

committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$848,624, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee may report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practical date, but not later than February 28, 2003.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services or (7) for payment of franked mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, and October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002 and October 1, 2002 through February 28, 2003, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 43—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DESIGNATE THE WEEK OF MARCH 18 THROUGH MARCH 24, 2001, AS "NATIONAL INHALANTS AND POISONS AWARENESS WEEK"

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

S. RES. 43

Whereas the National Inhalant Prevention Coalition has declared the week of March 18 through March 24, 2001, "National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week";

Whereas inhalant abuse is nearing epidemic proportions, with almost 20 percent of young people admitting to experimenting with inhalants before graduating from high school;

Whereas only 4 percent of parents suspect that their children use inhalants;

Whereas inhalants are the third most popular substance used by youths through the eighth grade, behind only alcohol and tobacco;

Whereas 1,000 products can be inhaled to get high and those products are legal, inexpensive, and found in nearly every home and every corner market;

Whereas using inhalants only once can lead to kidney failure, brain damage, and even death;

Whereas inhalants are considered a gateway drug, leading to the use of harder, more deadly drugs;

Whereas inhalant use is difficult to detect, the products used are accessible and affordable, and abuse is common; and

Whereas increased education of young people and parents regarding the dangers of inhalants is an important step in the battle against drug abuse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION. 1. NATIONAL RESPONSE TO INHALANT USE.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the President should designate the week of March 18 through March 24, 2001, as "National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week"; and

(2) parents should learn about the dangers of inhalant abuse and discuss those dangers with their children.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation—

(1) designating the week of March 18 through March 24, 2001, as "National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week"; and

(2) calling upon the people of the United States to observe "National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, today Senators DASCHLE, DEWINE and I rise to introduce a resolution that will help fight a silent epidemic among America's youth. This epidemic can leave young people permanently brain damaged or, worse, dead. It is called inhalant abuse.

This resolution will designate the week of March 18 through March 24, 2001, as "National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week."

What exactly are inhalants? Inhalants are the intentional breathing of gas or vapors for the purpose of reaching a high. Over 1,400 common products can be abused, such as lighter fluid, pressurized whipped cream, hair spray, and gasoline, the abused product of choice in rural Alaska. These products are inexpensive, easily obtained and legal.

An inhalant abuse counselor told me, "If it smells like a chemical, it can be abused."

It's a "silent epidemic" because few adults really appreciate the severity of the problem: One in five students has tried inhalants by the time they reach the eighth grade; use of inhalants by children has nearly doubled in the last 10 years; and inhalants are the third most abused substances among teenagers, behind alcohol and tobacco.

Inhalants are deadly. Inhalant vapors react with fatty tissues in the brain, literally dissolving them. One time use of inhalants can cause instant and permanent brain, heart, kidney, liver or other organ damage. The user can also suffer from instant heart failure known as "Sudden Sniffing Death Syndrome," this means an abuser can die the first, tenth or hundredth time he or she uses an inhalant.

In fact, according to a recent study by the Alaska Native Health Consortium, inhaling has a higher risk of "instant death" than any other abused substance.

That's what happened to Theresa, an 18-year old who lived in rural Western Alaska. Theresa was inhaling gasoline; shortly thereafter, her heart stopped. She was found alone and outside in near zero temperatures. Theresa, who was the youngest of five children and just a month shy of graduation, was flown to Fairbanks Memorial Hospital where she was pronounced dead on arrival.

Two years ago in Pennsylvania, a teenage driver, with four teenage passengers, lost control of her car in broad daylight. The car hit a tree with such impact that all passengers were killed. High levels of a chemical, found in computer keyboard cleaners, were found in the young driver's body. A medical examiner's report cited "impairment due to inhalant abuse" as the cause of the crash.

Mr. Haviland, the principal of the high school where the five girls attended, said neither teachers nor school administrators ever suspected that students were involved with inhalants.

Inhalants are considered a "gateway" to other illicit drug abuse. Because these products are legal, affordable and their abuse is hard to detect, awareness must be promoted among young people, parents and educators. We hope that a national week of awareness will encourage programs throughout the country, alerting parents and children to the dangers of inhalants.

I ask my colleagues to support and cosponsor this resolution. This national tragedy can be prevented through education and awareness. Hopefully, this week of awareness will save a child's life, and end one of our nation's silent epidemics.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 20—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 20

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

Sec. 201. Reserve fund for tax cuts in the event of a recession.