

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 69) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF RALPH BUNCHE AS ONE OF THE GREAT LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 71 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71) recognizing the importance of Ralph Bunche as one of the great leaders of the United States, the first African-American Nobel Peace Prize winner, an accomplished scholar, a distinguished diplomat, and a tireless campaigner of civil rights for people throughout the world.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS SUPPORTING VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL OBSCENITY LAWS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 375, S. Con. Res. 77.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 77) expressing the sense of Congress supporting

vigorous enforcement of the Federal obscenity laws.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 77) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 77

Whereas the Supreme Court in *Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15 (1973) held that obscene material is "unprotected by the first amendment" (413 U.S. at 23) and that obscenity laws can be enforced against "hard core" pornography" (413 U.S. at 28);

Whereas the Miller Court stated that "to equate the free and robust exchange of ideas and political debate with commercial exploitation of obscene material demeans the grand conception of the first amendment and its high purposes in the historic struggle for freedom." (413 U.S. at 34);

Whereas the Supreme Court in *Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton*, 413 U.S. 49 (1973) recognized that there are legitimate governmental interests at stake in stemming the tide of obscene materials, which include—

(1) protecting "the quality of life and total community environment" (413 U.S. at 58);

(2) protecting "public safety" (413 U.S. at 58);

(3) maintaining "a decent society" (413 U.S. at 59-60);

(4) protecting "the social interest in order and morality" (413 U.S. at 61); and

(5) protecting "family life" (413 U.S. at 63);

Whereas Congress, in an effort to protect these same legitimate governmental interests, enacted legislation in 1988 to strengthen federal obscenity laws and in 1996 to clarify that use of an interactive computer service to transport obscene materials in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce is prohibited;

Whereas the 1986 Final Report of the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography found that "increasingly, the most prevalent forms of pornography" fit the description of "sexually violent material" (p. 323) and that "an enormous amount of the most sexually explicit material available" can be categorized as "degrading" to people, "most often women" (p. 331);

Whereas the Internet has become a conduit for hardcore pornography that now reaches directly into tens of millions of American homes, where even small children can be exposed to Internet obscenity and older children can easily find it;

Whereas a national opinion poll conducted in March 2002 by Wirthlin Worldwide marketing research company found that 81 percent of adult Americans say that "Federal laws against Internet obscenity should be vigorously enforced";

Whereas a May 2 report from the National Academies' National Research Council stated that "aggressive enforcement of existing antiobscenity laws can help reduce children's access to certain kinds of sexually explicit material on the Internet";

Whereas vigorous enforcement of obscenity laws can help reduce the amount of "virtual

child pornography" now readily available to sexual predators; and

Whereas it continues to be the desire of the People of the United States of America and their representatives in Congress to recognize and protect the governmental interests recognized as legitimate by the United States Supreme Court in *Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton*, 413 U.S. 49 (1973): Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of Congress that the Federal obscenity laws should be vigorously enforced throughout the United States.

FAIR AND ACCURATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS ACT, 2003—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2622, the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURNS). The report will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2622) to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act, to prevent identity theft, improve resolution of consumer disputes, improve the accuracy of consumer records, make improvements in the use of, and consumer access to, credit information, and for other purposes, having met, have agreed that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, and the Senate agree to the same, signed by a majority of the conferees on the part of both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of November 21, 2003.)

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the conference report be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

HOMETOWN HEROES SURVIVORS BENEFITS ACT OF 2003

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to express my pleasure with the House passage of the "Hometown Heroes Survivors Benefits Act of 2003," S. 459, at daybreak today. This bill, as amended and passed by unanimous consent in the House, will improve the Department of Justice's Public Safety Officers Benefits program by allowing survivors of public safety officers who suffer fatal heart attacks or strokes while participating in nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activities to qualify for Federal survivor benefits.

I want to pay special thanks to Congressman BOB ETHERIDGE, the author of the House companion bill, and House Judiciary Committee Chairman SEN-SENRENNER for their leadership and fortitude while negotiating this legislation. Without their perseverance and willingness to find bipartisan compromise language, passage of this bill in the House would not have happened.

I also commend Congressman COBLE, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, the Fraternal Order of Police and the Congressional Fire Services Institute for working with us on bipartisan compromise language so that we could pass the Senate bill through the House. I look forward to working with Senate Judiciary Chairman HATCH, Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, the lead Republican cosponsor of this bill, and Senate leadership to quickly pass the Senate bill, as amended by the House, and send it to the President's desk for enactment into law.

Public safety officers are our most brave and dedicated public servants. I applaud the efforts of all members of fire, law enforcement and EMS providers nationwide who are the first to respond to more than 1.6 million emergency calls annually—whether those calls involve a crime, fire, medical emergency, spill of hazardous materials, natural disaster, act of terrorism, or transportation accident—without reservation. Those men and woman act with an unwavering commitment to the safety and protection of their fellow citizens, and forever willing to selflessly sacrifice their own lives to provide safe and reliable emergency services to their communities.

Sadly, that kind of dedication can result in tragedy, which we all witnessed on September 11 as scores of firefighters, police officers and medics raced into the burning World Trade Center and Pentagon with no other goal than to save lives. Every year, hundreds of public safety officers nationwide lose their lives and thousands more are injured while performing duties that subject them to great physical risks. And while we know that PSOB benefits can never be a substitute for the loss of a loved one, the families of all our fallen heroes deserve to collect these funds.

The PSOB program was established in 1976 to authorize a one-time financial payment to the eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers for all line of duty deaths. In 2001, Congress improved the PSOB regulations by streamlining the process for families of public safety officers killed or injured in connection with prevention, investigation, rescue or recovery efforts related to a terrorist attack. We also retroactively increased the total benefits available by \$100,000 as part of the USA PATRIOT Act. Survivors of first responders killed in the line of duty now receive \$267,494 in PSOB.

Unfortunately, the issue of covering heart attack and stroke victims under

PSOB regulations was not addressed at the time.

Service-connected heart, lung, and hypertension conditions are silent killers of public safety officers nationwide. The numerous hidden health dangers dealt with by police officers, fire fighters and EMS personnel are widely recognized, but officers face these dangers in order to serve and protect their fellow citizens.

The intent of the legislation Senator GRAHAM and I introduced earlier this year was to cover officer who suffered a heart attack or stroke as a result of nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity. As drafted and passed by the Senate by unanimous consent on May 16, however, members of the House Judiciary Committee felt the bill's language would cover officers who did not engage in any physical activity, but merely happened to suffer a heart attack while at work. Chairman SENSENRENNER, Congressman ETHERIDGE, Congressman COBLE, Congressman SCOTT, FOP, CFSI and I worked out a substitute amendment to address those concerns.

The substitute amendment to S. 459 will create a presumption that an officer who died as a direct injury sustained in the line of duty if the following is established: That officer participated in a training exercise that involved nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity or responded to a situation and such participation or response involved nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical law enforcement, hazardous material response, emergency medical services, prison security, fire suppression, rescue, disaster relief or other emergency response activity; that officer suffered a heart attack or stroke while engaging or within 24 hours of engaging in that physical activity; and such presumption cannot be overcome by competent medical evidence.

For the purposes of this act, the phrase "nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical" will exclude actions of a clerical, administrative or non-manual nature. Included in the category of "actions of a clerical, administrative or non-manual nature" are such tasks including, but not limited to, the following: sitting at a desk; typing on a computer; talking on the telephone; reading or writing paperwork or other literature; watching a police or corrections facility's monitors of cells or grounds; teaching a class; cleaning or organizing an emergency response vehicle; signing in or out a prisoner; driving a vehicle on routine patrol; and directing traffic at or participating in a local parade.

Such deaths, while tragic, are not to be considered in the lien of duty deaths. The families of officers who died of such causes would therefore not be eligible to receive PSOB.

For the purposes of this Act, the phrase "nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical" actions will include, but are not limited to, the following:

involvement in a physical struggle with a suspected or convicted criminal; performing a search and rescue mission; performing or assisting with emergency medical treatment; performing or assisting with fire suppression; involvement in a situation that requires either a high speed response or pursuit on foot or in a vehicle; participation in hazardous material response; responding to a riot that broke out at a public event; and physically engaging in the arrest or apprehension of a suspected criminal.

The situations listed above are the types of heart attack and stroke cases that are considered to be in the line of duty. The families of officers who died in such cases are eligible to receive PSOB.

Heart attacks and strokes are a reality of the high-pressure jobs of police officers, firefighters and medics. These are killers that first responders contend with in their jobs, just like speeding bullets and burning buildings. They put their lives on the line for us, and we owe their families our gratitude, our respect and our help. No amount of money can fill the void that is left by these losses, but ending this disparity can help these families keep food on the table and shelter over their heads.

I urge the Senate to take up and pass the Hometown Heroes Survivors Benefits Act, S. 459, as amended and passed this morning by the House, and show its support and appreciation for these extraordinarily brave and heroic public safety officers.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE RAYMOND J. PETTINE

• Mr. REED. Mr. President, on Monday, November 17, 2003, Rhode Island, the judicial community and the entire Nation lost a great jurist, a great scholar and a great man. U.S. District Court Judge Raymond J. Pettine passed away leaving a legacy of protecting individual liberties and constitutional rights.

Judge Pettine was born July 6, 1912 on America Street in Federal Hill, one of the original Italian neighborhoods in Providence; a fitting place to be born for someone who would champion the Constitution that distinguishes this country, America, from so many others. His father was a wigmaker in Italy who immigrated to these shores to find a better life for his family and to make a better America through his labors and his sacrifice. Judge Pettine was sustained and inspired by the example of these good people, his mother and father. The hard work, the great patriotism, the unwavering decency and integrity, the deep respect for both family and faith, the gracious manners of a true gentleman were learned in that home on America Street.

Early in his life, Judge Pettine became fascinated with the law. As a