

where current WTO rules and U.S. law vest discretion in the administering authority; and

No. 7, special rules and standards that would make it easier for a particular group of countries, such as developing countries, to utilize injurious dumping or subsidies as a means of getting ahead in international trade.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. I agree, and I also want to clarify that section 2102(b)(14) is a “no weakening” provision, and not a “no net weakening” provision. In other words, it encompasses any new international obligation whose acceptance would impair current U.S. trade remedies by making relief costlier, more uncertain, or otherwise harder to achieve and maintain over time. An agreement that includes such changes must be rejected, and it is no answer, insofar as section 2102(b)(14) and the intent of the Congress is concerned, to contend that the agreement in question also includes some “strengthening” provisions.

As I believe the strong vote on the Dayton-Craig amendment demonstrated, it would be a serious mistake to think that an agreement or package of agreements can be successfully presented to Congress for approval, under fast-track rules or otherwise, if it includes weakening changes to our trade remedy laws.

I would also like to clarify that this negotiating directive does not preclude U.S. negotiators from addressing the very serious shortcomings that have become apparent in the operation of the WTO dispute settlement system.

Mr. BAUCUS. That is exactly right. As explained in the Finance Committee’s report on the TPA measure, in a series of decisions involving trade remedy measures, the WTO Appellate Body and lower dispute settlement panels have fabricated obligations which our negotiators never accepted and blatantly disregarded the discretion which the Uruguay Round negotiators intended national investigating authorities to retain. These WTO tribunals have violated their mandate not to increase or reduce the rights and obligations of WTO Members; have imposed their preferences and interpretations, and those of a biased WTO Secretariat, on the United States and on other WTO Members; and have issued decisions with no basis in the legal texts they supposedly were interpreting.

The effect has been to upset the careful balance achieved in the Uruguay Round by adding new, and wholly unwarranted, constraints on the use of trade remedies. The no-weakening directive presents no impediment to the pursuit of a forceful U.S. agenda to address the problems plaguing WTO dispute settlement.

**COST ESTIMATES—S. 2667, H.R. 3656, AND H.R. 4073**

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, on October 8, the Committee on Foreign Relations ordered reported three bills, S.

2667, H.R. 3656, and H.R. 4073. I ask unanimous consent that the cost estimates prepared by the Congressional Budget Office with regard to these bills 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, October 10, 2002.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 2667, the Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Joseph C. Whitehill, who can be reached at 226-2840.

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

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE  
S. 2667—Peace Corps Charter for the 21st Century Act

Summary: S. 2667 would authorize appropriations for the Peace Corps for years 2004 through 2007 totaling \$2.1 billion. It would authorize a doubling in the number of volunteers to 14,000 and would increase the authorized readjustment allowance paid to returning volunteers to \$275 for each month of service. The bill also would authorize \$10 million in 2003 for a grant program to support returned Peace Corps volunteers’ efforts to promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people. Assuming the appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 2667 would cost \$1.9 billion over the 2003-2007 period. S. 2667 would not affect direct spending or revenues.

S. 2667 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 S. 2667 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs). For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted early in fiscal year 2003, that the authorized amounts specified in the bill for each year over the 2003-2007 period will be provided in annual appropriation acts near the start of each fiscal year, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law for the Peace Corps:						
Authorization Level <sup>1</sup> .....	275	365	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays .....	276	343	72	8	2	0
Proposed Changes:						
Authorization Level .....	0	10	465	500	560	560
Estimated Outlays .....	0	8	365	474	536	549
Spending Under S. 2667 for the Peace Corps:						
Authorization Level .....	275	375	465	500	560	600
Estimated Outlays .....	276	351	437	482	538	549

<sup>1</sup> The 2002 level is the amount appropriated for that year. Section 3(b)(1) of the Peace Corps Act authorizes the appropriation of \$365 million in 2003.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 2667 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Joseph C. Whitehill (226-2840); Impact on State,

Local, and Tribal Governments: Greg Waring (225-3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226-2940).

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

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, October 10, 2002.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 3656, an act to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to provide for the applicability of that act to the European Central Bank.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Joseph C. Whitehill, who can be reached at 226-2840.

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

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE  
H.R. 3656—An act to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to provide for the applicability of that act to the European Central Bank

H.R. 3656 would extend to the European Central Bank (ECB) the same privileges, exemptions, and immunities given to the central banks of sovereign states. Specifically, it would protect the ECB’s assets from judicial process and attachment. The ECB is an independent legal entity owned by the central banks of the 12 countries of the European Union that comprise the euro area and functions as the central bank for the euro. It holds some of the foreign reserve assets of those countries in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and commercial banks in the United States. The act would assure that the assets held collectively by the ECB retain the same protection they had when they were held separately by the central banks of its member countries. CBO estimates that H.R. 3656 would have no effect on federal spending or receipts.

H.R. 3656 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

On March 27, 2002, CBO transmitted an estimate for H.R. 3656 as ordered reported by the House Committee on International Relations on March 20, 2002. The two versions of the legislation are identical, as are the two cost estimates.

The CBO staff contact is Joseph C. Whitehill, who can be reached at 226-2840. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, October 10, 2002.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for 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.

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
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
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