public health impacts of emissions are on the top of my list of concerns. I will be considering legislation that would cap greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector, which is responsible for approximately one-third of U.S. emissions.

I look forward to working with Senators DASCHLE and BINGAMAN and my other colleagues to ensure strong provisions in the energy package to address these issues.

I also note that S. 1766 contains provisions that would exempt hydraulic fracturing, a natural gas production technique, from regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Legislation proposing this has been referred to the EPW Committee, and I intend to hold hearings on this matter at the earliest possible time in the upcoming session. Once the EPW Committee has acted on this matter, it is likely I will have amendments to propose to this provision.

S. 1776 also reauthorizes the Department of Energy contractor provisions of the Price Anderson Act. The EPW Committee will be holding hearings early in the session on Price Anderson reauthorization of commercial nuclear powerplants licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as well as on security at nuclear powerplants. Senator REID and I will work with the leader on appropriate language to be included in any energy package debated on the floor.

CBO ESTIMATE ON H.R. 3009

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, on December 14, 2001, I filed report 107–126 to accompany H.R. 3009, a bill to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional benefits under the act, and for other purposes. At the time the report was filed, the estimates of the Congressional Budget Office were not available.

I wish to correct a statement made in the report as filed. At section VI.A, the report states that the Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act involves no new or increased budget authority. In fact, the wool provisions contained in section 201 of the bill involve $24 million in increased budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2002 and $12 million in increased budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2003.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of transmittal and the CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, December 14, 2001.

Hon. MAX BAUCUS,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 3009, the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Erin Whitaker, who can be reached at 226–2720.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

H.R. 3009—Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act

Summary: H.R. 3009 would extend the period during which preferential treatments is provided to certain products of countries under the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA). In addition, the bill would provide preferential treatment under ATPA for additional articles, including certain footware and petroleum products. The bill also would provide certain ceiling fans and certain steam-generating boilers.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that enacting the bill would reduce revenues by $43 million in 2002, by $218 million over the 2002–2006 period, and by the same amount over the 2002–2011 period. CBO also estimates that enacting the bill would increase direct spending by $24 million in 2002 and by $12 million in 2003. Because enacting H.R. 3009 would affect receipts and direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.

CBO has determined that H.R. 3009 contains no private-sector or intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 3009 is shown in the following table.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
CHANGES IN REVENUES					
Estimated Revenues	−43	−44	−49	−60	−23
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING					
Estimated Budget Authority	24	12	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	24	12	0	0	0

Basis of estimate

Revenues

Andean Trade Preference Expansion (Title I). ATPA expired on December 4, 2001. H.R. 3009 would extend the ATPA program until February 28, 2006. Several products of beneficiary countries would continue to receive preferential duty treatment if the bill were enacted. Based on information from the International Trade Commission and other trade sources, CBO estimates the ATPA program would reduce revenues by $17 million in 2002 and by $101 million over the 2002–2006 period.

Under current law, ATPA does not extend preferential treatment to footwear that is ineligible for treatment under the generalized system of preferences (GSP), tuna packed in cans, petroleum and certain products derived from petroleum, watches and watch parts containing material that is the product of countries not receiving normal trade relations (NTR) treatment, certain sugars and molasses, and certain leather goods. H.R. 3009 would allow the President to extend duty-free treatment to those products. CBO expects that all imports of these products would receive duty-free treatment.

Tuna packed in cans would receive duty-free treatment for amounts equal to 20 percent of United States production (in kilograms) for the preceding calendar year. Under current law, all imports of tuna packed in cans are subject to a tariff-rate quota. Global imports of tuna packed in cans are subject to a rate of duty of 6 percent when imports in kilograms are less than 20 percent of United States production. Thereafter, imports of tuna packed in cans are subject to a rate of duty of 12.5 percent. Based on information from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the United States Customs Service, and the International Trade Commission, CBO expects that imports from the ATPA program would rapidly fill the global quota for imports, and would continue to receive duty-free treatment until ATPA imports equaled the quantitative limit of 20 percent of U.S. production. Based on information from the above sources, CBO does not expect ATPA imports to exceed the global quota limit. CBO estimates that the provision that would alter the treatment for canned tuna would reduce revenues by $2 million in 2002 and by $10 million over the 2002–2006 period.

Under current law, certain apparel articles that are the product or manufacture of an ATPA beneficiary country are entitled to preferential treatment. The bill would allow apparel articles assembled from fabrics formed or knit-to-shape in the United States and certain other apparel articles to receive duty-free treatment. Apparel articles assembled from fabrics produced in the ATPA region would also receive preferential treatment if they do not exceed certain percentages of imports on apparel articles. All preferential treatment would expire after February 28, 2006. Based on information from the International Trade Commission, the Office of Textiles and Apparel in the Department of Commerce, and private-sector sources, CBO estimates that if enacted, all provisions that expand ATPA treatment to new products (including canned tuna) would reduce revenues by $19 million in 2002 and by $101 million over the 2002–2006 period.

Miscellaneous Trade Provisions (Title II). H.R. 3009 would provide temporary duty-free treatment to ceiling fans from Thailand through July 30, 2002. The bill also would provide duty-free treatment to certain steam or vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities through December 31, 2006. Based on information from the International Trade Commission and other trade sources, CBO estimates that, if enacted, these provisions would reduce revenues by $7 million in 2002 and by $19 million over the 2002–2006 period. H.R. 3009 also would alter a program that has provided refunds of duty to certain wool manufacturers. This change is detailed in the section describing changes to direct spending. CBO estimates that this provision would increase revenues by $1 million in 2002 and by $3 million over the 2002–2003 period.

Direct spending

Under current law, certain manufacturers of selected wool articles are eligible for refunds of duties paid on those articles. H.R. 3009 would change the method of which those payments to manufacturers are computed and would appropriate about $36 million for the payments, which must be made by April 2003. Based on information from the Customs Service, CBO estimates that this provision would increase direct spending by about $24 million in fiscal year 2002 and by about $12 million in fiscal year 2003.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up procedures for legislation affecting receipts or direct spending. The net changes in governmental receipts that are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table. For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the succeeding four years are counted.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Changes in receipts	−43	−44	−49	−60	−23	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in outlays	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Impact on state, local, and tribal governments: The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: On October 10, 2001, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 3009 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on October 5, 2001. This estimate reflects changes to several provisions. The alteration of the tariff-rate quota program for imports of canned tuna from ATPA countries, the inclusion of preferential treatment for imports of ceiling fans from Thailand and certain steam or vapor generating boilers, the removal of the provisions affecting the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and the alteration of the wool import program would further reduce revenues, relative to the earlier version of H.R. 3009, by $2 million in 2002, would lessen the reduction of revenues by $29 million over the 2002–2006 period, and would lessen the reduction of revenues by $45 million over the 2002–2011 period. The alteration of the wool import program would increase direct spending, relative to the earlier version of H.R. 3009, by $24 million in 2002, and by $36 million over the 2002–2003 period.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Revenues: Erin Whitaker (226–2720). Wool Refund Program: Mark Grabowicz (226–2860). Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Elyse Goldman (225–3220). Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226–2940).

Estimate approved by: G. Thomas Woodward, Assistant Director for Tax Analysis. Robert A. Sunshine, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred August 14, 1991, in St. Petersburg, FL. Two gay men were shot with buckshot fired from a 12-gauge shotgun. The attacker, Christopher Scott Morris, was charged with two counts of aggravated battery in connection with the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to provide a perspective on the recent Senate confirmation of John Walters to the position of Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In the coming months, I intend to raise certain issues with Mr. Walters regarding his stated positions about the priorities of his office as it deals with our country's domestic drug policy, and I hope my colleagues will do the same.

First, I urge President Bush and Mr. Walters to keep their public commitment to focus on the severe addiction problems faced in our own country and to significantly improve the infrastructure of private and public drug and alcohol treatment and prevention programs. On May 10, 2001, President Bush made a firm public commitment to invest an additional $1.6 billion in new funding for drug and alcohol treatment over the next five years. Investing in drug and alcohol treatment is not only a critically important public health priority that will save the lives of millions Americans across this nation, it will also save tax dollars. Research has shown that health care, child welfare, and criminal justice costs decrease, and the productivity of individuals who receive proper treatment helps improve the health and the economy of our country as they return to work, pay taxes, and care for their families.

In addition to investing in public funding, John Walters and the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy should support the passage of full addiction treatment parity legislation so that private insurance can be the first line of defense for the millions of Americans who are employed, have health care, but are struggling with the disease of addiction, and are routinely denied adequate care. By contrast, federal employees enjoy full treatment parity for addiction treatment, and it is time for the rest of Americans to have this health care benefit as well. President Bush and John Walters should continue the support for improving private insurance coverage by supporting passage of full substance abuse parity legislation.

Strengthening the drug and alcohol treatment and prevention services has taken on greater importance in the aftermath of the tragedies of September 11th. Stress and trauma associated with these event, and the ensuing international events and economic downturn will continue to strain the personal, psychological, and economic resources of individuals and families across our nation. Unfortunately many of them will turn to drugs and alcohol as a way to cope with these pressures, and may develop serious addiction disorders. In a special report issued in response to the terrorist attacks, the National Institute on Drug Abuse reviewed the research literature and reported that, "Stress is one of the most powerful triggers for relapse in addicted individuals, even after long periods of abstinence. . . . Studies have reported that individuals exposed to stress are more likely to abuse alcohol and other drugs or undergo relapse." Researchers funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse have reported increases in the street sales of drugs in New York City after the events of September 11th. Reports from drug treatment and prevention providers across the nation have shown an increase in the need for treatment and prevention services following these recent events.

Working to destigmatize the disease of addiction so that individuals who suffer from this disease will seek treatment is imperative. Americans will be looking to the President and John Walters as the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to provide the leadership and to shape this message to the country that addiction can be successfully treatment, and to support this message by providing adequate funding. I urge John Walters to find innovative ways for the Office of National Drug Control Policy to work closely with recovering communities, national organizations, state associations of treatment and prevention providers, anti-drug coalitions, families, employers, and other community leaders to reduce stigma and promote recovery, treatment, and prevention nationwide.

Finally, President Bush has nominated a highly qualified individual, Dr. Andrea Barthwell, to serve as the Deputy Director for Demand Reduction for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Dr. Barthwell is extraordinarily qualified for this position and the Administration would be fortunate to have her expertise readily available as the lead White House advisor on domestic drug and alcohol treatment and prevention issues. In addition to being a physician who has long practiced addiction medicine, Dr. Barthwell presently serves as the President of the American Society of Addiction Medicine and is on the board of three federal advisory committees for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Food and Drug Administration, and the