

genomics, and related fields the opportunity to provide their thoughtful recommendations on the best ways to further the promise of personalized medicine.

I thank the bill managers and their staffs for their assistance.

RISK OF GUNS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in order to get a handle on today's gun violence among students, we must increase our awareness on the issue. Last week, the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence released a report that draws attention to the gun lobby's efforts over the past few years to change college campus rules that prohibit firearms. The report details the gun lobby's efforts in multiple States to pressure colleges to allow the possession and use of firearms by students and others on campus.

The report, "No Gun Left Behind: The Gun Lobby's Campaign to Push Guns into Colleges and Schools," reveals a letter addressed to a Maine legislator from the National Rifle Association Institute for Legislative Action on April 2, 2007, emphatically opposing legislation to "allow any college or university to regulate the possession of firearms on the property of the college or university." It also describes the gun lobby's support for a law passed in Utah that expressly prohibits public school districts, public schools, and State institutions of higher education from keeping guns off campuses. Similar legislation was proposed in Virginia last year.

"Our schools should be sanctuaries, not armed camps," stated Paul Helmke, President of the Brady Center. "Institutions of higher education already have chosen policies either banning or tightly controlling guns on campus. That is as it should be. These institutions are responsible for the safety of their students and the security of their campuses and should continue to have the right to control firearms."

No Gun Left Behind also details some of the reasons bringing guns onto campus increases the danger to students and faculty alike. Every year approximately 1,100 college students commit suicide, with an additional 24,000 attempting suicide. Roughly 90 percent of those who attempt suicide with a firearm are successful. And, there is a significant danger of guns being stolen in the dorm setting.

As Congress considers sensible gun legislation, I urge my colleagues to read this important report.

MILITARY SPOUSE APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the men and women that serve our Nation as military spouses. I greatly admire the strength, courage, and commitment of these special individuals.

In 1984, President Ronald Regan recognized the vital importance and personal sacrifice of the military spouse by declaring the Friday before Mother's Day as Military Spouse Appreciation Day. The impact that the military spouse has on the readiness and effectiveness of today's all-volunteer Armed Forces cannot be overstated.

However, military spouses are rarely thanked or recognized for the vital role that they play in maintaining our national security.

Today, more than 50 percent of our total force is married. Of the 1.12 million military spouses 92 percent are women, 78 percent are enlisted spouses, 57 percent are between the ages of 25-40 years, 73 percent have children, and 65 percent also work outside of the home.

The Armed Forces' current operational tempo has placed unique challenges and extraordinary strain on our military families. Months of waiting and late nights filled with worry about a forward deployed loved one can take a toll on the most steadfast and stout-hearted man or woman. Despite this intense strain, military spouses have remained committed and loyal to their servicemember and families. These men and women know the true meaning of sacrifice and devotion.

Today, America says thank you to our loving military spouses.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the hard work and sacrifices made daily by law enforcement officers all across our great land. Many officers have lost their lives in the line of duty so that our families and communities may remain safe. We must never forget those who have given their lives to protect us all.

In 1962, President John F. Kennedy first declared the annual celebration of Peace Officers Memorial Day and National Police Week in "recognition of the service given by the men and women who, night and day, stand guard in our midst to protect us through enforcement of our laws."

Sadly, since the turn of the last century, more than 126 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty in New Mexico. This year, two New Mexico police officers will be honored and remembered by having their names added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC.

The first, Deputy James McGrane was tragically shot and killed on March 22, 2006 while making a traffic stop. Unknown at the time to Deputy McGrane, the driver of the vehicle Michael Paul Astorga was wanted for a 2005 murder. As he approached the vehicle, Deputy McGrane was cold bloodedly shot twice and died at the scene. A massive manhunt in New Mexico ensued. After the case was profiled on the television show Americas Most Wanted Astorga was apprehended in Juarez, Mexico and expedited to the

United States. Deputy McGrane had served with the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department for three years and had previously served with the New Mexico State Police and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

Also being honored this week is Patrolman James Archuleta of Espanola who was killed June 4, 2006, in an automobile accident. Patrolman Archuleta was responding to a shooting when the accident occurred. Patrolman Archuleta had served with the New Mexico State Police for 2 years and was also a member of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves.

This week we remember the dedication of Deputy McGrane and Patrolman Archuleta and all of our fallen policemen and women who protect and serve our communities, and the tragic price they paid for that devotion. We must also remember the families of all fallen officers and the sacrifices they have incurred because of a deep-seated commitment to duty and public service. All of us from New Mexico owe a debt of gratitude to each and every officer who has lost their life in the line of duty. To those who continue to serve, we are grateful. You have my utmost admiration.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, due to my flight from Rhode Island being delayed, I was unavoidably absent for vote No. 151, the Cochran second-degree amendment No. 1010 to the Dorgan amendment No. 990.

Had I been present, I would have opposed the Cochran amendment. While I have supported the Cochran amendment in the past, the amendment this time seeks to amend a different and vastly strengthened Dorgan reimportation proposal. Senators DORGAN and SNOWE have acknowledged the safety concerns that have been raised in the past and have sought to address them. Specifically, their amendment establishes a framework for the registration and regulation of exporting pharmacies and wholesalers. It also directs the FDA to initiate a process to approve identical medications as FDA-approved products in the United States. The amendment also requires clear labeling and documentation of the drug from the point of origin to the point of sale. I believe these series of measures greatly improve the Dorgan amendment, reduce the risk of counterfeit products entering the domestic drug supply chain, and assure the safety of reimported drugs. The Dorgan-Snowe proposal also meets the second test set forth in the Cochran second degree amendment—cost savings. According to Congressional Budget Office, CBO, estimates, implementation of prescription drug importation provisions would lead to \$50 million in direct savings. However, the CBO also found that imposing the Cochran amendment would reduce those potential savings to zero.