

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.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4110 would allow the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to continue its valuable work in helping to preserve the records of our Nation's history.

Since its formation in 1934, the commission, affiliated with the National Archives and Records Administration, has complemented National Archives' work in protecting vital American documents.

Unlike the National Archives, which maintains Federal records, the commission assists non-Federal historical societies, nonprofit organizations, universities, and State and local governments.

In 1964, the commission began funding independent archival projects through its grants program, which provide an invaluable service to the Nation through the maintenance of its historical records. These projects include family papers, manuscripts, and other electronic records. The commission has been instrumental in preserving the historical works of such great American leaders as George Washington, John Adams, Henry Clay, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

Last November, the commission awarded grants for 64 projects, totaling \$3 million. In addition, it proposed funding a 3-year, \$1.8 million initiative to help raise the level of archival expertise in the rapidly changing area of electronic record keeping.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission is the only national grant-making organization in the Nation whose sole focus is the preservation and publication of America's documentary history. The 15-member commission supports the professional development of archivists, documentary editors, and record keepers through fellowships, institutes, conferences, workshops, and other programs.

In addition, the commission has undertaken a number of projects that focus on the records of underdocumented groups, such as Native Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and other ethnic and interest groups, such as the large Hispanic population in the United States, and various other social and political movements.

H.R. 4110 would reauthorize the appropriation of \$10 million, the same amount authorized for fiscal year 2001, for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

On April 4, 2000, the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology, on which the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER) and I serve, held a legislative hearing on H.R. 4110. On April 5, 2000, the subcommittee marked up the bill by a voice vote and referred it to the full Committee on Government Reform. On May 18, 2000, the Committee on Gov-

ernment Reform, by voice vote, ordered the bill favorably reported to the House for its consideration.

I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4110, the legislation to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This commission is the grant-making arm of the National Archives. It is charged with a very important role of preserving non-Federal records.

Every year grants are made to State and local governments, universities, libraries, historical societies, and other nonprofit institutions for the purpose of preserving important historical documents for years to come.

The Congress created this commission in the 1930s because it understood and recognized the importance of preserving American history, not only within the Beltway, but all across this United States. Proper and accurate historical documentation is essential to recording the history of our great democracy.

This commission has had an important job, and I am pleased to join with the gentleman from California (Chairman HORN) in cosponsoring this legislation which will reauthorize this appropriation through the year 2005.

The papers, the manuscripts and other artifacts preserved by grants from this commission define who we are as a people and as a Nation.

I want to commend Governor John Carlin, our National Archivist, for his leadership in this area. The former Governor of Kansas has done an outstanding job leading at the National Archives, and this grant program is one of the most effective tools that we have to continue the fine tradition of those who have worked diligently at the National Archives over our many years of history to be sure that we, as a Nation, preserve those things that are important to our heritage.

It is a pleasure for me to join with the gentleman from California (Chairman HORN), and I urge the House to adopt H.R. 4110.

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

Mr. HORN. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4110, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## DEATH IN CUSTODY REPORTING ACT OF 2000

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1800) to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to ensure that certain information regarding prisoners is reported to the Attorney General, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1800

*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 "Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000".

### SEC. 2. REPORTING OF INFORMATION.

Section 20104(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13704(a)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (1)—
  - (A) by inserting "(A)" after "(1)"; and
  - (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;
- (2) in paragraph (2), by striking "(2)" and inserting "(B)";
- (3) in paragraph (3)—
  - (A) by striking "(3)" and inserting "(C)";
  - (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and
  - (C) by striking the period and inserting "and"; and
- (4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) such State has provided assurances that it will follow guidelines established by the Attorney General in reporting, on a quarterly basis, information regarding the death of any person who is in the process of arrest, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, State prison, or other local or State correctional facility (including any juvenile facility) that, at a minimum, includes—

- "(A) the name, gender, race, ethnicity, and age of the deceased;
- "(B) the date, time, and location of death; and
- "(C) a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the death."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON).

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam 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 H.R. 1800.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this important legislation, and I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for his work on this bill. We have both been advocating this proposal for many years, and I am pleased that today we are one step