

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