

workers. In addition to the health problems associated with this disease, there are other serious consequences affecting the workplace, such as lost productivity; high employee turnover; low employee morale; mistakes; accidents; and increased worker's compensation insurance and health insurance premiums—all results of untreated addiction problems. Whether you are a corporate CEO or a small business owner, there are simple, effective steps that can be taken—including providing insurance coverage for this disease, ready access to treatment, and workplace policies that support treatment—to reduce these human and economic costs.

Addiction to alcohol and drug 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, and 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.

In observance of Recovery Month, the Secretary of Health and Human Services has recognized that the effort business invests in substance abuse treatment will be rewarded by raising productivity, quality, and employee morale, and lowering health care costs associated with substance abuse. Moreover, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy has recognized that providing effective drug treatment to those in need is critical to breaking the cycle of drug addiction and to helping those who are addicted become productive members of society. The role of the workplace in overcoming the problem of substance abuse among Americans is also recognized by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the U.S. Small Business Administration, the National Institute on Drug Abuse,

the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, the National Coalition on Alcohol and Other Drug Issues, the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors, and the National Substance Abuse Coalition.

It has been shown that some forms of addiction have a genetic basis, and yet we still try to deny the serious medical nature of this disease. We think of those with this disease as somehow different from us. We forget that someone who has a problem with drugs or alcohol can look just like the person we see in the mirror, or the person who is sitting next to us on the subway or at work. We know from the outstanding 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. Through this treatment, there are countless numbers of individuals 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, 1999, as Recovery Month, and to take part in the many local and national activities and events recognizing this effort.

SENATE RESOLUTION 178—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 19, 1999, AS “NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK”

Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. ROBB, Mr. FRIST, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. MACK, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. DODD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SESSIONS): submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 178

Whereas there are 105 historically black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas black colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in American history;

Whereas black colleges and universities have allowed many underprivileged students

to attain their full potential through higher education; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF “NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK”.

The Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning September 19, 1999, as “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week”; and

(2) requests that the President of the United States issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically black colleges and universities in the United States.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to submit a Senate resolution which authorizes and requests the President to designate the week beginning September 19, 1999, as “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week.”

It is my privilege to sponsor this legislation for the fourteenth time honoring the Historically Black Colleges of our country.

Eight of the 105 Historically Black Colleges, namely Allen University, Benedict College, Claflin College, South Carolina State University, Morris College, Voorhees College, Denmark Technical College and Clinton Junior College, are located in my home State. These colleges are vital to the higher education system of South Carolina. They have provided thousands of young people with the opportunity to obtain a college education.

Mr. President, these institutions have a long and distinguished history of providing the training necessary for participation in a rapidly changing society. Historically Black Colleges offer our citizens a variety of curricula and programs through which young people develop skills and talents, thereby expanding opportunities for a lifetime of achievement.

Mr. President, through passage of this Senate Resolution, Congress can reaffirm its support for Historically Black Colleges, and appropriately recognize their important contributions to our Nation. I look forward to the speedy passage of this Resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

BURNS AMENDMENT NO. 1563

Mr. GORTON (for Mr. BURNS) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2466) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related