

an Air Force anesthesiologist, James Fraser, who made his way into private practice. Sharon helped run the office, and they had two wonderful children, Grant and Victoria.

So who is Grant Fraser? Her son. He was popular at Service High School in Anchorage, where he graduated. He was an actor who loved the works of Homer and Shakespeare. He was a mountain biker, a skier, a pianist, a scuba diver, a rock climber, and a tennis player. He was lighthearted and mischievous, and according to his marine brothers, the only thing that could really rile him up was when they talked about his sister the way in which sometimes marines, unfortunately, have the habit of doing. He was a fiercely loyal brother. You could not joke about his sister Victoria, who, by the way, now is a professional soprano singer who has performed all over the world.

So Sharon and her husband James assumed that Grant would become an athlete, maybe, or a scholar. He was a very, very smart young man. But shortly after 9/11, like so many patriotic young Americans across our Nation, he surprised his family and his friends when he announced he was joining the marines. “No, no, no, no,” Sharon told her son. “That isn’t the plan. You are going to school now.”

He told his mom: “Mom, this isn’t my scholarly time of life. I am ready to serve and fight for my country, if need be.”

He knew he would thrive in the Marines, and he did. He planned on coming back home in Anchorage to work as a paramedic with the fire department. Grant and I briefly overlapped in the Marine Corps unit. We both served in Alaska, Echo Company, 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, which was later deployed to Iraq in 2005.

On August 3, 2005, in Anbar Province, Iraq, Grant was on a mission, Operation Quick Strike, to avenge the killing of his fellow marines that had happened just a few days earlier. He was riding in an AmTrac vehicle on an attack into the city, hit a massive improvised explosive device, and was 22 years old when he made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation.

Now, I love our military, but let’s face it; sometimes it can be bureaucratic and boneheaded. It took 11 years and tenacious work on the part of Grant’s amazing mother Sharon to finally get her son an appropriate burial across the street at Arlington.

Just 2 days before the funeral, I was sitting next to Gen. Joe Dunford, the Marine Corps Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a dinner. I told General Dunford about Grant’s heroism and about Sharon Long’s heroic perseverance to get her son appropriately honored with a burial at Arlington.

On an overcast day, September 30, 2016, Grant Fraser was put to rest among his brothers and sisters, our Nation’s heroes, whom we honor this weekend at Arlington National Cemetery. Family, friends, and especially

U.S. marines from all across America came to that service to say goodbye to their friend. I was there, and when I got there, I was honored to see many marines. One, in particular, came to the funeral early and stayed till the very end. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Dunford, attended in his dress blues out of respect for this young Marine Corps lance corporal.

He later told me that when he read about what happened with Grant, he couldn’t sleep. He wanted to be at the funeral to honor Grant’s sacrifice and that of his family, especially his mother Sharon. General Dunford stayed after most others had left to talk to Sharon Long, Grant’s mother, and his Marine Corps brothers. “I don’t live very far from here,” the General told Sharon. “I will be checking in on Grant from time to time.”

Now, I have been to a lot of funerals in my Marine Corps career, but this was the most moving funeral I have ever attended. It was not because of the presence of a four-star general and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Dunford, the most powerful U.S. military officer in America—in the world, really—and not because of the serendipitous presence of the Marine captain in charge of the Arlington burial honor guard, whose twin brother was one of the fallen marines whom Grant Fraser had been sent to avenge the day he was killed 11 years earlier. It was so moving on that day because, on that day, rank didn’t matter, and medals didn’t matter. That day we were all just Americans grieving the loss of one of our own: mischievous, smart, Marine Corps LCpl Grant Fraser, an actor, an Alaskan, a brother, a son. It was so moving because of the dignity, grace, and beautiful determination exhibited by Sharon Long, who epitomizes the love, suffering, and quiet sacrifice of so many Gold Star mothers across our country, especially this weekend.

Sharon stays in touch with Grant’s Marine Corps brothers. They call her on Mother’s Day. They send her flowers, invite her to their weddings and to their kids’ birthday parties. Two of them showed up at their family home when Sharon’s daughter, Victoria, whom we already talked about, and her date were headed to prom. They needed to make sure Grant would have approved of Victoria’s date. I am sure Victoria appreciated that.

Grant would have been in the same place in life as these young men are now. As one of them said to Sharon: I came back home from Iraq to live the life Grant couldn’t.

Sharon is proud of all the men and women who have served, who served with Grant and continue to serve. She understands their calling. She understands their camaraderie. These incredible warriors in our Nation give her hope.

With men and women like these, Sharon said: “How can you not be proud of this country? How can you not be optimistic about this country?”

The lives of hundreds of thousands of America’s sons and daughters have been lost in fighting for our great Nation, and on Memorial Day, they are in the hearts of all Americans. They are in the hearts of all Alaskans. They are in the hearts of all Gold Star families, and they are in the hearts of Sharon Long and her family.

Like Gold Star mothers all across the country and in our great State, Sharon was fiercely determined to advocate for her son. She sacrificed much but never gave up, and neither will we ever give up on them, on him, or their memory, which we commemorate this weekend.

Sharon Long’s actions recalled the Memorial Day words of President Reagan in 1985 after placing a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a place that is not far from Grant Fraser’s eternal resting place. As President Reagan said:

If words cannot repay the debt we owe these men [and women], surely with our actions we must strive to keep faith with them and with the vision that led them to battle and final sacrifice.

Our first obligation to them and ourselves is plain enough: The United States and the freedom for which it stands, the freedom for which they died, must endure and prosper. Their lives remind us that freedom is not bought cheaply. It has a cost; it imposes a burden. And just as they whom we commemorate were willing to sacrifice so much, so too must we—in a less final, less heroic way—be willing to give of ourselves [for our Nation].

Thank you, Sharon Long, for your brave sacrifice, for your dignified determination, and for your hope, which gives us hope. As we head into another sacred Memorial Day weekend, thank you for being our Alaskan of the Week.

DUE PROCESS PROTECTIONS ACT

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I will speak now about the Due Process Protections Act, which was sponsored by myself and Senator DURBIN from Illinois and which passed the U.S. Senate last night unanimously. I thank my colleagues for their support for this simple but important bill.

In fact, the Due Process Protections Act is so simple that it really probably shouldn’t be necessary, but believe me, it is necessary. Unfortunately, it is necessary. I was pleased that this body passed it last night.

Let me explain. The due process clause of the U.S. Constitution, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court in the landmark decision, *Brady v. Maryland*, requires that prosecutors turn over all material evidence favorable to the defense. That is what a fair trial is about. If the prosecutor has exculpatory evidence, as we call it, you need to make sure the defense has it. This is such a bedrock element of our criminal justice system and constitutional due process that the name of this kind of evidence is simply now called “*Brady evidence*” after the case *Brady v. Maryland*.

Now, the vast majority of Federal prosecutors—and, by the way, FBI agents—who work in our criminal justice system are patriots. Many are veterans, and they work day in and day out to keep us safe and abide by their constitutional duties and obligations. They do turn Brady evidence over to the defense, as they are required to do by the Constitution.

The sad fact is, some prosecutors don't do this. Some choose instead to win at all costs by taking shortcuts—not justice, but shortcuts. And when I say shortcuts, I am talking about violating a defendant's constitutional rights. The prevalence of these violations is not easy to quantify—these Brady violations, as we call them.

One study—and I am not vouching for the accuracy, and this was a study called the National Registry of Exonerations—stated that from 1989 to 2017, prosecutors concealed exculpatory evidence at trial in half of all murder exonerations. If that statistic is even remotely true, it is outrageous and needs to stop.

Such potential Brady violations have, once again, been in the news with the prosecution of former National Security Advisor Michael Flynn—GEN Michael Flynn. There are all kinds of articles now out there. I recently wrote the head of the FBI on this very issue about the potential Brady violations by Federal prosecutors that appear to have taken place in this prosecution. What that has done in my State is that it has opened old wounds—old wounds—and difficult memories.

My colleagues here—every single one of them—remember the late, great Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska. As a matter of fact, his portrait is right off of the Senate floor, an incredible new portrait that we just put there recently. He was charged by Federal prosecutors with making false statements and was convicted prior to his reelection, which he lost because of the conviction by prosecutors.

Not long after the conviction, it started to become apparent that there was prosecutorial misconduct in that very high-profile case, so the trial judge in that case appointed a special prosecutor to investigate this. There was a report that came out in 2012 by the Justice Department, by the special prosecutor, that was highly critical of the prosecutors' and the FBI's conduct. In particular, they withheld all kinds of Brady evidence.

Just 6 months after Senator Stevens' conviction, it was revealed that Federal prosecutors had concealed numerous pieces of evidence that very likely could have resulted in his acquittal. Among the more egregious examples—and there were many—rather than call a witness whose testimony would have supported Senator Stevens, the government flew the witness home to Alaska. That is pretty pathetic.

The prosecution also concealed that its star witness, who was testifying against Senator Stevens, had an illegal

sexual relationship with an underage woman whom he had asked to lie about the relationship. And to this day—to this very day—there are still questions about whether the Federal Government offered that star witness, in exchange for his testimony, leniency on not prosecuting him for violating the Mann Act. There are still questions to this day.

The special prosecutor that the district judge appointed to investigate the prosecutorial misconduct in the Stevens case found that the Justice Department lawyers had committed “deliberate and ‘systematic’ ethical violations by withholding critical evidence pointing to Senator Stevens’ innocence.” That is the Justice Department special prosecutor determining just how corrupt the Justice Department was in prosecuting and convicting Ted Stevens.

Yet the special prosecutor, who investigated all of this also, found that the district court judge was powerless to act against the wrongdoers—the corrupt prosecutors—because the district court had not issued a direct, written court order at the beginning of the trial, requiring the prosecutors to abide by their ethical and constitutional obligations as laid out in *Brady v. Maryland*.

It is a bit remarkable because every law student knows you learn *Brady v. Maryland* the first year of law school. But somehow these prosecutors across the street over at the Justice Department forgot about it, and they were going to be punished. But the system of justice said that you couldn't punish them because they didn't know because the judge didn't tell them.

Again, I am not sure we even need a law to deal with this, but, as I said, unfortunately, we do.

As you can imagine, it was maddening to the people of Alaska that those who violated Senator Stevens' constitutional rights—and, by the way, forever changed the political landscape, not just in Alaska but in America; don't get me going about what happened there—these prosecutors couldn't even be held accountable and were not held accountable because they weren't instructed by the district court about the Brady evidence requirements that they learned in law school in their first year.

So in response to the Stevens case and due to growing concerns about the unfortunate frequency of Brady evidence violations by prosecutors, a number of Federal district judges began issuing specific local rules or standing orders that explicitly remind prosecutors of what they learned their first year of law school, which is that you have to turn over Brady evidence.

But the Federal Judicial Conference's Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure—so, essentially, the judges who advise on the rules—has consistently declined to require all Federal courts to do the same. So right now, all Federal courts don't

have to issue instructions on Brady evidence.

Well, today, Congress is beginning to change all of this. My bill, which passed last night unanimously—the Due Process Protections Act—codifies this practice and requires it of every Federal judge nationwide by amending rule 5 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to require that a judge “issue an oral or written order to prosecution and defense counsel that confirms the disclosure obligation of the prosecutor under *Brady v. Maryland* . . . and its progeny”—that is quoting from my bill—at the beginning of every criminal case.

Our bill allows each judicial district flexibility to promulgate their own model rule, but they have to do it. Congress is telling them they have to do it, so they will do it.

Having this standing order in place will explicitly remind the prosecution of their obligations—making it a priority to protect the due process of all Americans, including defendants—and it will provide for quicker recourse upon discovering any Brady violations that occur.

We obviously can't undo what happened to the late, great Senator Stevens, nor can we undo all the harm it caused to my State, my constituents, and, really, the people across America who have also been victims of these kinds of violations because it undermines trust in our system of justice. But going forward, we can work to stem the corrosive effects to our democracy when prosecutors don't abide by their constitutional obligations. We can work to ensure our system of justice—the foundation of American democracy—is stronger and fairer for all, and that is what the Due Process Protections Act will do.

I want to thank chairman of the Judiciary Committee, LINDSEY GRAHAM, for helping to facilitate this bill's passage; my colleague Senator DURBIN, who was my original cosponsor of this bill; and the other cosponsors: Senators LEE from Utah, BOOKER from New Jersey, CORNYN from Texas, WHITEHOUSE from Rhode Island, and PAUL from Kentucky. I say to the Presiding Officer, you know those Senators. That is about as broad a political array in terms of the political spectrum in America and the U.S. Senate—Democrats and Republicans who believe in this issue, and that is why I think it is so important.

Our system of justice will be fairer once that bill passes the House and is signed into law by the President. I just want to thank my colleagues—all of my colleagues—who voted for this necessary and important and simple piece of legislation that, unfortunately, we need in America today.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until tomorrow at 9 a.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:48 p.m., adjourned until Friday, May 22, 2020, at 9 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY

LIAM P. HARDY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS TO EXPIRE ON THE DATE PRESCRIBED BY LAW, VICE MARGARET A. RYAN, RETIRING.

AMTRAK BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SARAH E. FEINBERG, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE AMTRAK BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE YVONNE BRATHWAITE BURKE, TERM EXPIRED.

CHRIS KOOS, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE AMTRAK BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE THOMAS C. CARPER, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

J. MARK BURKHALTER, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

PATRICK HOVAKIMIAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE, VICE JASON KLITENIC, RESIGNED.

THE JUDICIARY

AILEEN MERCEDES CANNON, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, VICE KENNETH A. MARRA, RETIRED.

TOBY CROUSE, OF KANSAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS, VICE CARLOS MURGUIA, RESIGNED.

DIRK B. PALOUTZIAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR., RETIRED.

RODERICK C. YOUNG, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, VICE REBECCA BEACH SMITH, RETIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

KATHERINA B. DONOVAN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

CHAD M. ABTS
JUAN B. ALVAREZ
KELLY D. AMBROSE
CHRISTOPHER J. AMOS
ERICH H. BABBITT
PATRICIA G. BAKER
WILLIAM C. BALLINGER
GORDON L. BARKSDALE, JR.
ROBERT R. BARTRAN III
MICHAEL L. BECK
MICHAEL J. BECKNER
BARBARA J. BEEGLES
JADE E. BEEHLER
SEAN P. BEGLEY
JAMEE L. BELSHA
KEVIN M. BERRY
BRIAN S. BISCHOFF
GARY A. BLAGBURN
WILLIAM H. BONO
MICHAEL B. BOOKER
ROSS E. BRASHEARS
TIMOTHY M. BROWER
WILLIAM M. BROWN, JR.
CHARLES R. BRUNDRETT, JR.
GEOFFREY T. BUCHANAN
MARION A. BULWINKLE III
REGINA A. CARUSO
KENT D. CAVALLINI
GEORGE T. CHRISTENSON

EDWARD R. CLEMENTS
JEFFREY J. CLEMENTS
BRADLEY M. COMPTON
JEFFREY S. COOMLER
PATRICK D. CORNWELL
MICHAEL J. COURVILLE
JOHN C. CRAFT
JEFFREY M. CRANE
RUTH A. CRESENZO
STEVEN M. DAVENPORT
KEVIN R. DEJONG
KRISTIN L. DERDA
PHILIP T. DERING IV
JOHN C. DETLING
ANDREW R. DIEDERICH
WILLIAM M. DIPROFIO
JOHN P. DORIN
JOSHUA E. DOSCINSKI
MICHAEL J. EASTRIDGE
STANLEY ECHOLS
KAREY L. ELIAS
RANDY J. ERICKSON
HARMON C. ESPLIN
MICHAEL T. FAATZ
JENNIFER L. FADELEY
JOSEPH P. FAIRFAX II
BRYAN C. FILLINGER
ERIC S. FINCH
COLIN M. FLEMING
CHRISTOPHER B. FLETCHER
NOLAND I. FLORES
ROBERT B. FRAZER, JR.
THOMAS B. FULLER
TONY J. GAGNON
LOUIS S. GANSELL
JERRY B. GLASS
TODD M. GOPF
SCOTT E. GRANGER
KRISTINA E. GRAY
TALON E. GREFF
MATTHIAS E. GREENE
BARRY W. GROTON, JR.
STEPHEN T. GUERTIN
CHRISTOPHER M. GUILMETTE
MATTHEW J. HANDELY
JUSTIN J. HANSEN
SEAN M. HARMON
EVERETT R. HAWK II
WILLIAM L. HENRY
JOSEPH B. HENSON
DOUG A. HOUSTON
ERIC D. HUNSBERGER
JONATHAN A. M. ISHIKAWA
GREGORY S. JACKELS
BRIAN D. JACKETTA
NATHLON N. JACKSON
KEVIN W. JAMES
MATTHEW R. JAMES
FRANKLIN L. JONES
PATRICIA L. JONESJOHNSON
PAUL C. JUDGE
ROBERT C. KEMP III
JASON W. KETTIG
AARON S. KING
JOHN C. KINTON
RUSSELL W. KINZIE
KURT K. KOBERNIK
JEFFREY D. KORANDO
DOMINIC L. KOTZ
CHARLES H. LAMPE
LEON M. LAPPOINT
CHRIS A. LARSON
RANDY L. LAU
BRADLEY A. LEONARD
JOHN R. LEWIS
DOUGLAS J. LINEBERRY
JOHN M. LIPSCOMB
CHRISTOPHER J. LOWMAN
JOHN S. MACDONALD
REGINALD B. MADDOX
CAMERON L. MAGEE
DON T. MAKAY
BRIAN G. MALECHA
MICHAEL P. MANNING
JONATHAN E. MARION
JAMES A. MARTIN
ROBERT W. MATHEWS
EUGENE P. MAXWELL
ROSA D. MAYNARD
RONALD W. MCBAY
MICHAEL J. MCCANN
DAVID J. MCDILL
J. W. MCKEOWN
BRIAN L. MEDCALF
PETER J. MEHLING
VICTOR R. MILLAN
JAMES A. MILLS
LARRY C. MINASIAN
PATRICK E. MOORE
JOHN N. MORELOS
MICHAEL P. MORICAS
MIKE A. NAVARRO
DONALD P. NELSON
CORY M. NEWCOMB
LESSLIE I. NIEVES
JASO D. OBERTON
WILLIAM E. OCONNOR
JASON F. OSBERG
JON M. PALADINI
JOSEPH PALADINO
HENRY A. PALMER
CARLTON B. PARIS
CHRISTOPHER T. PATTERSON
GARLAND A. PENNINGTON
MARK E. PICKETT
BRYAN W. PROCTOR
JOHN A. RANSOM

WILLIAM D. RASOR
PATRICK A. REESE
MARC A. REYHER
BRADLEY D. RITTENHOUSE
JAMES O. ROBINSON
PHILLIP D. ROBINSON
STEVEN S. RODGERS
MANUEL RODRIGUEZ, JR.
RAUL RODRIGUEZMEDELLIN
SCOTT J. ROHWEDER
PAUL E. ROITSCH
KURT A. RORVIK
ARTHUR C. ROSCOE, JR.
JASON E. ROSE
CHAD M. ROUDEBUSH
DANIEL K. RUNYON
CRAIG H. RUSSELL
BRANDI J. SASSERUSSELL
TERRY A. SAUL
TIMOTHY A. SCHLOTTERBACK
CHRISTOPHER W. SCHWENDIMANN
KEIR A. SCUBES
JEFFREY S. SETSER
BARRY B. SIMMONS
DAVID L. SKALON
ALICE H. SMITH
BENNY W. SMITH, JR.
ERIC E. SMITH
KATHLEEN K. SMITH
DESIREE G. SOUMOY
PATRICK S. SPEEDY
ERIC S. SPRINGS
RAYMOND J. STEMITZ
PAUL E. STRYKER
TIMOTHY J. SULZNER
DIRK J. THIBODEAUX
WAYNE A. THOMAS
LEIF C. THOMPSON
PATRICK K. THOMPSON
STEVEN R. TODD
EDUARDO TORO
LESLIE J. TOWRY
JASON E. TURNER
MATTHEW A. VALAS
GEOFFREY G. VALLEE
TADD E. VANYO
KENNETH R. WALKER, JR.
WILLIAM M. WALLEY
SHY M. WARNER
DEREK G. WEBB
SHAE D. WEIDE
JOHN M. WHEELER
TODD W. WHEELER
WILLIAM A. WHIGHAM
LINDY I. WHITE
HAZEL WILLIAMS, JR.
JEFFREY P. WINN
ERIC P. WINNICKY
SHAWN WINTERBOTTOM
RUSSELL J. WOLF
WILLIAM L. WOODARD, JR.
SHAWN K. WORKMAN
STEVEN D. YARNELL
JOSEPH E. YAWN
BENJAMIN P. YORK
ROGER B. ZEIGLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DANIEL P. ALLEN
HEIDI M. ANDERSON
RYAN L. AVERBECK
ROLAND H. BEASON
PAUL J. BENENATO
KEVIN E. BOGLEN
BRYAN D. BOGLE
MARCO A. BONGIOANNI
MARK E. BRASWELL
BRIAN M. BRZEZINSKI
LAURA C. BUDDENMEYER
STEVE W. CACERES
ROBERT C. CALAHAN
GARY A. CAMPBELL
CAROLYN J. CARDEN
KEVIN T. CARROLL
ANTIONETTE N. CHASE
ALLEN D. CHEEK
MICHAEL E. CHLD
MATTHEW L. CLOUD
MAURICE COOK
PAUL E. CREAL
SARA J. DECHANT
PETER R. DEGUZMAN
ERIC DELELLIS
JOSEPH A. DERYDER, JR.
IAN C. DOIRON
JACKIE R. EAST
CHRISTOPHER L. ENG
FRANKLIN J. ESTES
CHARLES E. FAIRBANKS
ROBERT A. FALCONE
PAUL R. FERREIRA
JEFFREY A. FIDLER
ALEXIA N. FIELDS
BRIAN M. GATTI
KEITH G. GAWRYS
RICHARD J. GIARUSSO
BENJAMIN K. GRABBSKI
DAVID L. GRAVES
LANNY V. GRIFFIN
JASON C. GUERRERO
JOHN W. HALL
MATTHEW S. HAMPTON
TODD C. HERRICK