

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I am please to join with Chairman SPENCER and Senator BIDEN today as we introduce a bill that will have a dramatic and positive effect in the lives of individuals re-entering society after incarceration. The Second Chance Act: Community Safety Through Recidivism Prevention is a bill that will not only protect our Nation's citizens but will more importantly help to reduce recidivism in our Nation.

A hallmark of any just society lies in its ability to protect the interest of all its citizens and I am proud that the United States is a leader in this regard. Yet, while we continue to strive toward this lofty goal, we must realize that there are areas in which we, as a society and as government, must do more to improve. No where is that more apparent than in our Nation's pension system.

Today, we have challenges within the prison system that range from high recidivism rates to budgetary and safety concerns. With this bill, we will be able to address this pressing problem within our society. Already we have seen innovative and model programs within the states and the faith community, and I am proud to say that Kansas is a leader in this regard, as well as such faith organizations as Prison Fellowship Ministries, Catholic Charities U.S.A., and the Salvation Army. However, we must stimulate innovation in this area on a national level and that is what this bill will accomplish. It is paramount that we ensure the safety of our communities and ensure that those incarcerated have the tools necessary to succeed after they rejoin society.

With this bill, we will be able to combat the extremely high recidivism rates plaguing the prison system, currently as high as 70 percent, as well as address the financial burdens that hinder many of our state penitentiaries. State prison operating expenditures totaled \$28.4 billion in fiscal year 2001, or a nationwide average annual operating cost of \$22,650 per inmate. Today, it is more likely than ever that a person released from prison will be rearrested—two-thirds of state prisoners are rearrested within 3 years of release. Depending on the expert consulted, between one-third and two-thirds of all prison re-admissions are related to probation or parole violations and at least half of those violations are technical.

We must stop subsidizing programs that do not work and that lead, in turn, to negative behavior.

I am confident that the bill we are putting forward today will indeed take the much needed steps to reduce the recidivism rate in this Nation, which will in turn help those incarcerated make positive changes within their lives so that when they do rejoin society, they will be able to do so with the confidence of knowing that they can contribute to society in a positive manner. As an added incentive to recidivism reduction, each grant application sub-

mitted under this program must have as its strategic plan a goal to reduce recidivism by 50 percent in 5 years and in order to receive continued funding under this program, each grantee must show a reduction in the recidivism rate of participants by 10 percent over 2 years.

Specifically, this bill facilitates change within our current correctional system, and promotes coordination with the Federal Government to better assist those returning to our communities after incarceration their children. The bill reauthorizes the Re-Entry Demonstration Project with an enhanced focus on jobs, housing, substance abuse treatment, mental health, and the children and families of those incarcerated. The bill authorizes \$200 million over a period of two years to fund these demonstration programs and creates performance outcome standards and deliverables. It will also encourage states to enhance their re-entry services and systems with grants to fund the creation or enhancement of state re-entry councils for strategic planning and review the state barriers and resources that exist.

Additionally, the bill creates a Federal interagency taskforce to facilitate collaboration and identify innovative programs initiatives. The taskforce will review and report to Congress on the Federal barriers that exist to successful re-entry.

Furthermore, the bill create a \$50 million 2 year mentoring program geared toward reducing recidivism and the societal costs of recidivism. This mentoring program will help ex-offenders re-integrate into their communities. This initiative will specifically harness the resources and experience of community-based organizations in helping returning ex-offender.

Finally, the bill amends the Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders Act by improving the existing grants to States under this program and provides \$60 million for the administration of the program. This youth program calls for expanding the eligibility age from 25 to 35 years, increases accountability by requiring State correctional education agencies to track specific and quantified student outcomes referenced to non-program participants, and increases the allowable expenditure per youth offender up to the level of the maximum Federal Pell Grant award for tuition, books and essential materials; and related services, such as career development.

We have an incredible opportunity to re-shape the way in which this nation's prison systems operate. Much like welfare reform in the mid 1990s, we have a chance to make real and effective change in an area where change is sorely needed. I look forward to pushing this legislation forward.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 289—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT JOSEPH JEFFERSON "SHOELESS JOE" JACKSON SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY HONORED FOR HIS OUTSTANDING BASEBALL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. DeMINT (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 289

Whereas Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson, a native of Greenville, South Carolina, and a local legend, began his professional career and received his nickname while playing baseball for the Greenville Spinners in 1908;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson moved to the Philadelphia Athletics for his major league debut in 1908, to the Cleveland Naps in 1910, and to the Chicago White Sox in 1915;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson's accomplishments throughout his 13-year career in professional baseball were outstanding—he was 1 of only 7 Major League Baseball players to ever top the coveted mark of a .400 batting average for a season, and he earned a lifetime batting average of .356, the third highest of all time;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson's career record makes him one of our Nation's top baseball players of all time;

Whereas in 1919, the infamous "Black Sox" scandal erupted when an employee of a New York gambler allegedly bribed 8 players of the Chicago White Sox, including Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson, to lose the first and second games of the 1919 World Series to the Cincinnati Reds;

Whereas in September 1920, a criminal court acquitted "Shoeless Joe" Jackson of the charge that he conspired to lose the 1919 World Series;

Whereas despite the acquittal, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's first commissioner, banned "Shoeless Joe" Jackson from playing Major League Baseball for life without conducting any investigation of Jackson's alleged activities, issuing a summary punishment that fell far short of due process standards;

Whereas the evidence shows that Jackson did not deliberately misplay during the 1919 World Series in an attempt to make his team lose the World Series;

Whereas during the 1919 World Series, Jackson's play was outstanding—his batting average was .375 (the highest of any player from either team), he set a World Series record with 12 hits, he committed no errors, and he hit the only home run of the series;

Whereas because of his lifetime ban from Major League Baseball, "Shoeless Joe" Jackson has been excluded from consideration for admission to the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson died in 1951, after fully serving his lifetime ban from baseball, and 85 years have elapsed since the 1919 World Series scandal erupted;

Whereas Major League Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig took an important first step toward restoring the reputation of "Shoeless Joe" Jackson by agreeing to investigate whether he was involved in a conspiracy to alter the outcome of the 1919 World Series and whether he should be eligible for inclusion in the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas it has been 6 years since Commissioner Selig initiated his investigation of

"Shoeless Joe", but there has been no resolution;

Whereas the Chicago White Sox are the 2005 American League Champions, and will compete in the World Series for the first time since 1959;

Whereas "Shoeless Joe" Jackson helped lead the Chicago White Sox to their last World Series Championship in 1917; and

Whereas it is appropriate for Major League Baseball to remove the taint upon the memory of "Shoeless Joe" Jackson and honor his outstanding baseball accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson should be appropriately honored for his outstanding baseball accomplishments.

SENATE RESOLUTION 290—HONORING THE LIFE AND EXPRESSING THE DEEPEST CONDOLENCES OF CONGRESS ON THE PASSING OF EDWARD ROYBAL, FORMER UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN

Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. REID, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 290

Whereas Edward Roybal was born on February 10, 1916, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and moved at the age of 6 with his family to the Boyle Heights barrio of Los Angeles;

Whereas his pioneering efforts in the Congress for civil rights and social justice on behalf of the elderly, Hispanics, and others has inspired generations of Americans;

Whereas Edward Roybal attended public schools, graduating from Roosevelt High School in 1934, and subsequently studying at the University of California in Los Angeles and Southwestern University;

Whereas Edward Roybal is a distinguished veteran who served in the United States Army during World War II;

Whereas Edward Roybal worked as a public health educator for the California Tuberculosis Association, and eventually served as Director of Health Education for the Los Angeles County Tuberculosis and Health Association until 1949;

Whereas Edward Roybal founded the Community Service Organization in 1947 with Fred Ross and a group of Mexican Americans forging a partnership between the Mexican-American and Jewish communities of East Los Angeles, and as the President of the organization, fought against discrimination in housing, employment, voting rights, and education;

Whereas Edward Roybal was elected to the Los Angeles City Council in 1949 and, as the first Hispanic to serve on the city council in more than a century, served for 13 years;

Whereas on November 6, 1962, Edward Roybal became the first Hispanic elected from California to serve in the House of Representatives since 1879, and served for 30 years;

Whereas during his 3 decades of service in the House of Representatives, Roybal worked to protect the rights of minorities, the elderly, and the physically-challenged;

Whereas during his tenure in the House of Representatives, Congressman Roybal served on several important congressional committees, including the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Veterans'

Affairs, and as the Chair of the Select Committee on Aging;

Whereas in 1971, Congressman Roybal was selected to serve on the Committee on Appropriations, where he remained for the rest of his tenure in the House of Representatives and eventually chaired the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government in 1981;

Whereas, while serving as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Edward Roybal was a powerful advocate for the funding of education, civil rights, and health programs and was 1 of the first members of Congress to press for and obtain funding for HIV and AIDS research;

Whereas Congressman Roybal was committed to providing opportunities for Spanish-speaking Americans, helped establish a Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people in 1968 with the goal of improving education, housing, and employment opportunities for Spanish-speaking Americans, and authored the first education bill to provide local school districts with assistance with special bilingual teaching programs;

Whereas in 1976, the County of Los Angeles opened the Edward R. Roybal Clinic in East Los Angeles;

Whereas in 1976, Congressman Roybal was 1 of the founding members and became the first chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, a legislative service organization of the House of Representatives that today is comprised of 21 Representatives;

Whereas Congressman Roybal was instrumental in the establishment of several national nonprofit organizations dedicated to advancing and promoting a new generation of Latino leaders, such as the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials; and

Whereas Congressman Roybal received numerous honors and awards, including two honorary doctor of law degrees from Pacific States University and from Claremont Graduate School, as well as the prestigious Presidential Citizens Medal of Honor from President William Jefferson Clinton; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Congress honors the trail-blazing life and pioneering accomplishments of Congressman Edward Roybal and expresses its condolences on his passing.

SENATE RESOLUTION 291—TO CONGRATULATE THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX ON WINNING THE 2005 WORLD SERIES CHAMPIONSHIP

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

S. RES. 291

Whereas, on October 26, 2005, the Chicago White Sox baseball club won the 2005 World Series;

Whereas this is the first championship for the White Sox since 1917, when Woodrow Wilson was president and the United States was fighting in World War I;

Whereas this is the first World Series appearance for the White Sox since 1959;

Whereas the White Sox posted a regular season record of 99-63 and dominated their opponents during the playoffs, compiling 11 wins and only 1 loss, and finishing with an 8-game win streak that included a sweep in the Fall Classic;

Whereas the White Sox joined the 1990 Cincinnati Reds and the legendary 1927 New York Yankees as the only teams who have

swept a World Series after playing every game of the regular season while in first place;

Whereas the White Sox pitching staff tied a Major League playoff record of 4 straight complete game wins and did not allow a single run in the last 15 innings of the World Series;

Whereas Manager Ozzie Guillen, General Manager Kenny Williams, and owners Jerry Reinsdorf and Eddie Einhorn have put together and led a great organization;

Whereas all 25 players on the playoff squad, whose sole goal was winning the World Series rather than chasing individual glory, contributed to the victory, including World Series Most Valuable Player, Jermaine Dye, as well as Scott Podsednik, Tadahito Iguchi, Joe Crede, Aaron Rowand, Paul Konerko, Juan Uribe, A.J. Pierzynski, Carl Everett, Freddy Garcia, Geoff Blum, Willie Harris, Timo Perez, Chris Widger, Pablo Ozuna, Mark Buehrle, Jose Contreras, Neal Cotts, Jon Garland, Dustin Hermanson, Orlando Hernandez, Bobby Jenks, Damaso Marte, Cliff Politte, and Luis Vizcaino;

Whereas other players, such as Frank Thomas and Brandon McCarthy, made important contributions to get the White Sox to the playoffs, but were unable to be placed on the playoff roster;

Whereas this current group of White Sox players follows in the giant footsteps of the great players in White Sox history who have had their numbers retired, players such as Nellie Fox (#2), Harold Baines (#3), Luke Appling (#4), Minnie Minoso (#9), Luis Aparicio (#11), Ted Lyons (#16), Billy Pierce (#19), and Carlton Fisk (#72);

Whereas the city of Chicago and White Sox fans have faithfully stuck by their team during the decades it spent in baseball's wilderness;

Whereas a new generation of young fans in Chicago and around Illinois are discovering the joy of world championship baseball; and

Whereas the Boston Red Sox, the Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim, and the Houston Astros proved worthy and honorable adversaries and also deserve recognition, and: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Chicago White Sox on winning the 2005 World Series Championship;

(2) commends the fans, players, and management of the Houston Astros for allowing the Chicago White Sox and their many supporters to celebrate their first World Series title in 88 years at Minute Maid Park, the home field of the Houston Astros; and

(3) respectfully directs the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the 2005 Chicago White Sox baseball club;

(B) White Sox owners, Jerry Reinsdorf and Eddie Einhorn.

SENATE RESOLUTION 292—CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO CONDEMN THE ANTI-ISRAEL SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY THE PRESIDENT OF IRAN, MAHMOUD AHMADINEJAD, ON OCTOBER 26, 2005.

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to: