

work together with other communities, parents, obviously teachers and schools, treatment centers.

In addition, treatment is so important. So many people are arrested for meth use or for peddling meth. They are addicted. They are put in prison. What happens? After they are out of prison, they are back on meth. There is virtually no treatment or there is very little treatment of incarcerated persons in prison because of meth. There has to be treatment. Treatment is tough. Treatment takes a long time. It takes more than 30 days. It takes more than 60 days. It takes more than 90 days. Treatment usually takes up to 1 to 2 years. Halfway houses, you have to stick with it. You have to stick with it if we are going to solve it.

Look at it this way: If we leave meth users alone in the community, it is going to cost the community, estimates are, \$38,000, \$39,000, \$40,000 a year. That is the cost of that meth-addicted user to communities, whether it is in crimes, stealing to support the habit, all the ways that addicted meth users are destructive to a community. To put that same person in prison, it is going to be very costly; that is, prison without treatment. It is going to cost maybe up to \$30,000. Incarceration today costs about \$30,000 a person a year. Treatment alone is about \$6,000 to \$8,000. Treatment in prison is going to be less than letting the person free out on the street in the community. It pays.

Taxpayers, rise up. Recognize your tax dollars are spent much more efficiently with treatment, treatment of addicted meth users in prison, than without the treatment, working with law enforcement officials, coordinating all your efforts.

Again, I emphasize that final point. Methamphetamine is a national problem. It is a State problem, but it is more a community solution, all the peoples of the communities working together, certainly with States and certainly with Uncle Sam, but you have to do it together as a well-knit effort. That is how we will solve this scourge in this country.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I compliment the Senator from Montana for his eloquent remarks on methamphetamine and the destruction it is wreaking not only on Western States such as Montana and Utah but throughout the country. We passed a methamphetamine bill out of the Senate. We have to get it through the House. I ask my dear friend from Montana to help us work with House Members to get that through. If we get that through, it will immediately start taking effect.

What these kids don't realize, and their parents, is once they are hooked on meth, it is almost impossible to get them off. I had a situation where a very strong friend of mine had a son, a good kid, but he was picked up and put

in jail once for meth. He promised to be OK. He had quite a bit of time to get OK, came outside, he had perfect intentions, wanted to be everything he possibly could be. Then, all of a sudden, he started making meth in his apartment, got picked up again. The father called me and said: I know he has to go to jail. I hope you can get the help for him.

I called the top people and they said they will try and get him into a Federal rehabilitation center, but it would take at least 3 years just to get him to be able to handle it, not ever get rid of the desire, but just to handle it.

So you parents out there, if you don't realize how important what Senator BAUCUS has been talking about is, then you better start thinking. If your kids get hooked on meth, it is going to be a long, hard road to get them off. Their lives may be gone.

We have to pass that bill. I appreciate the distinguished Senator's remarks for the most part. I thank him for being here. I hope we will all work together to get that bill through Congress so we can solve this terrible scourge.

Mr. BAUCUS. I hope not only for the most part but for the whole part, Mr. President. The Senator from Utah is exactly correct. I must confess, I learned a lot about the scourge this past week when Gen. Barry McCaffrey was in Billings for a whole day and half the next day with his people, meeting with treatment people the whole time, various aspects of the people who deal with this. It is one big problem, as the Senator from Utah said. It is really vicious stuff. Once you are on it, it is worse than cocaine or heroin. It is harder to withdraw. The treatment is longer. I mean, this is wicked stuff.

I might add, one fact I learned is that in our State—and I hope it is not true in Utah—we have a high percentage of users who shoot it with needles, or IV. Therefore, if we don't stamp it out, we are going to face a high incidence of hepatitis C and HIV. Dr. Green, an expert on the subject in Billings, was shocked last week when he came to understand the high rate of users who inject meth instead of taking it orally or smoking it.

All I say is that I hope parents and communities will rally and knock this thing out. It is really bad stuff.

Mr. HATCH. I thank my colleague. It is a real problem, and we have to do something about it. I appreciate his remarks.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPERFUND RECYCLING EQUITY ACT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to correct an inadvertent but significant error in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 19, 1999, the last day of the first session of this Congress. It concerns a statement submitted for the RECORD by Senator LOTT (145 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD S15048) regarding the Superfund Recycling Equity Act, which was passed as part of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999. The statement erroneously was attributed to both Senator LOTT and me. In fact, the statement did not then and does not now reflect my understanding of the Superfund recycling amendments.

I make this clarification at the earliest opportunity, in order to minimize the possibility of any mistaken reliance on the statement as the consensus view of two original cosponsors, particularly with respect to the availability of relief in pending cases. It is not.

The recycling amendments were passed as part of the end of year appropriations process and did not have the benefit of hearings, debates, or substantive committee consideration during the 106th legislative session. Thus, there is no conference report, and there are no committee reports or hearing transcripts, to guide interpretation of the bill.

However, much, though not all, of the language in the recycling amendments originated in the 103d Congress. At that time, key stakeholders, including EPA, members of the environmental community and the recycling industry, agreed on recycling provisions as part of efforts to pass a comprehensive Superfund reform bill. Although Superfund reform legislation did not reach the floor in the 103d Congress, it was reported by the major Committees of jurisdiction in both the Senate (S. 1834) and the House with bipartisan support. In reporting these bills in the 103d Congress, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and the House Public Works and Transportation Committee each produced reports that include discussions of the recycling provisions.

Since the recycling provisions of S. 1834 were identical in most respects to the Superfund Recycling Equity Act of 1999, and the meaning of key provisions of that bill were actively considered and discussed, the Senate Committee Report contains probably the best description of the consensus on the meaning of those provisions.

To the extent the Committee Report does not address a particular provision of the recycling amendments, the Committee may very well have chosen to be silent on the point. With respect to such provisions, the "plain language" of the statute must be our guide.