

ago during our last recess, and on late Tuesday afternoon of that week, I met with my friend Randy Kelly, mayor of St. Paul.

Since I used to call his office my own, I look forward to these meetings. They give me the chance to get a firsthand update of the city. As my colleagues here in the Senate who also used to be in a mayor's office would attest, once you leave it's hard to not think and care about what you used to pay attention to so closely. A former mayor will always have an interest in the affairs and goings-on of his city.

On that note, the meeting I had with Mayor Kelly immediately began with what was to us a situation of great sadness for the city of St. Paul—the passing of Jim Reiter earlier that afternoon, a friend of ours and member of St. Paul's city council.

As you can imagine, this is unfortunate news to come home to. But during times like this, I think home is the best place for a person to be, surrounded by those who understand what it is like to lose the friend we all had in Jim.

Being with my family and reflecting with others on Jim's time and accomplishments at the council were consoling, as was reading the Twin Cities' newspapers the next two mornings and seeing their fitting recognition of Jim as a caring family man and dedicated servant to the people of St. Paul's North End and Como Park neighborhoods.

The papers reported that Jim "represented" these people at the city level, and that is true. But because I believe he did more than just represent the residents of these neighborhoods, I would use a different phrase to describe his efforts. I would say that Jim "took care of" these people.

For neighborhoods, he knew what was important, and that includes having both a sense of pride in where you live and a sense of safety. As a result, he saw to it that the housing conditions of his neighborhoods improved and that his residents had what all should—a library and a community center. He also made it a point to have police officers regularly patrolling the streets, and if they weren't present, Jim would take matters into his own hands by driving around in his "Crime Watch" car, a surplus police cruiser he bought with his city council car allowance.

Jim and I shared the same vision for St. Paul, and I couldn't have done what I did during my eight years as mayor without him. Jim understood my priorities to make St. Paul an even better place to live and work, and he made sure his ward measured up.

Not only has St. Paul's North End, Como Park area, and city council experienced a loss after Jim's passing, but so has the city as a whole, which was noticeable the next day when I went to a field hearing and saw flags lowered at half-staff throughout the city.

More importantly, he was my friend. I will miss his smile. I will miss his

humor. I will miss his independent speech. I will miss him.

Finally, my thoughts are with Jim's family: his wife Darlene; son Jim Jr.; daughters Linda, Debby, Jean, and Kris; and his four grandchildren. Their husband, father, and grandfather was a true civic leader and a great friend that I—and I know many others—will never forget. ●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURE REFERRED

The following bill was referred by unanimous consent, as follows:

S. 1781. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations for the reimportation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1781. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations for the reimportation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following joint resolution was read the first time:

S.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the number of years during which the death tax under subtitle B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is repealed should be extended, pending the permanent repeal of the death tax.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. LOTT):

S. 1785. A bill to authorize the operation of National Guard counterdrug schools; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KYL:

S.J. Res. 21. A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the number of years during which the death tax under subtitle B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is repealed should be extended, pending the

permanent repeal of the death tax; read the first time.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 150

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 150, a bill to make permanent the moratorium on taxes on Internet access and multiple and discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce imposed by the Internet Tax Freedom Act.

S. 423

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 423, a bill to promote health care coverage parity for individuals participating in legal recreational activities or legal transportation activities.

S. 525

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 525, a bill to amend the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 to reauthorize and improve that Act.

S. 846

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 846, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for premiums on mortgage insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 1000

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 1000, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the age and service requirements for eligibility to receive retired pay for non-regular service; to provide TRICARE eligibility for members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and their families; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax with respect to employees who participate in the military reserve components and to allow a comparable credit for participating reserve component self-employed individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1180

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1180, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the work opportunity credit and the welfare-to-work credit.

S. 1684

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require

that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies and lymph node dissections performed for the treatment of breast cancer.

S. 1741

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1741, a bill to provide a site for the National Women's History Museum in the District of Columbia.

S. 1774

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1774, a bill to repeal the sunset provisions in the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988.

S. 1778

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1778, a bill to authorize a land conveyance between the United State and the City of Craig, Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 250

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 250, a resolution commending the people and Government of Romania, on the occasion of the visit of Romanian President Ion Iliescu to the United States, for the important progress they have made with respect to economic reform and democratic development, as well as for the strong relationship between Romania and the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 1939

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1939 proposed to H.R. 2989, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. LOTT):

S. 1785. A bill to authorize the operation of National Guard counterdrug schools; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, every day, police officers from departments of all sizes spend their days trying to make sure the people under their protection have a safe and secure place to live, work, and play. But those who wish to break our laws don't make this an easy task. The tactics, threats, and information available to the modern criminal continue to grow. Just as developments in technology, transportation, and communications have cre-

ated new opportunities for businesses to enter new markets, develop new products, and discover new efficiencies, crooks have taken advantage of these same developments to further their personal desires.

Law enforcement has a responsibility to stay abreast of the latest developments, and this means learning the latest technologies and techniques used by criminals, as well as understanding and being able to effectively deploy countermeasures that have been developed. Staying on top of the game demands learning new techniques, understanding new technologies, and employing new tactics to counter the latest criminal scam.

The challenge, then, is in identifying where this training should come from. Most citizens expect cops to learn many of these skills on the job—you never see the detectives on "NYPD Blue" or in "Law and Order" take classes to improve their skills. But the truth of the matter is what while on the job training is an essential part of any law enforcement organization, additional schooling is also increasingly prevalent and necessary. Some departments have funds in their budgets to bring in outside experts to provide training. Some depend upon classes offered by State governments. But for a vast number of departments, particularly those serving smaller, rural populations, the only training opportunities available are offered by the National Guard.

Operating under the authority of Title 32, United States Code, Section 112, the National Guard actively supports local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies and community based anti-drug coalitions. Over the past several years, the Guard has supported the establishment of five Counterdrug schools which facilitate valuable training for State and local law enforcement agencies. These schools are dedicated to teaching counterdrug-related skills to State and local law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations. The classes range from specialties such as how best to search a loaded semi tractor-trailer for narcotics to generally applicable classes on interviewing or surveillance techniques. They provide training to thousands of officers each year who would otherwise not be able to receive it for a lack of resources.

These schools, located in Pennsylvania, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, and California, but serving law enforcement officers throughout the United States, have proved their effectiveness in developing training and educational opportunities for local law enforcement officials—opportunities that would not otherwise exist. The schools fill a need readily apparent in conversations with State and local law enforcement officers. The National Guard Counterdrug schools represent one of the few opportunities available to State and local law enforcement officers to improve the skills they need to

be as effective as possible in maintaining the peace.

But in addition to law enforcement, community-based organizations also receive valuable training from the National Guard Schools, which allows them to be much more effective in their efforts. Almost any law enforcement officer will tell you that they would rather have a successful prevention effort, a way to convince kids that crime really doesn't pay, rather than having these kids begin a life of crime. Organized, motivated, effective community coalitions are a central, bipartisan component of our nation's drug demand reduction strategy.

The challenge the schools face is one of funding. They have been funded to date by State Plans funds from the Defense department and line items from Congress. The funding to each school has varied from year to year, making it exceedingly difficult for the schools and the law enforcement agencies they serve to know how many of what classes will be offered. And while I do not believe this should be an issue, there have been some questions raised as to whether the operation of these schools should be conducted by the Guard.

Today I am pleased to be joined by Senators HARKIN, COCHRAN, and NELSON in introducing legislation that addresses these challenges. This legislation will formally authorize the five schools, and create a separate budget account for the schools. The establishment of a single account for all five Counterdrug schools will stabilize the funding for the schools so they can more efficiently and effectively plan, manage, and execute training for the law enforcement officers and the communities they serve.

In addition, a single line item supporting these schools will relieve the need for each school having to depend upon a Congressional line item for funding for their activities. It will provide easier management, oversight, and the establishment of performance expectations of the Schools by both the National Guard and Congress. With better oversight, management, and creating a regular funding stream, the schools will be able to better serve the training needs of state and local law enforcement.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1965. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2800, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SA 1966. Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, and Mr. ALEXANDER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2800, *supra*.

SA 1967. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2800, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.