

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Joseph C. Whitehill. Sincerely,

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

Enclosure.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

*H.R. 4073—An act to amend the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to increase assistance for the poorest people in developing countries under microenterprise assistance programs under those Acts, and for other purposes*

Summary: H.R. 4073 would authorize the appropriation of \$175 million in 2003 and \$200 million in 2004 for grants and credits to microenterprise development programs, or programs that would provide access to financial service to poor persons in developing countries. The act would place emphasis on assistance to persons living within the bottom 50 percent below a country's poverty line or living on less than the equivalent of \$1 per day. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4073 would cost \$328 million over the 2003–2007 period, assuming the appropriation of the authorized amounts. The act would not affect direct spending or revenues.

H.R. 4073 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector 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. 4073 is shown in the following table. The estimate assumes this legislation will be enacted near the beginning of 2003, that the specified amounts will be appropriated before the start of each fiscal year, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs).

|   | By fiscal year, in millions of dollars— |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|
|   | 2002                                    | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| <b>SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>                            |   |      |      |      |      |      |
| Spending Under Current Law for Microenterprise Assistance Programs: |   |      |      |      |      |      |
| Budget Authority <sup>1</sup> .....                                 | 155                                     | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Estimated Outlays .....   | 131                                     | 118  | 66   | 34   | 18   | 10   |
| Proposed Changes:   |   |      |      |      |      |      |
| Authorization Level .....   | 0                                       | 175  | 200  | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Estimated Outlays .....   | 0                                       | 23   | 91   | 113  | 67   | 34   |
| Spending Under H.R. 4073 for Microenterprise Assistance Programs:   |   |      |      |      |      |      |
| Authorization Level .....   | 155                                     | 175  | 200  | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Estimated Outlays .....   | 131                                     | 141  | 157  | 147  | 85   | 44   |

<sup>1</sup> The 2002 level is the amount appropriated for that year.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 4073 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 May 1, 2002, CBO transmitted an estimate for H.R. 4073 as ordered reported by the House Committee on International Relations on April 25, 2002. The two versions of the legislation are identical, as are the two estimates.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Joseph C. Whitehill; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Greg Waring; and Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

#### THE CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEADERSHIP

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to highlight a very important

initiative in my State of Utah, The Center for Advancement of Leadership.

The Center for the Advancement of Leadership was approved by the Utah Board of Regents in January of 2001 and operates as a part of the Utah Valley State College School of Business.

The center was established for college students, K–12 students, and professional practitioners to accomplish several goals: first, to advance leadership and character development education through classes, programs, and conferences; second, to expand the body of leadership knowledge through studies, projects, and research; and finally, to reinforce the importance of ethical behavior in doing business.

In order to accomplish these goals, The center has undertaken several projects designed to establish leadership education programs for each of the target demographics mentioned.

The focal point of The Center is the certification program for students from all collegiate disciplines attending Utah Valley State College, UVSC. Students may earn a "Leadership Certificate" that will be a part of their official college transcript by completing 15 credit hours in leadership management.

The Center and the School of Business at UVSC have launched a leadership education program that is reaching students in several of the local high schools. These students, through state-approved concurrent enrollment, are receiving college credit in high school for taking School of Business leadership classes.

UVSC Athletics and the center, along with local school districts and community-based organizations, have developed and implemented a program titled, "No Greater Heroes." Student athletes from UVSC use a well-planned script to present a high-powered, energetic program that builds self-confidence in young, elementary school-age children. They are taught character-development abilities to set high standards for themselves.

The center will also provide support to the "Why Try" program for junior high schools. "Why Try" was created to provide simple hands-on solutions for helping youth overcome challenges. The goal of the "Why Try" program is to help youth answer the question, "Why try in life?" during times when they are frustrated, confused, or angry with life's pressures. It teaches youth that it is worth putting the effort in overcoming the challenges at home, at school, and with peers. It also provides opportunity from more freedom and self-respect.

The Center also hosts the Annual Leadership Conference on the campus of Utah Valley State College. Keynote speakers in the past have included such high-profile individuals as Sheri Dew, Rulon Gardner, Ed J. Pinegar, Steve Young, and Denis Waitley. During this 1-day conference, attendees are able to learn from some of the best minds in the leadership field. In addition to the

keynote addresses, participants are able to choose from a diverse selection of topics for breakout sessions. The topics are tailored to meet the needs of the students, advisors, and business and community leaders.

There is significant demand for the current leadership programs at UVSC. Already 15 students have graduated from UVSC with a "Certificate in Leadership," 45 are enrolled in the 4-year integrated studies program with a leadership emphasis, and over 100 taking classes toward the certification program; the concurrent enrollment classes have increased from seven high schools to 10 high schools, with 13 more waiting to participate; "No Greater Heroes" has a waiting list of elementary schools wanting to participate; and the attendance at the annual conference has grown from a couple of hundred to several thousand.

I commend the center for taking on these important projects. I am pleased to be able to share with my colleagues some examples of the fine work done by the center. I am very supportive of this program and commend it to my colleagues as an excellent example of educational innovation.

#### PEACE CORPS CHARTER FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my satisfaction with last night's passage by unanimous consent of S. 2667, the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act. I would like to thank Gaddi Vasquez and the staff of the Peace Corps for their willingness to work with me to come up with a bill that I believe will make it possible for the President to achieve the goal that he set during the State of the Union address in January, namely the doubling of the size of the Peace Corps over the next several years. I am proud of the bill we have passed, and I am confident that the provisions it contains will help us continue to fulfill President Kennedy's original vision of the Peace Corps as an American volunteer service dedicated to "promoting world peace and friendship."

It is always with tremendous fondness and pride that I speak of the Peace Corps, as it gives me occasion to recall my own years as a volunteer in the Dominican Republic. I have often spoken of how these 2 years changed my life. Indeed, living and working outside of the United States and seeing the way other nations operated for the first time, I grew to appreciate our nation more and more, and developed a strong sense of what it means to be an American. I was proud to share my experience as an American citizen with the people I was there to help. Those 2 years were invaluable to me, and truly brought home to me the value of public service.

As remarkable as the success of the Peace Corps has been, and as important a symbol and example it is of public service, in the aftermath of the tragic

attacks on America on September 11, it has become something more. It has become a necessity. The terrorist attacks of last year have shown us that the world has become a much smaller place. The United States can no longer afford to neglect certain countries, or certain parts of the world. We need to find ways to help developing countries meet their basic needs, and we need to do so now. We especially need to act in places where the citizens are particularly unfamiliar with American values. Now, more than ever, Peace Corps volunteers play a pivotal role in helping us achieve a greater understanding of America abroad, especially in predominantly Muslim countries.

However, if we are to expand the aims of the Peace Corps, to broaden its scope, and to send our volunteers into more countries, then we must provide the Peace Corps with a new charter and adequate resources to safely and effectively pursue these objectives. I believe that the legislation that passed the Senate last night, the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act, will go a long way to meeting anticipated funding needs, as well as charting the future course for this valuable organization.

I believe that the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act will do an excellent job of modifying the Peace Corps Act to better meet the needs of both our volunteers and an expanding and changing organization. The Peace Corps is a truly remarkable institution in America, a symbol of the very best of our ideals of service, sacrifice, and self-reliance. Our volunteers are to be commended again for their enduring commitment to these ideals, and for the way they are able to communicate the message of the Peace Corps throughout the world. They deserve the very best from us, and the passage of the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act is an important step toward fulfilling our responsibility to the Peace Corps and its volunteers.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I support S. 2667, The Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act. I commend Senator DODD for developing this legislation and for working closely with the administration to advance it through the Foreign Relations Committee, where last week it was reported unanimously. Support for the Peace Corps is not, and should not be, a partisan issue. Senator DODD's quiet work in moving this legislation forward is a testament to that principle.

From promoting environmental conservation, to teaching primary school classes; from working to increase food production to training health care workers, Peace Corps volunteers do a lot of good throughout the world. Since the organization was founded 40 years ago, over 165,000 volunteers have served in 135 countries. If you multiply that number by the number of people reached by each volunteer, the phenomenal impact of the Peace Corps becomes apparent. Our Peace Corps vol-

unteers represent, in many ways, U.S. diplomacy at its best—reaching remote communities as well as urban neighborhoods, and helping people improve their lives in immeasurable ways.

The Peace Corps is stronger and more popular than ever. Since January, the organization estimates that there has been a 300 percent increase in inquiries from potential volunteers. We must ensure that the Peace Corps has the necessary resources to capture and utilize this unprecedented surge in interest.

For these reasons, I am pleased to support S. 2667, which goes a long way in advancing and strengthening the Peace Corps. The legislation authorizes yearly increases in funding for the Peace Corps to \$560 million in fiscal year 2007, in order to double the number of volunteers over the next 5 years. This increase in funding and volunteer capacity is long overdue, and is now more crucial than ever.

Furthermore, the bill calls for the Peace Corps to develop a strategy for special placement of volunteers in countries whose governments are seeking to foster greater understanding between their citizens and the United States, particularly in countries with significant Muslim populations. Through person-to-person contact, Peace Corps volunteers can make great strides in eroding the deep misconceptions of the United States that exist in many cultures. The volunteers give a human face to the term "American," bringing personal knowledge of our ideals and attitudes to communities all over the world.

The legislation also establishes a global infectious disease initiative to comprehensively train Peace Corps volunteers in the education, prevention and treatment of the infectious diseases HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has killed more people than the bubonic plague of the Middle Ages. Five million people were infected with HIV/AIDS in the past year alone, creating an unthinkable number of orphans worldwide. In some countries, the disease threatens to wipe out an entire generation. Tuberculosis and malaria have also caused millions more preventable deaths. It is imperative that Peace Corps volunteers be equipped with the knowledge and resources to protect their health, and that of the communities in which they serve, to the greatest extent possible.

Again, I congratulate and thank Senator DODD for his enduring allegiance to the Peace Corps. At a time when we must do all we can to promote mutual understanding worldwide, this legislation is an important effort to strengthen the Peace Corps, the United States' most valuable international volunteer program.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today to cosponsor the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, S. 2268. I feel that this bill is necessary in light of the large numbers of lawsuits initiated in recent years seeking to impose li-

ability on gun manufacturers and dealers for the violent conduct of third-party criminals. At common law, tort liability would not lie for harm that was proximately caused by the intervening acts of a third party. It was universally understood that you could not hold a person responsible for the behavior of another person whom he did not control. Applying these long-standing principles, the vast majority of courts have thrown out these types of gun lawsuits.

Unfortunately, however, some courts have allowed these suits to go forward. Ohio's Supreme Court, for example, recently overruled both trial courts and appellate courts when, in a 4-3 vote, it reinstated a lawsuit against firearms manufacturers brought by the City of Cincinnati. Lower courts in Massachusetts have also allowed such lawsuits to go forward.

This type of politicized litigation affects all firearms manufacturers' and dealers' right to conduct lawful commerce. These lawsuits thus affect all Americans' second amendment rights, not just the rights of those in the jurisdictions that have allowed these suits to go forward. For this reason, a Federal solution to this problem is appropriate.

I, therefore, am pleased to cosponsor S. 2268, though I do so with one reservation. The bill as introduced in the Senate appears that it would not only bar political lawsuits, but would also bar recovery for a type of claim that I believe to be legitimate: an action for damages that result if a dealer knowingly or negligently sells a gun to a criminal. The same concern about barring this type of lawsuit was raised during the House of Representatives' consideration of the House companion to this bill, one member knew of a case in his district in which a dealer was sued for selling a gun to someone who was intoxicated. In response, the House Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection added an additional exception to the bill's preemption for actions arising from: the supplying of a firearm or an ammunition product by a seller for use by another person when the seller knows or should know the person to whom the product has been supplied is likely to use the product, and in fact does use the product, in a manner involving unreasonable risk of injury to himself and others.

I believe that this House amendment is sufficient to allow legitimate lawsuits for harm arising from improper gun sales to go forward, while still protecting dealers and manufacturers from politicized anti-gun litigation. On the understanding that Senate conferees would accede to this or an equivalent provision in the House-Senate conference on this legislation, I am pleased to cosponsor the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act.

# RETIREMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN LAFALCE

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, Congressman JOHN LAFALCE, the ranking member of the House Committee on Financial Services, has announced his retirement after 28 years of dedicated service to his constituents in upstate New York and to our country.

I rise today to acknowledge and applaud the interests and accomplishments of JOHN LAFALCE during his long and productive career in Congress, and to wish him the very best in his future endeavors. We served together in the House, and we worked closely on a bicameral basis for many years on a variety of financial, consumer, and community development issues.

By way of background, JOHN LAFALCE was first elected to Congress from the 32nd Congressional District of New York in 1974 as part of the "Water-gate class." His victory was the first by a Democrat since 1912. His constituents then had the wisdom to return him to Washington as their representative 14 times. Since his arrival in the House, his committee assignments have included the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs—the counterpart to the Senate committee I am honored to chair—and the Committee on Small Business, which he chaired from 1987 until 1994. He was elected ranking Democrat on the renamed Committee on Financial Services in 1998.

I know firsthand of JOHN's passion for public policy—and the intellectual vigor he brought to its formulation—because of our common interests and frequent collaboration in such areas as consumer protection, housing and community development, the safety and soundness of the financial system, corporate accountability, financial modernization, and the effectiveness of international lending programs.

Let me offer some illustrations. Congressman LAFALCE was a leader in the longstanding efforts to modernize the Nation's complex financial services system to promote competition between financial intermediaries while protecting consumers and ensuring that financial institutions continue to contribute to community development and provide services to unserved and underserved communities and populations. Early in 1999, working closely with the Clinton Treasury Department, JOHN helped to jump-start serious consideration of financial modernization legislation by garnering administration support for the first time in the recent history of that debate. That bill provided the basis for the eventual bipartisan agreement that led to enactment of Gramm-Leach-Bliley, referred to by The New York Times as "landmark legislation. . . . The pre-eminent legislative accomplishment of the year."

More recently, JOHN has been a leading advocate for strong investor protections. He sounded some of the earliest and most accurate alarms about

conflicts of interest by investment professionals, questionable accounting practices, inadequate enforcement efforts by the SEC, and inadequate agency funding. The colossal failures of Enron, WorldCom, Global Crossing, and other firms, and the devastating impact on investors and on the working men and women of those companies, have more than justified JOHN's concerns.

JOHN was a prime mover of the sweeping corporate accounting reform legislation signed into law by President Bush on July 25, 2002. JOHN actually introduced in the House in early February of this year the first comprehensive legislative solution offered to address the serious problems in the capital markets and corporate boardrooms. JOHN deserves the praise he has received from many consumer, investor, and labor groups for his leadership in helping to achieve these landmark reforms. A comment by AFL-CIO president JOHN SWEENEY is typical of the praise JOHN received: "I particularly want to thank Congressman LAFALCE, who has really stood out these last few months as a leader ready to take on powerful Wall Street and big money interests on behalf of working families."

I want to make one last observation about JOHN's legislative legacy. Over the years, he has been a tireless and committed crusader for consumers and community development.

For example, in the area of financial privacy, where JOHN and I have worked so closely together, it was legislation that JOHN had introduced in 1998 and 1999 that laid the basis for the historic financial privacy protections that Congress included within Gramm-Leach-Bliley. Since then, JOHN and I have continued to work on new legislation to further enhance these financial privacy protections.

Similarly, JOHN has been a leader in the fight against predatory lending. He crafted excellent legislation that would provide real and substantive protections for the many homeowners, many of whom are elderly, minorities, or immigrants who are financially unsophisticated, who fall prey to unscrupulous mortgage lenders and brokers. I have used JOHN's bill as a basis for my own legislation here in the Senate.

JOHN has also been a strong and consistent advocate for the Community Reinvestment Act. During the debate surrounding financial modernization legislation, we opposed those who wanted to either repeal or undermine it. He has been an ardent defender of funding for affordable housing and community development and has taken the lead in enacting into law important elderly housing and homeless prevention provisions. In addition, he has developed major legislative initiatives to expand homeownership opportunities, and reform the mortgage loan process.

I have had the pleasure and privilege of knowing and working closely with JOHN for almost three decades. I do not expect his retirement from elective of-

fice to end either his public service or his significant contributions to our Nation. In fact, I have every expectation that JOHN LAFALCE will continue to be an active, thoughtful, and valuable contributor to public debate on critical national issues.

Finally, I pay tribute to JOHN's staff. JOHN has been the first to point out that he has always surrounded himself with talented people. Jeanne Roslanowick is an outstanding public servant, and we will miss working with her and the rest of his staff.

## 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 last 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 July 23, 2001 in Thibodaux, LA. Two white teens attacked and injured a black woman by shooting her in the face with a paintball gun. The victim and her husband were walking through their front yard when the two teens attacked. Prior to the assault, the teens were heard to say that they wanted to "shoot black people", and police investigated the incident as a hate crime. The victim was treated for her injuries in a local hospital.

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 and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

## SALUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEE A. ARCHER, JR., USAF (RET.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, tomorrow night I have the privilege of speaking at the Tuskegee Airmen National Historical Museum's 17th Annual Salute Reception and Dinner in my hometown of Detroit. This event is held each year at the museum to present an outstanding individual with a Distinguished Achievement Award. This year's honoree is Lieutenant Colonel Lee A. Archer, who was one of the original Tuskegee Airmen. He is being honored for his exemplary military, corporate executive, and entrepreneurial careers.

Colonel Archer was born in 1921 and enlisted in the Army in 1941. He received his commission after training at the Tuskegee Army Air Field in Alabama and was assigned to the 332nd Fighter Group. He successfully flew 169 combat missions over central and southern Europe and had 4.5 confirmed aerial victories. He modestly shared