

Currently, under 18 U.S.C. Section 3543, a Federal judge is allowed to impose a term of 1 to 5 years supervised release on a convicted sex offender. In a review of 42 studies regarding sexual-offender recidivism in which researchers followed up on the offenders, the researchers have found that the longer the followup period is, the greater is the percentage of those who will commit another crime. So it means they tend to reoffend way out into extended periods of time.

So this will give the sentencing court discretion to place a sex offender on supervised release for a term of up to life if the court thinks that is appropriate.

Mr. President, I had one of America's finest citizens in my office this afternoon, John Walsh of the "America's Most Wanted" program, of which he is known so well. He has been a champion of protecting children from sexual predators and abuse. He told me there is no doubt—and there is no doubt scientifically or any other way—that child predators and sexual offenders and child molesters tend to be recidivists. Pedophiles continue that activity. We wish it were not so, but we see that in the papers every day—people who have had prior problems, who have not just offended one time.

When I was a Federal prosecutor, I prosecuted a number of individuals charged with sexual based offenses. In almost every instance, those who are apprehended—possessing child pornography, making child pornography—had a history prior to that, over a period of years, of the molestation of other children. In fact, I remember one who did not appear to have that history, and the agent ended up talking to his daughter or step-daughter, and she said when she was a young girl, he had molested her. So there was never one defendant that I had, in the fifteen years I prosecuted, who did not have a history of it.

It is a problem that we know is real. And it is not correct or wise to have a judge maybe sentence somebody to jail for 5 years in custody, and then they get out, and the most the judge can supervise them is 1 to 5 years. They may still be molesting children 25 years down the road. Supervision can help them avoid repeat offenses and can help protect children. And they will have a probation or parole officer supervising their activities, making them report, on a daily basis, knowing where they are working, making sure they are not working in an area that could endanger children.

I think this is a commonsense bill. Senator HATCH and I are pleased to offer it. It is something that needs to be made a part of American law.

I appreciate the leadership that John Walsh has committed to these issues and the PROTECT Act, in particular.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 807

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lifetime Consequences for Sex Offenders Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO TITLE 18.

Section 3583 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(3), by inserting "on any such revocation" after "required to serve";

(2) in subsection (h), by striking "that is less than the maximum term of imprisonment authorized under subsection (e)(3)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: "(k) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the authorized term of supervised release for any offense under section 1201 involving a minor victim, and for any offense under section 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2244(a)(2), 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425, is any term of years or life."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 105—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE V. MACY E. MORSE, ET AL.

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas, in the case of State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al., pending in Portsmouth District Court for the State of New Hampshire, testimony has been requested from Joel Maiola, a staff member in the office of Senator Judd Gregg;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privilege of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Joel Maiola is authorized to provide testimony in the case of State of New Hampshire v. Macy E. Morse, et al., except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Joel Maiola in connection with any testimony authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 106—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr.

GRASSLEY, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. DOLE, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 106

Whereas during the term of President Dwight David Eisenhower and the era of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, it became apparent that the development of external markets was needed to ensure the financial viability of the agricultural sector of the United States;

Whereas the Foreign Agricultural Service was established on March 10, 1953, to develop and expand markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

Whereas the Foreign Agricultural Service has represented agricultural interests of the United States during a period of expansion of United States agricultural exports from less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1953 to more than \$50,000,000,000 in 2002; and

Whereas the number of organizations engaged in the public and private partnership established by the Foreign Agricultural Service to promote United States agricultural exports has grown from 1 organization in 1955 to more than 80 organizations in 2003, with market development and expansion occurring in nearly every global marketplace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Foreign Agricultural Service on March 10, 1953, recognizes the Service for—

(A) cooperating with, and leading, the United States agricultural community in developing and expanding export markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

(B) identifying the private partners capable of carrying out the mission of the Service;

(C) identifying and expanding markets for United States agricultural commodities and products;

(D) introducing innovative and creative ways of expanding the markets;

(E) providing international food assistance to feed the hungry worldwide;

(F) addressing unfair barriers to United States agricultural exports;

(G) implementing strict procedures governing the use and evaluation of programs and funds of the Service; and

(H) overseeing the use of taxpayers dollars to carry out programs of the Service; and

(2) declares that March 10, 2003, is a day recognizing—

(A) the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Foreign Agricultural Service; and

(B) the contributions of the Foreign Agricultural Service and employees and partners of the Service to agriculture in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 33—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING SCLERODERMA

Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

Whereas scleroderma is a debilitating and potentially fatal autoimmune disease with a broad range of symptoms which may be either localized or systemic;

Whereas scleroderma may attack vital internal organs, including the heart, esophagus, lungs, and kidneys, and may do so without causing any external symptoms;

Whereas more than 300,000 people in the United States suffer from scleroderma;

Whereas the symptoms of scleroderma include hardening and thickening of the skin, swelling, disfigurement of the hands, spasms of blood vessels causing severe discomfort in the fingers and toes, weight loss, joint pain, difficulty swallowing, extreme fatigue, and ulcerations on the fingertips which are slow to heal;

Whereas people with advanced scleroderma may be unable to perform even the simplest tasks;

Whereas 80 percent of the people suffering from scleroderma are women between the ages of 25 and 55;

Whereas scleroderma is the 5th leading cause of death among all autoimmune diseases for women who are 65 years old or younger;

Whereas the wide range of symptoms and localized and systemic variations of scleroderma make it difficult to diagnose;

Whereas the average diagnosis of scleroderma is made 5 years after the onset of symptoms;

Whereas the cause of scleroderma is still unknown and there is no known cure; and

Whereas the estimated annual direct and indirect costs of scleroderma in the United States are \$1,500,000,000: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) private organizations and health care providers should be recognized for their efforts to promote awareness of and research on scleroderma;

(2) the people of the United States, including the medical community, should make themselves aware of the symptoms of scleroderma and contribute to the fight against scleroderma;

(3) the Federal Government has a responsibility to promote awareness regarding scleroderma, to adequately fund research projects regarding scleroderma, and to continue to consider ways to improve the quality of health care services provided for scleroderma patients, including making prescription medication more affordable;

(4) the National Institutes of Health should continue to play a leadership role in the fight against scleroderma by—

(A) working more closely with private organizations and researchers to find a cure for scleroderma;

(B) funding research projects regarding scleroderma conducted by private organizations and researchers;

(C) holding a scleroderma symposium which would bring together distinguished scientists and clinicians from across the United States to determine the most important priorities in scleroderma research;

(D) supporting the formation of small workgroups composed of experts from diverse but related scientific fields to study scleroderma;

(E) conducting more genetic, environmental, and clinical research regarding scleroderma;

(F) training more basic and clinical scientists to carry out such research; and

(G) providing for better dissemination of the information learned from such research; and

(5) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention should give priority consideration to the establishment of a national epidemiological study to better track the incidence of scleroderma and to gather information about the disease that could lead to a cure.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 525. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the reso-

lution S. Res. 97, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 525. Mr. SESSIONS (for Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 97, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrests of Cuban democracy activists by the Cuban Government; as follows:

Delete the preamble and insert in lieu thereof:

Whereas on March 18, 2003, Fidel Castro and the Government of Cuba began an island-wide campaign to arrest and jail dozens of prominent democracy activists and critics of the repressive regime;

Whereas since March 19, 2003, the Cuban police have arrested approximately 80 Cubans for engaging in free speech under Law 88, the Law for the Protection of National Independence and the Economy of Cuba, which is a notorious law passed 3 years ago by the communist party;

Whereas the imprisoned political opponents of Castro include librarians, journalists, and others who have supported the Varela Project, which seeks to bring free speech, open elections, and democracy to the island nation;

Whereas during this crackdown, widely recognized as the most severe in some time, Fidel Castro is inhumanely pursuing the harshest punishments for these political prisoners, including pursuing life sentences for as many as 12; and

Whereas the failure to condemn the Cuban Government's renewed political repression of democracy activists will undermine the opportunity for freedom on the Island.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed, en bloc, to the immediate consideration of the following bills on the calendar: No. 35, S. 164; No. 36, S. 212; No. 37, S. 220; No. 38, S. 278; No. 39, S. 328, No. 40, S. 347, and No. 42, H.R. 397.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bills by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 164) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Estrada Chavez and the farm labor movement.

A bill (S. 212) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the High Plains States in conducting a hydrogeologic characterization, mapping, modeling and monitoring program for the High Plains Aquifer, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 220) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois.

A bill (S. 278) to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 328) to designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the "Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area", and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 347) to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a joint special resources study to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Rim of the Valley Corridor as

a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 397) to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Illinois.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills, en bloc.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, where applicable, the committee amendments be agreed to; that the bills, as amended, if amended, be read a third time and passed; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD, the above occurring en bloc.

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

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ STUDY ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 164) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Estrada Chavez and the farm labor movement, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 164

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

[This Act may be cited as the "César Estrada Chávez Study Act".]

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

[Congress finds that—

(1) on March 31, 1927, César Estrada Chávez was born on a small farm near Yuma, Arizona;

(2) at age 10, Chávez and his family became migrant farm workers after they lost their farm in the Great Depression;

(3) throughout his youth and into adulthood, Chávez migrated across the Southwest, laboring in fields and vineyards;

(4) during this period, Chávez was exposed to the hardships and injustices of farm worker life;

(5) in 1952, Chávez's life as an organizer and public servant began when he left the fields and joined the Community Service Organization, a community-based self-help organization;

(6) while with the Community Service Organization, Chávez conducted—

[(A) voter registration drives; and

(B) campaigns against racial and economic discrimination;

(7) during the late 1950's and early 1960's, Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

(8) in 1962, Chávez founded the National Farm Workers Association, an organization that—

[(A) was the first successful farm workers union in the United States; and

(B) became known as the "United Farm Workers of America";

(9) from 1962 to 1993, as leader of United Farm Workers of America, Chávez achieved for tens of thousands of farm workers—