

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.

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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 families 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 home also provides a substantial economic and environmental boon to local communities, by adding an average of 52 jobs for every \$1,000,000 invested and by reducing carbon dioxide emissions by an average of 1 ton per weatherized household.

I think that we owe it to ourselves and, more importantly, to our future generations, to continue to improve the awareness of all Americans of the importance of energy conservation, pollution reduction, and safer homes. By having a designated Weatherization Day, we will provide much-needed attention to this issue.

SENATE RESOLUTION 149—ELECTING ALFONSO E. LENHARDT OF NEW YORK AS THE SERGEANT OF ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 149

*Resolved*, That Alfonso E. Lenhardt of New York be, and he is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate effective September 4, 2001.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1228. Mr. NELSON, of Florida proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1214 submitted by Ms. MIKULSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2620) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

SA 1229. Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BROWNBAC, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1214 submitted by Ms. MIKULSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2620) supra.

SA 1230. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1231. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1214 submitted by Ms. MIKULSKI and intended to be proposed to the bill (H.R. 2620) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

SA 1232. Mr. HUTCHINSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1233. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1234. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1235. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1236. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1237. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1238. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1239. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1240. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1241. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1242. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1243. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1243, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat spaceports like airports under the exempt facility bond rules; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1244. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1245. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1246. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1247. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1248. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1249. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1250. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1251. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1252. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1253. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1254. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1255. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1256. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1257. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1258. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1259. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him