will be "Recovering Our Future: One Youth at a Time."

As a Nation, Madam Speaker, we must recover our future by addressing addiction. We must recover our youth one young person at a time.

The tragic reality is that today in America 26 million people are addicted to drugs and/or alcohol. Twenty-six million Americans suffer the ravages of addiction. This disease, Madam Speaker, is afflicting people of all ages. Among youth ages 12 to 17, an estimated 1.1 million; ages 12 to 17, 1.1 million young people are dependent on illicit drugs. Another 1 million young people ages 12 to 17, are addicted to alcohol.

Young people ages 16 and 17 have the second highest rate of drug use in the country today, second only to people ages 18 to 20. And by the time these young people reach 17 years of age, over one-half of all young people know a drug dealer. Madam Speaker, over one-half of all people by the time they reach 17 know some drug dealer in America.

In 1999, more than half of our Nation's 12th graders use drugs and more than one-quarter used a drug other

than marijuana. In other words, a so-called hard drug. And although alcohol consumption is illegal in this country for those under 21, some 10.5 million juveniles between the ages of 12 and 20 are consumers of alcohol.

Madam Speaker, addiction is truly a crisis of epidemic proportions in America. Addiction is the number one health and crime problem facing our country. Alcohol and drug addiction, in economic terms alone, cost the American people last year \$246 billion. That is billion with a "B." American taxpayers paid over \$150 billion for drug-related criminal and medical costs alone; more than they spent on education, transportation, agriculture, energy, space, and foreign aid combined.

But, Madam Speaker, it does not have to be this way. The future of our children and the future of millions of other Americans can be saved, can be recovered. Like other diseases, addiction can be treated and all the empirical data done show that treatment for addiction works.

In 1956, the American Medical Association told the American people that chemical addiction is a disease and a fatal disease if not properly treated. In fact, leading physicians at that time found that chemical addiction conforms to the expectations for chronic illness and that relapse rates after treatment for addiction compare favorably with those for three other chronic diseases: adult on-set diabetes, hypertension, and adult asthma. The relapse rates for people treated for chemical addiction is essentially the same as those three diseases.

It is well documented that every dollar spent for treatment saves \$7 in health care costs, criminal justice costs and lost productivity from job absenteeism, injuries and sub-par work performance.

A number of studies have shown that health care costs alone are 100 percent higher for untreated alcoholics and addicts than for people like me, recovering people who have received treatment.

Madam Speaker, the goal of this resolution is to increase awareness about alcohol and drug addiction and promote treatment and recovery for more people, more people who are suffering the ravages of alcohol and drug addiction. Increasing awareness about the ravages of addiction is absolutely critical. How can it be that among 12th graders in America, less than two-thirds find anything wrong with smoking marijuana?

Equally alarming, only 47 percent of adolescents between 12 and 17 believe that having five or more drinks once or twice a week is any risk at all. Only two-thirds believe that having four or five drinks every day is a problem. We must increase awareness as well as access to treatment for young people.

Despite the benefits of treatment, a significant gap in this country exists between the number of adolescents who need chemical dependency treatment

and those who actually receive it. According to a study done in my home State of Minnesota, a State that has led the Nation in the treatment and prevention of addiction, only one-fourth of youths ages 14 to 17 who need treatment actually are able to access treatment.

Madam Speaker, let me close by saying that commemorating recovery month gives all of us an opportunity to recognize the tremendous strides taken by those who have undergone treatment and the professionals in the treatment field who have dedicated their lives to helping others. By celebrating recovery month, we celebrate the lives of the millions of people and their families in recovery today. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 371.

Madam Speaker, I again thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) for yielding me this time and for his strong, effective leadership in combating addiction and in recognizing and promoting treatment and prevention of addiction.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 371, which expresses the support of the goals and the ideas of the National Alcohol and Drug Recovery Month. As may be mentioned, September is National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, and it is certainly a powerful message to hear the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) speak of his own recovery from addiction. I think we should join in commending him for the courage that he displays in sharing his message of recovery from addiction. It should give encouragement to all who fight to overcome addiction in a similar manner.

This powerful message which we hope to send today, that substance abuse treatment is effective and that recovery reclaims lives, is a very important message to send to the American people. Providing effective treatment to those who need it is critical to breaking the cycle of addiction, violence, despair and to helping addicted individuals become productive members of society.

This is an opportunity for all of us to recognize the tremendous strides taken by all individuals who have undergone successful treatment and to salute those who have worked with those individuals so tirelessly and have dedicated their lives to helping people with problems of addiction.

This month celebrates the work of policymakers, Federal, State, and local government entities, business leaders, substance abuse providers and the public. This is an opportunity for all of us to recommit ourselves to the task of substance abuse treatment and recovery.

Substance abuse does cost American businesses and industries millions of

dollars every year, and it has a profound negative effect in the workplace. Contrary to popular opinion, most illegal substance abusers work on the job every day. In fact the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration has found that nearly 73 percent of all illegal drug users in this country are employed. Lost productivity, high employee turnover, low employee morale, mistakes and accidents, increased Workers' Compensation insurance and health insurance premiums are all the results of untreated substance abuse problems in the workplace.

September, designated as recovery month, also highlights the benefits to be gained from corporate and small business workplace substance abuse referral programs. H. Con. Res 371 makes us all aware that recovery from substance abuse is possible and that supporting treatment for addicted individuals increases productivity, improves morale, is important to success in business, and most importantly, preserves and protects the quality of life for the addicted individual and their families.

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I join with the author of this bill and with the gentleman from California (Chairman HORN) in support of this resolution to salute those who work with the addicted in this country.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) who has been immensely helpful in this and all the other resolutions that come out of the Subcommittee of Government Management, Information and Technology.

When one looks at the cost here of \$150 billion a year in drug-related criminal and medical costs in 1997 alone, and that is more than we spent on education, transportation, agriculture, energy, space, and foreign aid combined; and when one thinks that we could fill a stadium on a Saturday afternoon for a football team, that number of people would be wiped out by drunk drivers.

This treatment is possible. We see the wonderful work that Alcoholics Anonymous does and the other treatment programs. It is so important. We need to discuss it in people's homes. We need to discuss it in the villages, the towns, the cities, because this is the type of thing that needs the human touch, where people say we care about you and something should be done to help you.

Generally that works, but often they fall off the wagon, as the saying goes, and then thousands of people are injured, hurt, die as a result of these victims.

The saddest, of course, is when one sees young people at their high school prom or something and then a fellow student rams into them and they never

have a chance to graduate and they never have a chance to go and provide the opportunities for themselves in this world.

So let me urge my colleagues to support this important resolution. The resolution of H. Con. Res. 371 by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) hopefully will get a few people to be helpful in this area and maybe save many people.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 371.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4110) to amend title 44, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for fiscal years 2002 through 2005, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4110

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION.

Section 2504(f)(1) of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) in subparagraph (J), by striking "and";
- (2) in subparagraph (K), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

"(L) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2002;

"(M) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

"(N) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

"(O) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2005."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4110.

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

There was no objection.