

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;