

Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcoholism, that treatment for drug and alcohol addiction can be effective. The effectiveness of treatment is the major finding from a NIDA-sponsored nationwide study of drug abuse treatment outcomes. The Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS) tracked 10,000 people in nearly 100 treatment programs in 11 cities who entered treatment for addiction between 1991 and 1993. Results showed that for all four treatment types studied, there were significant reductions in drug use after treatment. Moreover, treatment resulted in other positive changes in behavior, such as fewer psychological symptoms and increased work productivity.

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, 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.

The National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month in the year 2000 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 Recovery Month events being planned throughout our nation, including one in St. Paul, Minnesota, on September 18, 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, 2000, as Recover Month, and to take part in the many local and national activities and events recognizing this effort.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS 352—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HERBERT H. BATEMAN, OF VIRGINIA

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 352

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Herbert H. Bateman, late a Representative from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS ACT OF 2000

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 4131

Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 4444) to authorize extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the People's Republic of China, and to establish a framework for relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China; as follows:

Beginning on page 16, strike line 11 and all that follows through line 2 on page 17 and insert the following:

“(k) STANDARD FOR PRESIDENTIAL ACTION.—

“(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

“(A) market disruption causes serious harm to the United States industrial and agricultural sectors which has grave economic consequences;

“(B) product-specific safeguard provisions are a critical component of the United States-China Bilateral Agreement to remedy market disruptions; and

“(C) where market disruption occurs it is essential for the Commission and the President to comply with the timeframe stipulated under this Act.

“(2) TIMEFRAME FOR ACTION.—Not later than 15 days after receipt of a recommendation from the Trade Representative under subsection (h) regarding the appropriate action to take to prevent or remedy a market disruption, the President shall provide im-

port relief for the affected industry pursuant to subsection (a), unless the President determines and certifies to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate that provision of such relief is not in the national economic interest of the United States or, in extraordinary cases, that taking action pursuant to subsection (a) would cause serious harm to the national security of the United States.

“(3) BASIS FOR PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION.—The President may determine and certify under paragraph (2) that providing import relief is not in the national economic interest of the United States only if the President finds that taking such action would have an adverse impact on the United States economy clearly greater than the benefits of such action.

“(4) AUTOMATIC RELIEF.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, within 70 days after receipt of the Commission's report described in subsection (g), the President and the United States Trade Representative have not taken action with respect to denying or granting the relief recommended by the Commission, the relief shall automatically take effect.

“(B) PERIOD RELIEF IN EFFECT.—The relief provided for under subparagraph (A) shall remain in effect without regard to any other provision of this section.

THOMPSON AMENDMENT NO. 4132

Mr. THOMPSON proposed an amendment to the bill; H.R. 4444, supra; as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following new title:

TITLE—CHINA NONPROLIFERATION

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “China Nonproliferation Act”.

SEC. 02. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COVERED COUNTRY.—The term “covered country” means the following:

(A) RELATIONSHIP TO MOST CURRENT REPORT.—Any country identified by the Director of Central Intelligence as a source or supply of dual-use and other technology in the most current report required pursuant to section 721 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (or any successor report on the acquisition by foreign countries of dual use and other technology useful for the development or production of weapons of mass destruction).

(B) COUNTRIES PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED.—Any country that was previously included in a report described in subparagraph (A), but that subsequently is not included in such report. A country described in the preceding sentence shall continue to be considered a covered country for purposes of this title unless and until such country has not been identified by the Director of Central Intelligence in the report described in subparagraph (A) for 5 consecutive years.

(C) INITIAL COUNTRIES.—On the date of enactment of this Act, China, Russia, and North Korea shall be considered covered countries for purposes of this Act and shall continue to be considered covered countries pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(2) CRUISE MISSILE.—The term “cruise missile” means any cruise missile with 300 or more kilometers of range capability or 500 or more kilograms of payload capability.

(3) GOODS, SERVICES, OR TECHNOLOGY.—The term “goods, services, or technology” means any goods, services, or technology—