

I join with Senator BAUCUS in urging our colleagues to seize this opportunity to move toward the restoration of our constitutional role in trade policy. Let us resolve to put ourselves, the Congress, back in the center of the great game of formulating and implementing mutually beneficial international trade agreements.

Madam President, I thank my colleague, Mr. BAUCUS, again, for his leadership, and I yield the floor.

#### STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 147—TO DESIGNATE THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER OF 2001, AS “NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION RECOVERY MONTH”

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 147

Whereas alcohol and drug addiction is a devastating disease that can destroy lives, families, and communities;

Whereas alcohol and drug addiction carry direct and indirect costs for the United States of more than \$246,000,000,000 each year;

Whereas scientific evidence demonstrates the crucial role that treatment plays in restoring those suffering from alcohol and drug addiction to more productive lives;

Whereas in 1999, research at the National Institute on Drug Abuse at the National Institutes of Health showed that about 14,800,000 Americans were users of illicit drugs, and about 3,500,000 were dependent on illicit drugs; an additional 8,200,000 were dependent on alcohol;

Whereas the 1999 National Household Survey of Drug Abuse, a project of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, showed that drug use varies substantially among States, ranging from a low of 4.7 percent to a high of 10.7 percent for the overall population, and from 8.0 percent to 18.3 percent for youths age 12–17;

Whereas the Office of National Drug Control Policy's 2001 National Drug Control Strategy includes the reduction of the treatment gap for individuals who are addicted to drugs as one of the top 3 goals for reducing the health and social costs to the public;

Whereas the lives of children, families, and communities are severely affected by alcohol and drug addiction, through the effects of the disease, and through the neglect, broken relationships, and violence that are so often a part of the disease of addiction;

Whereas a National Institute on Drug Abuse 4-city study of 1,200 adolescents found that community-based treatment programs can reduce drug and alcohol use, improve school performance, and lower involvement with the criminal justice system;

Whereas a number of organizations and individuals dedicated to fighting addiction and

promoting treatment and recovery will recognize the month of September of 2001 as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month;

Whereas the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, in conjunction with its national planning partner organizations and treatment providers, have taken a Federal leadership role in promoting Recovery Month 2001;

Whereas National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month aims to promote the societal benefits of substance abuse treatment, laud the contributions of treatment providers, and promote the message that recovery from substance abuse in all its forms is possible;

Whereas the 2001 national campaign embraces the theme of “We Recover Together: Family, Friends and Community”, and highlights the societal benefits, importance, and effectiveness of drug and treatment as a public health service in our country; and

Whereas the countless numbers of those who have successfully recovered from addiction are living proof that people of all races, genders, and ages recover every day from the disease of alcohol and drug addiction, and make positive contributions to their families, workplaces, communities, States, and the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of September of 2001 as “National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States to carry out appropriate programs and activities to demonstrate support for those individuals recovering from alcohol and drug addiction.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I rise today to submit a resolution to proclaim September, 2001 as “National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month”. The purpose is to recognize the societal benefits, importance and effectiveness of drug treatment as a public health service. The Year 2001 Recovery Month theme is “We Recover Together: Family, Friends, and Community”, with a clear message that we need to work together to promote treatment for alcohol and drug addiction throughout our country.

Addiction to alcohol and drugs is a disease that many individuals face as a painful, private struggle, often without access to treatment or medical care. But this disease also has staggering public costs. A 1998 report prepared by The Lewin Group for the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, estimated the total economic cost of alcohol and drug abuse to be approximately \$246 billion for 1992. Of this cost, an estimated \$98 billion was due to addiction to illicit drugs and other drugs taken for non-medical purposes. This estimate includes addiction

treatment and prevention costs, as well as costs associated with related illnesses, reduced job productivity or lost earnings, and other costs to society such as crime and social welfare programs.

Adults and children who have the disease of addiction can be found throughout our society. We know from the outstanding research done at the National Institute on Drug Abuse at the National Institutes of Health that 14,800,000 Americans were users of illicit drugs, and about 3,500,000 were dependent on illicit drugs. An additional 8 million were dependent on alcohol. The 1999 Household Survey of Drug Abuse, a project of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, showed that drug use varies among States, ranges from a low of 4.7 percent to a high of 10.7 percent of the overall population, and from 8.0 percent to 18.3 percent for youths age 12–17.

The 2001 National Drug Control Strategy of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, ONDCP, has recognized the importance of drug treatment. The ONDCP Strategy includes the reduction of the treatment gap for individuals who are addicted to drugs as one of the top 3 goals for reducing the health and social costs to the public. And yet, 80 percent of adolescents needing treatment are unable to access services because of the severe lack of coverage for addiction treatment or the unavailability of treatment programs or trained health care providers in their community. The 1998 Hay Group Report revealed that the overall value of substance abuse treatment benefits has decreased by 74.5 percent from 1988 through 1998, leaving our youth without sufficient medical care for this disease when they are most vulnerable.

We know that addiction to alcohol and other drugs contribute to other problems as well. Addictive substances have the potential for destroying the person who is addicted, as well as his or her family. We know, for example, that fetal alcohol syndrome is the leading known cause of mental retardation. If a woman who was addicted to alcohol could receive proper treatment, fetal alcohol syndrome for her baby would be 100 percent preventable, and more than 12,000 infants born in the U.S. each year would not suffer from fetal alcohol syndrome, with its irreversible physical and mental damage.

We know too of the devastation caused by addiction when violence between people is one of the consequences. A 1998 SAMHSA report outlined the links between domestic violence and substance abuse. We know from clinical reports that 25-50 percent of men who commit acts of domestic violence also have substance abuse problems. The report recognized the link between the victim of abuse and use of alcohol and drugs, and recommended that after the woman's safety has been addressed, the next step would be to help with providing treatment for her addiction as a step toward independence and health, and toward the prevention of the consequences for the children who suffer the same abuse either directly, or indirectly by witnessing spousal violence.

The physical, emotional, and social harm caused by this disease is both preventable and treatable. We know from the excellent research conducted at NIH, through the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, that treatment for drug and alcohol addiction can be effective. The effectiveness of treatment is the major finding from a NIDA-sponsored 4-city study of drug abuse treatment outcomes for 1,200 adolescents. The study showed that community-based treatment programs can reduce drug and alcohol use, improve school performance, and lower involvement with the criminal justice system.

Addiction to alcohol and drugs is a disease that affects the brain, the body, and the spirit. We must provide adequate opportunities for the treatment of addiction in order to help those who are suffering and to prevent the health and social problems that it causes. We know that the costs to do so are very low. A 1999 study by the Rand Corporation found that the cost to managed care health plans is now only about \$5 per person per year for unlimited substance abuse treatment benefits to employees of big companies. A 1997 Milliman and Robertson study found that complete substance abuse treatment parity would increase per capita health insurance premiums by only one half of one percent, or less than \$1 per member per month—without even considering any of the obvious savings that will result from treatment. Several studies have shown that for every \$1 spent on treatment, more than \$7 is saved in other health care expenses. These savings are in addition to the financial and other benefits of increased productivity, as well as participation in family and community life. Providing treatment for addiction also saves millions of dollars in the criminal justice system. But for treatment to be effective and helpful throughout our society all systems of care, including private insurance plans, must share this responsibility.

The National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month in the year 2001 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 our young people recover from addiction. Many individuals, families, organizations, and communities give generously of their time and expertise to help those suffering from addiction and to help them to achieve recovery and productive, healthy lives. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, SAMHSA/CSAT, in conjunction with national planning partner organizations and treatment providers, have taken a Federal leadership role in promoting Recovery Month 2001. The Recovery Month events being planned throughout our nation, including one on September 29, in St. Paul, Minnesota, will recognize the countless numbers of those who have successfully recovered from addiction and who are living proof that people of all races, genders, and ages recover every day from the disease of alcohol and drug addiction, and now make positive contributions to their families, workplaces, communities, state, and nation.

I urge the Senate to adopt this resolution designating the month of September, 2001, as Recovery Month, and to take part in the many local and national activities and events recognizing this effort.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 148—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2001, AS “NATIONAL WEATHERIZATION DAY”

Mr. BIDEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 148

Whereas the average family in the United States spends more than \$1,300 annually on utility bills.

Whereas that figure represents nearly 15 percent of a low-income family's income and could approach 18 percent as fuel costs steadily rise;

Whereas the Weatherization Assistance Program (referred to in this resolution as the “Program”), by using Federal, State, local, and private dollars, benefits households and communities across the Nation by providing cost-effective, energy-efficient retrofits to homes occupied by low-income families;

Whereas the average energy cost savings for each home that is weatherized is more than \$250 annually, allowing families to spend the saved money on groceries, doctor bills, prescriptions, and other needs, thereby making them more self-sufficient;

Whereas carbon dioxide emissions are reduced by an average of 1 ton per weatherized household, reducing pollution levels in our air;

Whereas 52 jobs are created within the Nation's communities for each \$1,000,000 invested in weatherization;

Whereas for every \$1 invested by the Department of Energy in the Program, another \$3.39 is leveraged from other sources;

Whereas the Program works with public and private partners to help reduce the energy burden of the Nation's low-income fami-

lies and promote the benefits of weatherization to all people in the Nation;

Whereas people across the Nation should become more aware of the importance of energy conservation, pollution reduction, and safer homes; and

Whereas a concerted public information campaign will help get the weatherization message to the people in our Nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. NATIONAL RESPONSE TO WEATHERIZATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2001, as “National Weatherization Day”;

(2) encourages families to learn about the benefits of weatherizing their homes, including energy conservation, money savings, and safer homes for their children; and

(3) encourages community action and service agencies, Federal, State, and local government agencies, and private sector partners to work together to promote the positive aspects of weatherizing our Nation's housing stock.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the Federal, State, local, and private sector leaders of our Nation to observe and promote National Weatherization Day with appropriate partnerships, activities, and ceremonies.

Mr. BIDEN. Madam President, today I am proud to submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that October 30, 2001, be designated as “National Weatherization Day.” By doing so, we will anchor a national effort by States, localities, and community groups to raise the awareness of all Americans concerning the importance of weatherizing the Nation's housing stock to conserve energy, thereby reducing consumption of all forms of energy.

October is already designated as Energy Awareness Month and will serve as the ideal host month for this day. Why, then, do we need a day specifically devoted to supporting weatherization efforts? Although some people today know of the benefits of weatherizing a home, most unfortunately do not. Weatherization Day, then, will help bring targeted recognition of these efforts, and specifically those of the U.S. Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program, which uses Federal, State, local, and private dollars to provide cost-effective, energy-efficient retrofits to homes occupied by low-income families.

The average family in the United States spends more than \$1,300 annually on utility bills. For low-income families, that can take away almost 15 percent of their entire annual income, and 18 percent if fuel costs rise as they have been for the past year. That is unacceptable and that is why the Weatherization Assistance Program exists today. The average energy cost savings for each home that is weatherized is more than \$250 annually. This gives these families the ability to purchase essential items like groceries and prescription drugs, pay for medical bills, and make themselves more self-sufficient. At the same time, weatherizing a