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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 104th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 141 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1995 *No. 3*

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, January 9, 1995, at 2 p.m.

N O T I C E

January 9, 1995, will have the correct list of all bills and resolutions introduced on January 4, 1995 (since several bills were incorrectly numbered on pages H–141 through H–146 of the Record).

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 5, 1995)

The Senate met at 9:15 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy might. And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.—Deuteronomy 6:4–7.

God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, God of our fathers, we pray this morning for our families. Be especially with those who are traumatized by the process of moving to Washington—finding a residence and settling in a new neighborhood—as the typical Senate schedule begins to build. Help your servants to take seriously the fact that the foundation of the social order is the family. As the family disintegrates, society collapses. Grant to every spouse and every child a special dispensation of grace as the process of legislation demands more and more time from Senators and staffs.

Gracious Father in Heaven, bless our families. Help us to be faithful to them in giving our love, attention, and care. Help us to be faithful to ourselves, allowing time to receive the love, patience, and support from our families which we need and depend upon so much.

Eternal God, as I close this prayer, thank you for the great privilege of serving the Senate through seven Congresses.

In the name of the King of kings, and the Lord of lords. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the acting majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time until 9:30 be equally divided between the two leaders, and that at 9:30 we resume consideration of S. 2, the congressional coverage bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the hour of 9:30 a.m. having arrived, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 2, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2) to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Ford-Feingold amendment No. 4, to prohibit the personal use of accrued frequent flyer miles by Members and employees of the Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of Mr. FORD, No. 4, is pending.

Mr. FORD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, this amendment I have before the Senate merely prohibits the use of taxpayer dollars for personal use; that is, the frequent flyer mileage miles that are built up as a result of expense-paid trips back to our States. That is simply what it is.

I understand that my friends on the other side of the aisle are not ready to accept it, and particularly not ready for a vote.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be set aside, and I further ask unanimous consent that Senator WELLSTONE be recognized for the introduction of an amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FORD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. WELLSTONE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The distinguished Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. President, yesterday, in introducing an amendment with Senator LEVIN of Michigan, Senator FEINGOLD, and Senator LAUTENBERG which dealt with lobby disclosure but mainly with gift bans, I on the floor of the Senate read from what I think is a very, very interesting, very important, and very revealing piece in Roll Call of October 17, 1994. The title is, ''How Lobbyists Put Meals, Gifts to Work.''

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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This memo, obtained by Roll Call, says one prominent D.C. firm lays out 1994 strategy, including meals, campaign contributions * * *.

And we talked yesterday about trips.

Mr. President, the amendment that I am going to introduce today focuses on lobbying. Yesterday, what I urged my colleagues—since so many of us ran on a reform agenda and since so many of us have talked about the need to make this process more accountable, open, and honest—I asked my colleagues really, under the leadership of Senator LEVIN, to vote on an amendment which would say that we would put an end to this taking of gifts. The vote was ''no.''

So today, focusing on the same question, I am going to, in this amendment, essentially say to my colleagues if you are going to vote ''no'' against the taking of gifts, the gift ban part, at least let us put a stop to this, I think, insidious connection between the lobbying and the taking of cash and campaign contributions.

So this amendment is going to prohibit lobbyists who may lobby within the preceding year from making contributions to or soliciting contributions for Members of Congress and from lobbying Members of Congress to whom they have contributed or on whose behalf they have solicited funds within the previous year.

In other words, if you have made a contribution or you have instructed a PAC you control to make a contribution to a candidate, then for 1 year thereafter you should not be lobbying that candidate or staff. Vice versa, if you have been in that office lobbying a Senator or lobbying staff, then there is a 1-year window here whereby you would not be allowed to make a campaign contribution.

This amendment is all about congressional accountability. Let me repeat that. This amendment is all about congressional accountability. And it is designed to sever the connection between lobbyists and big PAC contributions to Members of Congress.

This covers congressional staff, and it would prohibit lobbyists from lobbying new Members of Congress to whom they have contributed or on whose behalf they have solicited funds during the past year which I think, from the point of view of the new class, also represents real reform.

Mr. President, this amendment was part of S. 3, which the Senate passed by a very lopsided vote. Senators then said that they thought this was an important reform idea, or I should say an important reform measure. It would prohibit the practice whereby a lobbyist who lobbies a Member for a client then directs that client to make a contribution to the Member. It closes the potential loophole allowing lobbyists to get around the prohibition by having clients make contributions to Members to further their lobbying efforts.

In other words, it is not just a question of lobbyists not being able to do it, but it is also a question of a lobbyist not being able to instruct a client to make such a contribution.

This amendment will also prohibit a lobbyist from directing that a contribution be made by a political action committee to a Member of Congress whom that lobbyist has lobbied during the past year, a key element of any reform effort designed to sever—let me emphasize that—the connection, big money connection, between large lobbying firms, their clients, and PAC's.

Mr. President, one more time, we have before us the Congressional Accountability Act. We are talking about how to make this process more accountable. Reform is in the air in America. We started out this session on the basis of a focus on reform, and this particular amendment speaks to that question.

Yesterday, I urged my colleagues to vote for an amendment that I thought was a huge step forward—not a small step forward, but a huge step forward—in changing the political culture of Washington in putting a stop to taking these gifts. Many Senators, though I am proud to say by no means all Senators, but certainly many Senators, and on the other side of the aisle, all Senators on the other side of the aisle—I guess there were two exceptions—voted ''no.'' With this amendment, I am saying if you are not willing to put an end to the accepting of gifts, at least put an end to this insidious connection between lobbying and the giving of money.

If there is one thing we have heard from people in the country, it is that they do not like this mix of money and politics. They do not like the fact that some people march on Washington every day. They do not like the fact that this is such a closed loop in which they do not feel as if they participate. And I cannot think of an amendment that would speak more clearly and more directly to people's concerns than this amendment.

Mr. President, this provision, when this amendment was first brought up for S. 3—which again I remind my colleagues was passed by an overwhelmingly positive vote—was crafted narrowly to withstand the test of constitutionality. The Court has said that any seeming infringement on first amendment speech rights has to be balanced against concerns about corruption or the appearance of corruption. That is what we are talking about here, the appearance of corruption. If you run for office and you are elected, lobbyists come in and lobby you, and then later there is a contribution. Or, vice versa, you receive a contribution and lobbyists instruct a PAC or client to make a contribution to you, and then shortly thereafter the lobbyist is in your office.

If you want to talk about the appearance of corruption and if you want to talk about a way of making this process more accountable and you want to talk about a way that Senators can live up to our mandate to be reformers, this amendment speaks directly to this question.

Mr. President, again, this amendment meets that test. It is directed narrowly at the question of the appearance of corruption or impropriety. Let me emphasis that again. It is directed narrowly at the question of the appearance of corruption or impropriety. And it covers only those situations where a lobbyist has made a lobbying contact and then contributes, solicits on behalf of, or directs that a contribution be made to a Member.

It attempts to define who is a lobbyist. By the way, so no mistake will be made, we simply go by the current definition. We get into none of the debate and argument on the reform of lobby disclosure. We just go with the current definition which—and by the way, I think all of us agree, if our words are to be believed—eventually has to be changed. There are many who lobby who are not officially registered as lobbyists today.

Mr. President, I also want to include in the RECORD a letter from the White House, January 5, 1995, which was addressed to the Speaker, in which the focus is on congressional reform, with a strong focus on this whole question of lobbying reform.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 5, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We have an opportunity to make historic change in the way that Washington works and the government does the people's business.

This week, the Congress has begun to take important and positive steps to change its operations for the better. Shrinking the number of committees, reducing staff, and other measures are valuable, and long overdue. The passage of legislation that would apply to Congress the laws that apply to the public is only fair, is simple common sense, and is also long overdue. I hope that this time, unlike the last session of Congress, the Senate follows the House's action. I congratulate you on these steps.

But true congressional reform must reduce the power of lobbyists and special interests. The power of organized money in Washington hurts the middle class, bloats spending and the deficit, and blocks needed change. Today, some 90,000 people in Washington are associated with lobbying Congress on behalf of specific interests, which too often are able to manipulate the congressional process to insert spending projects or tax provisions in legislation that do not serve the larger public's interest. Lobby power coupled with the ever-escalating cost of campaigns, which has risen fourfold over the past two decades, gives wealthy interests and wealthy candidates disproportionate influence in decisionmaking.

These are not partisan concerns; they are American concerns. I urge you, as you undertake the task of reforming Congress, to take on these real political reform issues.

First, as you enact legislation to apply general laws to Congress, it is vital that professional lobbyists be barred from giving gifts, meals and entertainment to members of Congress—just as they are now barred from giving these benefits to executive branch officials.

Second, Congress should also quickly enact legislation to bring professional lobbyists into the sunlight of public scrutiny. The current lobby disclosure statute is cumbersome and antiquated. Lobbyists should disclose who their clients are, what bills they seek to pass or block, and how much they are paid.

Third, I am pleased that the Congress wants to pass a line item veto authority for the President, something that I have consistently supported before and during the 1992 campaign and since. The line item veto authority will help us cut unnecessary spending and reduce the budget deficit. It is a powerful tool for fighting special interests, who too often are able to win approval of wasteful projects through manipulation of the congressional process, and bury them in massive bills where they are protected from Presidential vetoes. It will increase the accountability of government. I want a strong version of the line item veto, one that enables the President to take direct steps to curb wasteful spending. This is clearly an area where both parties can come together in the national interest, and I look forward to working with the Congress to quickly enact this measure.

Finally, we must clean up political campaigns, limit the cost of campaigning, reduce the role of special interests, and increase the role of ordinary citizens. Real campaign finance reform, too, should be an area of bipartisan cooperation. Requiring broadcasters to provide time to bona fide candidates would cut the cost of campaigning and ensure that voters hear all arguments, regardless of candidate wealth. Strong proposals for free TV time have been introduced in previous years by Senator Dole and by the new chair of the House Commerce Committee, Rep. Thomas Bliley; these proposals should be the basis of agreement on reform.

I look forward to working with the Congress to achieve results that are bipartisan, bold, and give the government back to the people.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, let me just summarize for my colleagues, because I think that we will be casting an important vote on this amendment, I think it is an important vote because this is sort of a litmus test as to how committed we are to reform.

I cite this as a relevant document: Roll Call, Monday, October 17, where the whole focus is on meals and travel and campaign contributions, as ways of having access for clients. Mr. President, if you want to talk about a memo that tells it all, if you want to talk about a memo that, unfortunately, sort of speaks to the very concerns that people have about this process, this is an example.

I ask unanimous consent that this Roll Call piece be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Roll Call, Oct. 17, 1994]

HOW LOBBYISTS PUT MEALS, GIFTS TO WORK

(By Timothy J. Burger)

During the protracted debate over new lobbying and gift rules—which went down to stunning defeat in the waning days of the second session—Members argued violently over the influence of lobbyist-paid meals and campaign contributions.

''Now, a Big Mac will not buy influence from anybody. I am sure $15,000 will not buy influence from anybody,'' Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind) said on the floor.

Mocked retiring House Minority Leader Bob Michel (R-Ill): ''Here we are today demeaning ourselves by saying. 'Oh, please stop me before I accept another cup of coffee and a Danish.'''

Despite such protestations, meals and contributions are fixtures in the lobbying world—and internal documents from a prominent Washington lobbying firm demonstrate just how central they are to conducting business.

In December 1993, principals of Gold and Liebengood assembled plans for expanding their network of Hill contacts for 1994.

The planning documents, copies of which were obtained by Roll Call, offer a rare glimpse into the world of lobbying and, specifically, how meals, gifts, and contributions are put to use.

Take, for instance, the strategy for James Capel and Co. Ltd., a British securities firm, that is a longtime client of Gold and Liebengood.

According to the memo: ''Capel is desirous of dinners, lunches, and meetings for themselves and their clients, with a diverse list of Members of Congress Capel has agreed to pay G&L a separate fee for each and every one of these Congressional visits we arrange.

Potential targets: John Dingell, Jack Brooks, Norman Mineta, and Al Swift, were the initial Members mentioned. Capel would be receptive to suggestions from us.''

The 12-page memo was drafted by Charles Merin, a Gold and Liebengood partner, and John Scruggs, the firm's managing director and a former aide to then-Rep. Trent Lott (R-Miss). It includes specific agencies for each of the principals.

Among Scruggs's ''targets'' were Reps. Porter Goss (R-Fla) and Pat Danner (D-Mo).

''Congresswoman Danner defeated Tom Coleman. Coleman was a strong and consistent supporter of Wilcox. Need to develop similar relationship with Danner,'' the memo noted. ''Action: Continue to work with staff (hesitancy to accept gifts). Ask Chuck Merin for introduction followed by fundraising activity.''

Wilcox, a manufacturing company, is a former Gold and Leibengood client.

Regarding Goss, the outline noted: ''Porter Goss became a member of the Rules Committee early in this Congress. Only Minority Member on the committee with whom I do not have an established relationship.

''Action: Seek opportunity for campaign contribution, followed by goodwill development.''

It appears, however, that Gold and Liebengood did not follow through on all of its plans. Goss and Danner told Roll Call they never heard from Scruggs.

Among the ''targets'' outlined for Merin were Alan Roth, staff director of the House Energy and Commerce Committee—''Multiple client interests before the Committee would be enhanced by a better working relationship with him''—and Democratic Reps. Bobby Rush (Ill), Scotty Baesler (Ky), and Bobby Scott (Va).

The Merin outline describes the Congressmen as ''Promising Freshman Members with whom I need to firm up an existing, but casual relationship.

''Action: Arrange sit-downs/meals with these Members and mutual Member friends.

''Ask Jack Clough, former E&C Committee top aide, to arrange a lunch.''

Merin said he never followed through with Roth, Baesler, or Scott and that he become acquainted with Rush through meetings, not meals, with the Congressman.

Scruggs, Merin, and a founding partner, former Senate Sergeant at Arms Howard Liebengood, last week were shown copies of the documents obtained by Roll Call.

In a letter of response, Scruggs wrote: ''The documents are not newsworthy in any respect and were intended solely for private not public consumption. The activities suggested in the documents are neither unique nor inappropriate in any manner. As this firm is bipartisan and has no Political Action Committee, all members are encouraged to participate in political development-individually and they do.''

Gold and Liebengood is in the final year of a five-year buyout and will be wholly owned by Burson-Marsteller at the end of 1994.

The memo also documents the firm's involvement in leadership races.

Written some 11 months ago, the Gold and Liebengood ''Campaign Activity Outline'' discussed Merin's plans to work on the year's most dramatic long-shot leadership race: ''Charlie Rose for Speaker.''

Merin's plans were to ''Continue working with Rose and his campaign deputies to broaden the network of Member commitments.''

This type of activity is ''always a game of Russian roulette,'' said Howard Marlowe of the lobbying firm, Marlowe & Co., who served as president of the American League of Lobbyists from 1988 to 1990 and is a member of the organization's board.

''As long as you back the winner, then you've made the right choice,'' said Marlowe. ''[And] in this case, the loser is somebody who's still around and so whatever you did to help him or her out is probably going to be remembered. So I think that probably represents a smart political move on their part.''

But, Marlowe said, ''I think in general lobbyist ought to probably try to refrain from getting involved in the internal leadership of the House or Senate.''

Said Merin of his involvement in the leadership race: ''The election of a Speaker of the House, much like the appointment of any Member to any committee, is a matter exclusively and totally within the purview of the institution. The ability of any outsider to leverage the process to his or her advantage is virtually nil. The only real role any outside can play in the process is to provide limited advice and counsel.''

Said Rose: ''I don't see Chuck Merin much more than I see other lobbyists that visit me. But be's a friend. * * * He has been helping me [with] new candidates and [to] raise money from some of his clients. * * * Some of the people he represents have given money to my leadership PAC. * * * He's told them that I have a good chance to be Speaker.''

Rose noted that ''since the beginning of Congress, [lobbying firms] have helped people become Speaker and Majority Leader and get elected to Congress. The vote for leadership around here comes from the Democratic Caucus. And Chuck has helped me raise money for Democratic candidates.''

Also on Merin's agenda is ''Vic Fazio for Caucus Chair.''

The plan called for Merin to ''Assist Fazio [D-Calif] with Member contacts on an as directed basis, relative to hid bid to succeed Steny Hoyer.'' Fazio, the Democratic Caucus

vice chairman, is unopposed in a bid to succeed Hoyer.

Asked about the memo, a Fazio aide said: ''Mr. Merin has been a good friend and supportive of Mr. Fazio's campaigns in the past.''

The most prominent political activity listed for Scruggs, meanwhile, is the ''Bob Walker for Whip'' campaign. Walker (Pa) is running against Reps. Tom DeLay (Texas) and Bill McCollum (Fla) for the GOP Whip post that Rep. Newt Gingrich (Ga) will leave when he's elected Republican Leader in December.

Scruggs, the memo states, is ''Serving on advisory group of lobbyists supporting Walker Whip campaign.'' It cites a ''Commitment to do 'meet and greets' for GOP candidates identified by Walker as he campaigns for potential GOP freshmen in next year's Congressional races.''

Said Walker in an interview, ''This is a guy who is a personal friend of mine of 20 years standing. * * * It's not being done as a lobbyist. It's being done as a personal friend.'' Walker said Scruggs ''consults with me from time to time * * * and has put together some meet and greets.'' Walker said Scruggs is only one of many lobbyists working on his behalf.

Gold and Liebengood does not have a PAC and does not as a firm formally back specific candidates, although its 13 individual lobbyists are encouraged to follow their own political development agendas. This sometimes leads Gold and Liebengood lobbyists to support opposing candidates for the same office.

Underscoring this point, Scruggs said in the interview that ''Gold and Liebengood is not working for Charlie Rose for Speaker. Because I'm the managing director and I'm supporting Newt Gingrich for Speaker and I think that sort of sums it up.''

Said Ellen Miller, executive director of the Center for Responsive Politics: ''We always expect this happens. But you know that level of involvement in leadership races is pretty startling. It's another chapter in the book 'How Washington Really Works'. * * * I'm afraid it's not unique at all.''

''Do I know we get targeted? Sure,'' said Goss. As a public official, ''You give up some privacy and you just expect people are trying to figure out ways to get access to get their views across.''

Other political development projects listed for Merin:

''Mel Watts [sic] for a Rules Committee seat. The Congressional Black Caucus will be able to recommend a successor to [A]lan Wheat on the Rules Committee. Mel is the CBC Chairman's choice for that vacancy. Assist Mel in building a network of non-CBC Steering and Policy Committee Members who will support his appointment.''

Watt said this month he has no knowledge of the memo or Merin's interest in winning him a spot on the Rules panel.

''Al Wynn for an Energy and Commerce Committee Seat. Maryland is looking to get back the seat it lost with Tom McMillen's defeat. Anticipated Member defeats/departures will create Democratic vacancies at the Committee. Help Albert craft his campaign for an appointment.'' Merin gave Wynn's re-election $200, according to FEC records.

An aide to Wynn—who had previously expressed interest in Rules, not Energy and Commerce—had no comment.

''Greg Laughlin for a Ways and Means Committee Seat. The departure of Representatives Pickle and Andrews from the Congress will create two vacancies for Texas Democrats to fill. Greg is the leading delegation choice for one of those vacancies. Assist him in securing non-Texas Steering and Policy Committee votes as the year goes on.''

Laughlin could not be reached for comment.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, to summarize, this amendment is designed to prohibit lobbyists from making contributions to, or soliciting contributions for Members of Congress whom they have lobbied within the preceding year, and from lobbying Members of Congress to whom they have contributed or on whose behalf they have solicited funds within the previous year.

If you have gone in—this includes staff as well—if you have gone in to see one of the Senators as a lobbyist or gone in to lobby with staff, then for 1 year—that is what we are talking about—you are not allowed to make campaign contributions. If you have contributed to a Senator, then within a 1-year period of time, you are prohibited from lobbying the Senator or staff.

This is all about making this process more open. This is all about reform. This is all about making sure we have a system in our country of democracy for the many and not democracy for the few. This is all about congressional accountability. And yesterday, too many of my colleagues—as it did not get a majority vote—voted against ending this practice of receiving the gifts, the argument being we will get to it later. By the way, since I have been here in the Senate, I have heard that argument over and over and over again. I think we will get to it later this term. I know I will bring this up over and over and over again until we do get to it.

Today I say this to my colleagues: If you are not going to agree with the proposition that we should put an end to the taking of these gifts now, then at least agree to the proposition—if we are talking about congressional accountability—that we ought not to be taking this money from lobbyists. At least agree there ought to be a 1-year period of time between the lobbying activity and the giving of money. Does it not seem as if this is reasonable? Does it not seem as if this is a prudent course? Does it not seem that if we are talking about reform, we ought to vote for this? We cannot separate the legislative lives we live and how we vote from the words we speak.

AMENDMENT NO. 5

(Purpose: To restrict political contributions by lobbyists)

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GREGG). The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] proposes an amendment numbered 5.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN CONTRIBUTIONS BY LOBBYISTS.

Section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i)(1) A lobbyist, or a political committee controlled by a lobbyist, shall not make contributions to, or solicit contributions for or on behalf of—

''(A) any member of Congress with whom the lobbyist has, during the preceding 12 months, made a lobbying contact; or

''(B) any authorized committee of the President of the United States if, during the preceding 12 months, the lobbyist has made a lobbying contact with a covered executive branch official.

''(2) A lobbyist who, or a lobbyist whose political committee, has made any contribution to, or solicited contributions for or on behalf of, any member of Congress or candidate for Congress (or any authorized committee of the President) shall not, during the 12 months following such contribution or solicitation, make a lobbying contact with such member or candidate who becomes a member of Congress (or a covered executive branch official).

''(3) If a lobbyist advises or otherwise suggests to a client of the lobbyist (including a client that is the lobbyist's regular employer), or to a political committee that is funded or administered by such a client, that the client or political committee should make a contribution to or solicit a contribution for or on behalf of—

''(A) a member of Congress or candidate for Congress, the making or soliciting of such a contribution is prohibited if the lobbyist has made a lobbying contact with the member of Congress within the preceding 12 months; or

''(B) an authorized committee of the President, the making or soliciting of such a contribution shall be unlawful if the lobbyist has made a lobbying contact with a covered executive branch official within the preceding 12 months.

''(4) For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) the term 'covered executive branch official' means the President, Vice-President, any officer or employee of the executive office of the President other than a clerical or secretarial employee, any officer or employee serving in an Executive Level I, II, III, IV, or V position as designated in statute or Executive order, any officer or employee serving in a senior executive service position (as defined in section 3232(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code), any member of the uniformed services whose pay grade is at or in excess of 0-7 under section 201 of title 37, United States Code, and any officer or employee serving in a position of confidential or policy-determining character under schedule C of the excepted service pursuant to regulations implementing section 2103 of title 5, United States Code;

''(B) the term 'lobbyist' means a person required to register under section 308 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (2 U.S.C. 267) or the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611 et seq.) or any successor Federal law requiring a person who is a lobbyist or foreign agent to register or a person to report its lobbying activities; and

''(C) the term 'lobbying contact'—

''(i) means an oral or written communication with or appearance before a member of Congress or covered executive branch official made by a lobbyist representing an interest of another person with regard to—

''(I) the formulation, modification, or adoption of Federal legislation (including a legislative proposal);

''(II) the formulation, modification, or adoption of a Federal rule, regulation, Executive order, or any other program, policy or position of the United States Government; or

''(III) the administration or execution of a Federal program or policy (including the negotiation, award, or administration of a Federal contract, grant, loan, permit, or license); but

''(ii) does not include a communication that is—

''(I) made by a public official acting in an official capacity;

''(II) made by a representative of a media organization who is primarily engaged in gathering and disseminating news and information to the public;

''(III) made in a speech, article, publication, or other material that is widely distributed to the public or through the media;

''(IV) a request for an appointment, a request for the status of a Federal action, or another similar ministerial contact, if there is no attempt to influence a member of Congress or covered executive branch official at the time of the contact;

''(V) made in the course of participation in an advisory committee subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);

''(VI) testimony given before a committee, subcommittee, or office of Congress a Federal agency, or submitted for inclusion in the public record of a hearing conducted by the committee, subcommittee, or office;

''(VII) information provided in writing in response to a specific written request from a member of Congress or covered executive branch official;

''(VIII) required by subpoena, civil investigative demand, or otherwise compelled by statute, regulation, or other action of Congress or a Federal agency;

''(IX) made to an agency official with regard to a judicial proceeding, criminal or civil law enforcement inquiry, investigation, or proceeding, or filing required by law;

''(X) made in compliance with written agency procedures regarding an adjudication conducted by the agency under section 554 of title 5, United States Code, or substantially similar provisions;

''(XI) a written comment filed in a public docket and other communication that is made on the record in a public proceeding;

''(XII) a formal petition for agency action, made in writing pursuant to established agency procedures; or

''(XIII) made on behalf of a person with regard to the person's benefits, employment, other personal matters involving only that person, or disclosures pursuant to a whistleblower statute.

''(5) For purposes of this subsection, a lobbyist shall be considered to make a lobbying contact or communication with a member of Congress if the lobbyist makes a lobbying contact or communication with—

''(i) the member of Congress;

''(ii) any person employed in the office of the member of Congress; or

''(iii) any person employed by a committee, joint committee, or leadership office who, to the knowledge of the lobbyist, was employed at the request of or is employed at the pleasure of, reports primarily to, represents, or acts as the agent of the member of Congress.''.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I, in a short period of time, have to get ready for a call-in that I do back with Minnesotans. So not seeing anybody, I am wondering whether colleagues are interested in debating this. If not, I will ask unanimous consent that this amendment, for the moment, be set aside.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object. What was the specific point that the Senator from Minnesota requested?

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent that if there was no further debate at the moment, that my amendment be temporarily set aside. I have another engagement, but I will be back at 11 and ready to debate.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I think some debate may proceed on your amendment while you are gone because people on our side of the aisle want to speak on that. So I would like to keep his amendment before the body.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I say to my colleague from Iowa that that course is very reasonable, as long as I would have time to respond. I will be back here at 11.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Obviously, we will be able to do that since there is no time agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the request withdrawn?

Mr. GLENN. Reserving the right to object, and I will not, just to clarify this, if there is not sufficient opposition on this side to take up the time, if another amendment was brought to the floor before Senator WELLSTONE comes back, I presume it would be OK if we set it aside and went on with the other amendment.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I would be agreeable to either proposition. If Senators want to debate this—and certainly there should be debate on this amendment, as that is what we are all about, and it is an important debate—I would be pleased to have this amendment out on the floor. I will be back at 11 and I will be pleased to respond. If other Senators come with amendments and there are not Senators speaking directly to this amendment, I would be pleased to have this amendment set aside.

Mr. GLENN. I will not object.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I do withdraw my initial unanimous-consent request.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the situation this morning, Friday morning, is that we are on S. 2. This is a bill that we Republicans, the new majority, promised that we would give early consideration to, and hopefully pass early on to get the bill to the President for signature.

The House of Representatives, in their first day of session, unanimously, on a rollcall vote, passed this piece of legislation. This legislation provides that the exemptions that Congress as an institution and individual Members of Congress have had as employers from certain employment and safety laws, in some instances for over 60 years, will no longer be in place.

The purpose of this legislation is to end the environment in this country where we have two sets of laws—one for Capitol Hill and the one for everybody else, everywhere else in the country.

It will end a situation where there is one set of laws for Pennsylvania Avenue and another set of laws for Main Street, U.S.A. It will end the situation where employees of Congress do not have the same employment and safety rights and access to the courts for the enforcement of those rights that private sector employees have.

For a long period of time people, in the private sector, both employees and employers, but particularly employers, have resented a legal situation in this country where laws passed for the safety and the employment rights of individual private-sector employees of this country, have been in place for one set of employees but not for another. The burden of regulation on the private-sector employer has been in place, but that burden of regulation has not been in place for Capitol Hill. And, of course, that resentment has mounted, and mounted, and mounted over several years now that this has become an issue.

It was No. 1 on the list of promises that the new majority made to the American people that we would pass. Consequently, that is why it did pass the House of Representatives and that is consequently why our distinguished majority leader, Senator DOLE, made a promise to make that the first bill for consideration of this body.

So we had a full day's debate on this bill yesterday and we are probably going to have a full day's debate today and into next week. But I notice from the debate yesterday and the debate so far today, it is not on the substance of the legislation: ending the situation where we have one set of laws for Congress and another set of laws for the rest of the country.

I am glad to know that there is that fair amount of unanimity, maybe a great deal of consensus, at least, on the issue of the legislation. But debate yesterday was on the issue of lobbying and on the issue of gifts—very legitimate issues to be discussed before this body—and now this morning we are starting debate on unrelated legislation dealing with lobbying; again, a very legitimate subject for the Senator from Minnesota to bring to this floor.

But is it legitimate at this time to bring it before this body? Well, of course, under the rules, it is. But does it fit in with the goals that people desired for this Congress early on when they made the decision in the last election to send a new majority to the House and Senate and to the House for the first time in 40 years? I think not, particularly in light of the fact that the distinguished majority leader, Senator DOLE, has promised that all of these issues will have time for discussion on the floor of this body very early in this session, probably within the next 2, 3, 4 months, at the latest.

So I beg the Senator from Minnesota and the Senators from other States

that have other amendments not germane to the specific purpose of S. 2 to wait for the appropriate time so that we do not frustrate the will of the people expressed in the last election, and that we move forward with ending this special treatment of Capitol Hill to be exempted from 11 major pieces of legislation. Let us move on with this bill, get it to the President for signature—the President wants to sign it—and then take up the usual course of business and abide with faith in the promise of the distinguished majority leader that these issues will be brought up and bring them up at that appropriate time. We should not try to wreck a very good piece of legislation that passed the House unanimously and I will bet will almost pass this body unanimously as well.

I yield the floor and urge Senators on my side who want to debate Senator WELLSTONE's amendment to please come over here and do that, because we will not have rollcalls as long as there is a leadership meeting down at the White House.

Mr. GLENN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I do not have a dog in this fight. I do not have an amendment that I am proposing here, but I cannot help but respond to the remarks of my distinguished colleague from Iowa. I will be very brief because I know Senator SIMON would like to make a statement here on the floor and I am happy to see him do that.

But this idea that somehow because there is a push on for something here that we can avoid having anyone put on amendments is wishful thinking. I need only go back in my mind's eye and remember what was happening about 60 days ago or 90 days ago here on floor when anything we put forth was subject to amendments, extraneous or not. It was delay for delay's sake and it was a scorched earth policy.

To say that we should let some piece of legislation, as much as I want it—and I am as big a backer on this piece of legislation on congressional accountability one could possibly be, but it is entirely within the right of any Senator who wants to offer an amendment. Although I do not have an amendment to offer, I do not want to let anything go by that would be critical of people who do have amendments to offer and are offering them in all good sincerity. They think it is right. If they want to attach it on by the rules of the Senate, we, obviously, can do that.

We had talk here yesterday about we should be giving the new majority a chance to govern. Well, we do not set aside all the Senate rules in giving anybody a chance to lead or a chance to govern. I am all for leadership having all the leadership prerogatives, but those prerogatives do not mean that we are able to set aside amendments that people may, in all sincerity, propose, whether I agree with them or not.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SIMON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for 5 minutes as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE STRIKE AT BRIDGESTONE/FIRESTONE

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, on July 12, of last year, 4,200 members of the United Rubber Workers went on strike at Bridgestone/Firestone. The plants are in Decatur, IL; Des Moines, IA; Oklahoma City; Akron, OH; and Noblesville, IN. Negotiations had been going on for some time prior to that on the new contract. The United Rubber Workers had insisted on a similar contract to the contract they had with Goodyear. Bridgestone/Firestone, which is wholly owned by a Japanese company, insisted they could not do that, and then negotiations broke off.

The distinguished Senator from Ohio, as well as some of our colleagues, met with the Japanese Ambassador and urged that they renew negotiations. Unfortunately, the situation has deteriorated so that Bridgestone/Firestone has said they are going to permanently replace all these workers.

It is the first time in modern history that that has been done in a large scale, with the exception of the PATCO strike. And there, frankly, you had people who were breaking the Federal law, and President Reagan—and I think it could have been handled better—but President Reagan made the proper decision that you cannot violate the Federal law and he replaced the workers. This is an unusual situation. It is contrary to the traditions of labor-management relations in our country. Interestingly, it would be illegal in Japan.

Now, we have a situation where 2,000 or more workers are going to be permanently replaced. It is not going to be good for labor-management relations in those communities. It is not going to be good for United States-Japanese relations. It is just a bad situation all the way around. My hope is that we can urge our friends in Japan and urge the leaders of this company to recognize this is not wise.

Short-term may save a few bucks. I do not know any of the details of the negotiations. But I have been involved in labor-management negotiations often enough that I know if you sit around a table and try and work things out, generally you can work out a practical compromise. I urge they do that. That they not go ahead as they are now planning.

I will, later today, be contacting some of our colleagues in the affected States with a resolution that they may want to cosponsor, urging that they get back to the negotiating table and not have this permanent striker replacement. It is interesting that of the modern nations only Great Britain, Singapore, and Hong Kong permit permanent striker placement, plus the United States. But we have a tradition of not doing it. That tradition is occasionally violated by a very small company, but rarely by any company this large.

I hope we can have some common sense by the leaders of this industry. I hope the leaders of this industry and the United Rubber Workers can get together. I urge them not to proceed with the permanent replacement of these workers.

I yield the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll. The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 11:15 a.m. today the Senate resume consideration of the Wellstone amendment, No. 5, and at that point Senator MCCONNELL will be recognized to speak for not more than 10 minutes, to be followed by 20 minutes under the control of Senator WELLSTONE.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 11:45 a.m. the majority leader, or his designee, be recognized to make a motion to table the Wellstone amendment.

I further ask unanimous consent that if the Wellstone amendment is not tabled, Senator BROWN be recognized to offer a second-degree amendment.

Mr. President, I have also been informed that Senator COATS will be here presently and would like to speak briefly on the WELLSTONE amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr, President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I want to ask my good friend from Minnesota if he was or had ever been a member of the American Civil Liberties Union?

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I do not think that I am now. I make a lot of contributions to a lot of organizations and I cannot tell the gentleman for sure. If I had been a member, I would have been proud to do so. However, I cannot answer for sure because I cannot remember our previous records.

Mr. McCONNELL. I thank my friend from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I would be pleased to call my wife, Sheila, and we will go over our records and be pleased to announce when we made a contribution, if we did.

Mr. McCONNELL. I am sure my friend from Minnesota agrees with the Senator from Kentucky that the American Civil Liberties Union on many occasions has done fine work. Much of it I find myself in disagreement with. There have been those times, I think, clearly proving the objectivity of the ACLU when I find myself allied with them. The American Civil Liberties Union as earlier testified on the proposal that the Senator from Minnesota has offered, because it was as he indicated, a part of S. 3, an unfortunate measure that the Senate mercifully put to rest last year through some effort. The occupant of the chair participated in this effort, as well as the Senator from Kentucky, regarding the rights of people to participate in the political process.

Now, what the Senator from Minnesota has done is craft a measure which I am certain would be quite popular with the people of the United States since they have become convinced that lobbyists are odious folks who are up here buying influence and subverting the political process. Unless, of course, the lobbyists happens to be working for a cause they believe in, in which case they think the lobbyist is doing great work for America.

Regardless, this notion that this particular segment of our society should be singled out for unconstitutional treatment, it seems to me, is completely absurd. Maybe what we ought to do is introduce an amendment saying trial lawyers cannot contribute to a campaign, or maybe labor unions cannot contribute to campaign. How about bad lobbyists cannot contribute to campaigns? Surely there are good lobbyists and bad lobbyists. Maybe we would pick out the bad lobbyists and they cannot contribute.

Well, Mr. President, you get my drift. The Constitution clearly does not allow us to single out certain kinds of Americans because of their professions and take away their constitutional rights. It is simply impermissible. It might be popular.

Somebody told me, and I did not see the survey, somebody told me that in recent years many Americans indicated they do not support the Bill of Rights. I do not know whether that is true or not. Apparently some pollster asked a series of questions based upon the Bill of Rights and apparently many people did not support those items.

It would not surprise me that the amendment as crafted by the Senator from Minnesota would probably make for a terrific campaign commercial but the point is it trashes the Constitution. It absolutely trashes the Constitution. It is not even in the gray area.

Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to read from the testimony of the American Civil Liberties Union before the Senate Rules Committee, May 19, 1993, on this point, in testifying on the issue of prohibiting contributions from lobbyists. And the testimony said: ''Another clearly unconstitutional provision in the President's proposal''—this was in President Clinton's campaigning finance bill—''is the ban on political contributions by registered lobbyists (or alternatively, the ban on lobbying by political contributors). Lobbying is both the essence of political speech and association and is specifically protected under the first amendment as the right of the people 'to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.' The various expressive rights encompassed by that notion are considered indivisible. After all, the first amendment 'was fashioned to assure the unfettered interchange of ideas for the bringing about of legal and social change as desired by the people'. Lobbying is nothing more than a manifestation of this interchange,'' said the ACLU, ''because lobbying is designed to influence public policy, the speech that is burdened by this proposal is 'at the heart of the first amendment's protections'.'' Quoting the case of First National Bank of Boston versus Bellotti in 1978 and constitutes ''the essence of self-government,'' and CBS versus FCC, Garrison versus Louisiana.

''Moreover,'' the testimony said, ''it is wholly at odds with the guarantees of the first amendment to place legislative restrictions on those engaged in 'the discussion of political policy generally or advocacy of passage of defeat of legislation'.''

''The Court's decision'', the ACLU went on, ''make apparent that these activities involve the highest level of constitutional protection.''

The highest level of constitutional protection, Mr. President. We are not talking about an issue that is in the gray area. This is not a close call, Mr. President. The highest level of constitutional protection.

The ACLU went on,

> Like other provisions in the proposal, the ban on making political contributions is an unconstitutional condition imposed because of the exercise of a constitutional right. It does not matter that it is primarily aimed at those who represented moneyed interests, because the provision will not affect those interests—only their registered lobbying representative.
>
> Thus, it is both ineffective in accomplishing that goal and in preventing the appearance of corruption. Because the bill already establishes contribution limits in order to cabin the potential for corruption, that potential has been removed from the field of contention. There are no legitimate grounds——

I repeat, Mr. President, no legitimate grounds—

> to believe that a lobbyist restricted to the same maximum contributions will have any more undue influence over a legislator's views than anyone else. Thus, the specially restrictive treatment of lobbyists can only be viewed as a penalty for their frequent and sustained exercise of their constitutional right to address public policy issues before the political branches of Government.

This is it, Mr. President. And I see my friend from Indiana is here. I am about to wrap it up.

> The Constitution simply does not tolerate that result.

The Constitution does not tolerate that result.

Mr. President, I would like to ask unanimous consent——

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for some questions?

Mr. McCONNELL. Just for a second.

I would like to ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that a letter dated today from the American Civil Liberties Union legislative counsel, Robert S. Peck, on the amendment before us, appear in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1995.

Hon. MITCH McCONNELL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR McCONNELL: This morning, Senator Wellstone proposed an amendment to S. 2 that would prohibit political contributions to federal officeholders by registered lobbyists. The American Civil Liberties Union opposed the amendment as inconsistent with the guarantees of the First Amendment.

The amendment would prohibit lobbyists from making political contributions during a period of one year following a lobbying contact. Alternatively, if a lobbyist does make a political contribution, the lobbyist would be prohibited from making a lobbying that member of Congress or covered executive branch officers for a one-year period following the contact. Finally, it prohibits lobbyists from suggesting to clients possible recipients of their campaign contributions.

The First Amendment provides, among other things, broad guarantees of freedom of speech and the right to petition the government for redress of grievances. The Supreme Court, in the case of *Buckley* v. *Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1 (1976), held that campaign contributions are a form of free speech that is protected under the Constitution. The *Buckley* Court approved of a system of campaign contributions limitations that were designed to avoid the appearance of corruption as the least restrictive means of furthering an important governmental interest without unduly obviating a constitutional right. Because these contribution limits still stand, further restrictions on contribution rights, such as the limitation on contributions by

lobbyists, do not meet the constitutional requirements of the least-restrictive-means test.

Moreover, the First Amendment also the right to lobby, denominated in the Constitution as the right ''to petition.'' As the Court said in *Roth* v. *United States*, 354 U.S. 476, 484 (1957), the First Amendment ''was fashioned to assure the unfettered interchange of ideas for the bringing about of political and social changes desired by the people.'' Lobbying is nothing more than a manifestation of this interchange. Because lobbying is designed to influence public policy, the speech that is burdened by this proposal is ''at the heart of the First Amendment's protection,'' *First National Bank of Boston* v. *Belloti*, 435 U.S. 765, 776 (1978), and constitutes ''the essence of self-government.'' *CBS, Inc.* v. *FCC*, 453 US. 367, 396 (1981) (quoting *Garrison* v. *Louisiana*, 379 U.S. 64, 75 (1964)). Moreover, it is '' 'wholly at odds with the guarantees of the First Amendment' '' to place legislative restrictions on those engaged in '' 'the discussion of political policy generally or advocacy of passage or defeat of legislation.' '' *Meyer* v. *Grant*, 486 U.S. 414, 428 (1988) (quoting *Buckley*, 424 U.S. at 50, 48 (1976)). The court's decision make apparent that these activities involve the highest level of constitutional protection.

The ban on making political contributions proposed by this amendment is an unconstitutional condition imposed because of the exercise of a constitutional right. It does not matter that it is primarily aimed at those who represent moneyed interests, because the provision will not affect those interests—only their registered lobbying representative. Thus, it is both ineffective in accomplishing that goal and in preventing the appearance of corruption. The existence of contribution limitations already cabins the potential for corruption. Thus, there are no legitimate grounds to believe that a lobbyist restricted to the same maximum contributions will have any more undue influence over a legislator's views than anyone else.

The ACLU urges the Senate to reject this amendment, as unconstitutional and ill-conceived.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. PECK,
Legislative Counsel.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Actually, Mr. President, instead, the Senator from Indiana wants to speak to the same amendment. I wondered whether I could just respond for a moment first to the Senator from Kentucky, if the Senator from Indiana will give me that courtesy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator from Minnesota objecting to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. WELLSTONE. No.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I believe I have floor. I do not want to unduly detain the Senator from Indiana. I want to wrap it up.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, if I may inquire of the Chair of the procedure here, it is my understanding that we will move to procedure under the unanimous-consent agreement. If that is the case, I will not be able to give my statement and I can give it later.

Mr. McCONNELL. If the Senator will yield.

Mr. COATS. I will be happy to yield to the Senator.

Mr. McCONNELL. I believe the vote will be at a quarter to 12. I will be through in a minute.

Mr. COATS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Instead of asking a question, I wonder if I may have some time to respond. Then, of course, the Senator from Kentucky——

Mr. McCONNELL. Why not have the Senator from Minnesota and myself simply enter into a colloquy and address the Chair?

Mr. President, I see the Senator from Minnesota is in the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the colloquy is in order.

Mr. McCONNELL. I am pleased to do so.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I have enjoyed having colloquies and discussion with the Senator from Kentucky in the past and always respect what he has to say.

Let me start out by saying that I just bet there is one thing the Senator from Kentucky and I will agree on, and what we will agree on is that the American Civil Liberties Union is not always right. Does the Senator from Kentucky agree with me on that?

Mr. McCONNELL. I certainly agree with the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. President, that the ACLU is not always right. However, it certainly has been on the campaign finance issues, and I think they have been a lot right on constitutional questions.

This is an organization, Mr. President, we all know exists to help Americans enforce first amendment rights. And what the Senator from Minnesota is seeking to do here today is to set aside a type of American citizen and say that because you earn your income in this particular way, you do not have the constitutional rights that everybody else in America has. The ACLU said this is constitutionally impermissible. I hope that will be persuasive to my colleagues, and that is the reason I raised the point.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, the reason I make this point is the American Civil Liberties Union is not always right, and I think all of my colleagues understand that. I do not think they are right on this issue. I do not think the American Civil Liberties Union was right on the lobbying disclosure. They take a certain position. I think my colleagues know, including, Mr. President, my colleague from Kentucky, that my record, my passion about the importance of first amendment rights is clear, very clear. But the American Civil Liberties Union is simply wrong again.

Mr. President, what the Supreme Court has said in Bellotti is that any significant infringement on first amendment speech rights has to be balanced against concerns about corruption or appearance of corruption.

Mr. President, understand what this is all about, this is trying to break this very clear nexus——

Mr. McCONNELL. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WELLSTONE. In just a moment. I would like to finish my analysis, if I may.

Mr. McCONNELL. I thought we were in a colloquy here, and I would like the Senator to respond to a question, if he can.

Mr. WELLSTONE. We are in a colloquy, but I think the Senator will be better able to ask me a question if I can just finish my point.

Mr. McCONNELL. All right.

Mr. WELLSTONE. So, Mr. President, the point is that we are talking about a very clear nexus here between lobbying and the giving of money. Just so my colleagues understand, this amendment is designed to prohibit lobbyists from making contributions to or soliciting contributions for Members of Congress whom they have lobbied within the preceding year—1 year, that is what we are talking about—and from lobbying Members of Congress to whom they have contributed or on whose behalf they have solicited funds within the previous year.

Now, Mr. President, this amendment was part of S. 3, which passed by a fairly significant margin in the Senate.

At the very end of the last session, we had a filibuster which prevented the campaign finance reform bill from going to conference committee, as I remember. But many Senators voted for this amendment. It was in the bill. And once again, Mr. President, I am just simply responding to the bill before us. I am trying to improve this bill. It is called congressional accountability.

Yesterday, Senators said they would not vote for the proposition that we should not take the gifts. Today, I am saying should we not at least go on record, if we are interested in a more accountable process, that we do not take these contributions within this 1-year period of time? I think this is, of course, open to a challenge, a constitutional challenge, as is much of the legislation that we pass. But with all due respect—I am not a lawyer, Mr. President, but I can just tell you that there are two sides to this question. The fact that the ACLU does not agree with this amendment does not mean, therefore, that this amendment, ipso facto, should be declared unconstitutional by my colleagues. That is simply not the case. I think it will withstand the scrutiny of the courts.

In any case, the real issue here is about reform, is about the influence of lobbyists, is about making sure that we make this process more accountable, and it is about breaking this connection between money and lobbying and at least having this 1-year window. That is what this is about.

Mr. McCONNELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

The Chair indicates that the Senator from Kentucky, under the previous order, is recognized until 11:25, and the

Senator from Minnesota is to be recognized from 11:25 to 11:45. You, by unanimous consent, are engaging in a colloquy, so it is your time.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I am just going to reclaim the floor very briefly, and then I am going to yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Indiana.

The Senator from Minnesota cites no cases—because there are none—for the proposition that he suggests. I cited four or five. This is not in the gray area. This is clearly unconstitutional. The Senator argues that because of the perception problem, the rights of lobbyists should be taken away. My guess is there may be a perception that labor unions contribute to campaigns, too. Maybe we should take their rights away. Or others may think we ought not to have trial lawyers contribute to political campaigns and maybe we should take their rights away.

The Constitution does not make it possible to pick on people by taking rights away in legislation. This is not a close call, Mr. President. This is clearly, blatantly unconstitutional.

Mr. President, what time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair indicates the Senator from Kentucky has 6 minutes and 20 seconds remaining.

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield all of my time to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for yielding. I do want to state I came to the floor to make a statement on the underlying bill and not on this particular amendment. If it would be more appropriate to make that statement at a different time, I will be happy to do that. The Senator may want to address the specifics of this amendment before he yields the time.

Mr. McCONNELL. I say to the Senator from Indiana, I have said all I want to say about this and I am happy to yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. COATS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, 200 years ago, our Founding Fathers fought a revolution against what they saw as an imperial government, a government that taxed them to the point of despair and denied their freedom. From this revolution, they built a country on the idea that the preservation of the freedom and the integrity of the common man was the measure of good government.

Last year, on the 8th day of November, the American people rebelled once again, this time not against an imperial government but against an imperial Congress. They fought this revolution with the legacy of our Founding Fathers. They fought it with their vote.

The American people voted in November to overthrow an entrenched, distant Congress. They forcefully demonstrated that they were very deeply cynical about their Government and deeply skeptical about its ability to create sound public policy. They decided that an institution which could not govern itself could not govern the rest of us.

It was a sobering decision because it is impossible to be simultaneously held in contempt by the American public and to be viewed as an institution capable of providing leadership on the major problems facing our Nation.

And so the simple conclusion and the simple fact is this. We must restore the faith of the American people in their elected representatives if major problems are to be effectively addressed and endorsed and embraced by the American people. We need to create an environment in this body where we can focus on important problems. That is the mandate of the election and that requires major reform in the way that this institution conducts its business.

Four years ago I stood before this body to introduce four measures designed to rein in an out-of-touch Congress. These measures ensured that there would be an end to the midnight pay raises slipped in in the back rooms to an otherwise popular bill, hoping to slip it by the process that would expose it to debate and allow Members to vote up or down and have their constituents know what their vote was. I am pleased that this measure has now been adopted into law and is part of the Constitution of the United States so that no longer will we be allowed to raise or adjust our pay without exposing it to the light of debate and putting our yeas and nays in public for the public to judge us on.

I introduced a measure to reform the way in which we judge each other and I introduced a measure that would return this body from one of a professional body to a citizen legislature, which I believe our Founding Fathers intended.

Finally, I introduced a measure guaranteeing that the Congress would live under the same laws it passes for everyone else. Significantly, we are here today debating that fourth measure. It is the worst, most obvious hypocrisy, for the Senate to pass legislation that applies to every other American except for those who wrote the legislation. It sets the Congress apart as a privileged elite, unbound by normal rules and standards. And it protects the Congress from the consequences of its own failures and excessive burdens. This measure, this one that we are debating today and will vote on—this measure ensures that public laws would be applied to public servants. Anything less is a dangerous double standard.

From the Clean Air Act, which I supported, to the Americans With Disabilities Act, to OSHA regulations, to labor standards, to civil rights laws, Congress will be forced to come into compliance with the very laws that Congress has passed and imposed on the citizens Congress was elected to serve. Knowing that Congress must comply with laws that it considers, hopefully we will write better laws or perhaps maybe no law at all. I fully expect that we will be overwhelmed and in many cases simply unable to comply with the laws already on the books. The basement of the Capitol alone will be enough to employ a team of OSHA inspectors in perpetuity. Yet, if it is impossible for us to comply, perhaps we will finally understand the extent of the burden which we have placed on American citizens. Our citizens and families, small businesses, the lifeblood of jobs in America, are suffering under the weight of unprecedented Government intrusion into the very way they live their lives and do their work. The premise is simple enough. We will write better laws if we are forced to live under those laws. If it is impossible to comply with the law, we should not write it.

With a vote earned by the sacrifice of so many Americans, the American people have staged a second American revolution. The Congressional Accountability Act is the first measure in fulfilling the promise of that revolution for future generations of Americans.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Indiana has expired. Under the previous order, the Senator from Minnesota is recognized for up to 20 minutes.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, first of all, let me be very clear. I said this yesterday and I want to say it again to my colleagues, I am very supportive of this Congressional Accountability Act. I think this piece of legislation should and must be passed. That is why I did not want this to be open-ended. I wanted this debate to be within a reasonable period of time.

But if we are going to say that we are trying to make the Congress—the Senate accountable, we can do much better. There is no reason why we cannot strengthen this piece of legislation. We do that all the time on the floor of the Senate. That is the very essence of our accountability. Senators come out with amendments to strengthen a piece of legislation and we vote on those amendments up or down and then we are held accountable for our votes.

This amendment was part of a campaign finance reform bill which was passed June 17, 1993, I guess at 2:11 p.m. This was the vote: 60 yeas, 38 nays. This amendment was part of this piece of legislation that was passed by many Senators who now still serve in this body. These arguments, and really they are smokescreen arguments, about the ACLU—colleagues come out and say, ''The ACLU said this, therefore we better not vote for it.'' I have to smile, because I have never in the past noticed that was the litmus test for my colleagues, that the ACLU took a position therefore that is our position. That is a smokescreen argument.

One more time, Mr. President. If we want to talk about, agree or disagree with one of the major Court decisions about this whole issue of campaign finance, it was Buckley versus Valeo. It was made crystal clear by the Court

that any potential infringement on first amendment speech rights has to be balanced against concerns about corruption or the appearance of corruption.

I want to say to my colleagues, I am not talking about corruption. I am talking about the appearance of corruption. What this amendment says—and I went over it very carefully this morning—is that if a lobbyist comes into your office to see you or staff, then at least a year ought to go by before that lobbyist contributes money to you or instructs a client to do so. Or if a lobbyist, or a client instructed by a lobbyist, a PAC instructed by a lobbyist, contributes money to you in your race—I say that to those Senators who have just come to the Senate—a year ought to go by before that lobbyist is allowed to come in and lobby you.

We voted for this before. There was strong support for it before. We are talking about congressional accountability. If my colleagues think they can hide behind a smokescreen argument—you know, different Senators have different views about how to interpret legislation. Of course someone can stand up and say the ACLU says it is not constitutional, therefore it is not constitutional. Many of us voted for it before. And I would think that many of my colleagues who ran on a reform agenda, who said they were interested in reform, would vote for it now. I do not think we should trivialize this issue. We are focusing on congressional accountability. We are focusing specifically on an essential problem with the way Government operates.

I have heard a lot about the way Government operates. If we want the Government to operate in such a way that the citizens we represent back in our States feel that Government is open and accountable and responsive to them, and not just those folks who march on Washington every day—that is to say who are here every day, well heeled, well oiled, well financed, with lobbyists, having way too much access and say—then certainly we can break this link.

This is an extremely modest amendment. I am astounded, frankly, that there is any real opposition to it. I really am.

Mr. President, yesterday I came out on the floor with Senator LEVIN, Senator FEINGOLD, and Senator LAUTENBERG. And we said at the very beginning of the session, let us send a strong message to the people we represent. As long as we are talking about congressional accountability, let us pass an amendment that focuses on prohibiting the taking of these gifts, trips to the Bahamas or Hawaii paid for by whomever; meals, tickets, you name it; not because we think that Senators or Representatives are corrupt—we do not believe that, we are proud of being in the Senate—but because we know that the people we represent—I have heard this standard over and over again; I have heard Senators announce this standard on the floor—we know that the people we represent do not receive those gifts and it is inappropriate. It is really unacceptable. Let it go.

Yesterday the vote was against that amendment. Really the only argument I heard was the control argument. We are in control. We are in control here, and therefore there are not going to be any amendments on this bill. It was not the merit of the amendment. It did not have anything to do with at the beginning of the session making it clear to people we were for reform. It was control. Well, Senators did not vote for that.

Today I have an amendment that says at the very minimum, if we are going to talk about reform and accountability, I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment. I think it sends a very positive signal to the people we represent, which is we are not going to take one thing while we campaign, and then vote against it on the floor of the Senate. We are not going to hide behind the ACLU. We vote it up or down. We are not going to hide behind a control issue. Our party is in power; therefore, we are not accepting any amendments. I have even heard some of my colleagues say—I think, I do not have the particular day or time—that campaign finance reform is off the agenda this Congress. Mr. President, it is not off the agenda. The reason it is not off the agenda is that each and every Senator has a right to come to the floor with amendments that focus in on what a Senator believes are important issues to the people he or she represents.

I happen to believe that for Minnesotans this is an extremely important issue. By the way, not that polls always make the difference. I actually hope they do not because I hope every Senator votes his or her conscience when that is the case. But if you were to do a poll in the cafes of Minnesota as to whether or not we ought to vote for an amendment to put an end to this sort of insidious connection between the lobbying and the giving and the taking of money with at least a not outright prohibition but at least a 1-year moratorium, 99.9999 percent of the people in Minnesota would agree. What is the hesitation? Why would my colleagues be opposed to it?

Mr. President, I had actually looked forward to more debate on this. So far we have heard about the American Civil Liberties Union's position and that is it. So I have to assume that is the reason my colleagues are going to vote against this, if they are going to vote against this. I have not heard another Senator come to the floor with any other substantive reason given for voting against this amendment.

I can tell you, Mr. President, in the spirit of accountability—and we are talking a congressional accountability act—I would think Senators would be clear as to why they are opposed. I have not heard that. And in the absence of hearing that opposition, though one Senator, Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky certainly spoke against it, I look forward to this vote and I believe that this amendment should be passed by the Senate. And certainly as to those Senators who voted for this campaign finance reform bill, which included this amendment before, I look forward to their support and the support of some of my colleagues who are new to this Senate whom I know are very strong reformers.

Mr. President, I conclude my remarks and yield the rest of my time. I think we are going to have a motion to table at 1:45.

So I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I would like to ask unanimous consent—if I have to and I am not sure I have to—that I reserve for myself the final 2 or 3 minutes before the vote, if I am so inclined, and before the motion to table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the Chair. For the moment, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, could I have order in the Chamber for a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, before the vote on this amendment I just would like to be very direct with my colleagues. This amendment speaks to a very real problem.

Mr. President, this amendment is not an abstract amendment. It does speak to a very real problem. We are talking about part of the political culture in Washington. Let me lay it on the line at the very end, because that is what this amendment is about. I will just lay it on the line. It is not uncommon for a Senator to be lobbied by a registered lobbyist and a month later to get a $5,000 PAC check. It happens.

Let me just be very blunt and direct at the very end of this debate. The reason that I introduced this amendment as part of the campaign finance reform bill—and that bill got overwhelming support in the Senate—and the reason I bring this amendment today as part of the Congressional Accountability Act

is that this happens. Let us get away from all of the abstract arguments.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. President, that all too often lobbyists come in to see a Senator, and shortly thereafter the money flows in. All too often, lobby money flows into campaigns, and shortly thereafter lobbyists and groups and organizations represented by lobbyists appear. That is egregious. That does not give people confidence in this process. That does not make the Congress very accountable to the many. That is what this amendment is all about.

Mr. President, I simply say to my colleagues that if you are serious about reform, then this amendment is a test case of that commitment to reform. I do not know how any of us can go back to any of the cafes or restaurants in our own States and justify to people how we voted for the continuation of this practice. We ought to end it. It is a good Government reform. It is part of congressional accountability, and I urge my colleagues—urge my colleagues—to support this amendment. They have in the past. Many of my colleagues found this to be a compelling problem and issue in the past. It is just as compelling today.

I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I support campaign finance reform legislation and I have cosponsored it repeatedly over the years only to have it filibustered or vetoed by the other party.

For me, taken outside the context of campaign finance reform, this amendment is problematic. It would prohibit a Senator from receiving support from lobbyists but it would not prevent a challenger from receiving contributions from those very same lobbyists. Yet that challenger could be an incumbent—a Governor, a State legislator, a mayor—and not be subject to the same restrictions. In my most recent campaign, I was challenged by the speaker of the house in the New Jersey State Legislature. I can tell you that he had the ability, based on his contact with various groups and issues, to raise a lot of money from lobbyists and special interest groups. So, without a comprehensive campaign finance program in place, the prohibition in this amendment singles out incumbent Senators—not all incumbents—unfairly.

Further, comprehensive campaign finance reform set a limit on the total amount of money one could spend on a campaign. So even if a challenger could receive funds from lobbyists while an incumbent could not, the limit on total spending would not necessarily create an uneven playing field. In an environment of unlimited spending, however, denying one candidate resources which are available to another is not equitable.

I support the goal of the Wellstone amendment—to break the link between contributors and any real, or perceived, influence on public policy. We can best achieve that goal in the context of overall reform of our campaign finance system.

Mr. GRASSLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. On behalf of the distinguished majority leader, I move to table the Wellstone amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to table.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COVERDELL). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 74, nays 17, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 3 Leg.]

YEAS—74

Abraham	Dorgan	Mack
Akaka	Exon	McConnell
Ashcroft	Faircloth	Mikulski
Bennett	Frist	Murkowski
Bingaman	Glenn	Murray
Bond	Gorton	Nickles
Breaux	Graham	Nunn
Brown	Grams	Packwood
Bryan	Grassley	Pressler
Bumpers	Gregg	Pryor
Burns	Hatch	Reid
Byrd	Hatfield	Roth
Chafee	Helms	Santorum
Coats	Hutchison	Sarbanes
Cochran	Inhofe	Shelby
Cohen	Inouye	Simpson
Conrad	Jeffords	Smith
Coverdell	Johnston	Snowe
Craig	Kassebaum	Specter
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Stevens
Daschle	Kyl	Thomas
DeWine	Lautenberg	Thompson
Dodd	Lieberman	Thurmond
Dole	Lott	Warner
Domenici	Lugar	

NAYS—17

Baucus	Feingold	Kennedy
Boxer	Feinstein	Kerry
Bradley	Ford	Kohl
Campbell	Harkin	
Levin	Moynihan	Simon
Moseley-Braun	Pell	Wellstone

NOT VOTING—9

Biden	Hollings	McCain
Gramm	Kerrey	Robb
Heflin	Leahy	Rockefeller

So the motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 5) was agreed to.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

THE GIFT BAN AMENDMENT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, during the last session of Congress, I was a cosponsor of the gift ban bill and was among a handful of Republicans who voted for cloture on the conference report. Nevertheless, I voted to table the gift ban amendment to the Congressional Accountability Act.

Congress has been severely criticized for passing legislation that applies one set of rules to itself and a separate set of rules to the rest of the Nation. The Congressional Accountability Act changes that practice, once and for all. The House already has agreed to similar legislation and is expected to endorse the Senate version. Passage of the gift ban bill would delay final approval of this important measure.

Furthermore, passage of a ban on gifts from lobbyists prior to consideration and passage of strict lobbying disclosure requirements is, in my view, shortsighted. The majority leader clearly stated his intention to address the entire issue of how lobbyists interact with Members of Congress and their staffs. Banning gifts from lobbyists should be addressed in that context. To ban gifts from lobbyists under our present inadequate system of registering lobbyists could act as a disincentive to proper registration.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. EXON. Can we have order in the Senate, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senate come to order?

Please proceed.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending Ford amendment be temporarily set aside for the purpose of the Senator from Nebraska offering an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENICI. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Is this an amendment, Mr. President, that would mandate that the next budget resolution that is presented to the U.S. Senate must show a balance?

Mr. EXON. In answer to my friend from New Mexico, the chairman of the Budget Committee, the amendment that I am sending to the desk outlines a series of procedures that I think are absolutely necessary to make sure that the balanced budget amendment, which I support, can be fully operative in a reasonable period of time.

Mr. DOMENICI. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A unanimous-consent question is pending. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENICI. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 6

(Purpose: To apply the balanced budget amendment to Congress)

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON] proposes an amendment numbered 6.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. .—CONGRESSIONAL ENFORCEMENT OF A BALANCED BUDGET.

(a) PURPOSE.—The Congress declares it essential that the Congress—

(1) adopt in the first session of the 104th Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget;

(2) set forth with specificity in the first session of the 104th Congress the policies that achieving such a balanced Federal budget would require; and

(3) enforce through the congressional budget process the requirement to achieve a balanced Federal budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST BUDGET RESOLUTIONS THAT FAIL TO SET FORTH A GLIDE PATH TO A BALANCED BUDGET.—Section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

''(j) CONGRESSIONAL ENFORCEMENT OF A BALANCED BUDGET.—It shall not be in order to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget (or amendment, motion, or conference report thereon) that—

''(A) fails to set forth appropriate levels for all items described in subsection (a)(1) through (7) for all fiscal years through 2002;

''(B) sets forth a level of outlays for fiscal year 2002 or any subsequent fiscal year that exceeds the level of revenues for that fiscal year; or

''(C) relies on the assumption of either—

''(i) reductions in direct spending, or

''(ii) increases in revenues, without including specific reconciliation instructions under section 310 to carry out those assumptions.''.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR 60 VOTES TO WAIVE OR APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—Section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting ''301(j),'' after ''301(i),'' in both places that it appears.

(d) SUSPENSION IN THE EVENT OF WAR OR CONGRESSIONALLY DECLARED LOW GROWTH.—Section 258(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended by inserting ''301(j),'' after ''sections''.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senate please come to order and will Senators remove conversations from the floor.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, we are here today considering the worthwhile and laudable goal of applying to the Congress the laws by which all other Americans live. I wholeheartedly support this endeavor and, I might add, it is long overdue.

But, in all of the discussions, many may have lost sight of the fact that the single most significant law that we are going to apply to the American people this year is an amendment to the Constitution to require a balanced Federal budget.

I rise today to offer an amendment that would apply to the Congress itself a constitutional amendment to balance the Federal budget. Simply put, my amendment would create a point of order against considering any budget resolution that fails to comply with the requirements set out in the balanced budget amendment. In other words, under my amendment, it would be out of order to consider any resolution that failed to show a balance in the fiscal year 2002. That is what the balanced budget amendment requires. No more and no less.

My amendment will force the Congress to live up to the policy statement it will set forth in the balanced budget amendment, which I am confident will be adopted sometime this year.

Mr. President, I want to put my colleagues on notice, if anyone is for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution—truly for it—he or she should be for my amendment, too. My amendment merely forces Congress to abide by the balanced budget amendment in its budget resolutions. There are no gray areas in this amendment.

Specifically, my amendment creates a point of order against consideration of a budget resolution that would not: First, reach a balance in 2002; second, provide at least the usual budget resolution detail; and third, include reconciliation instructions to the affected committees for all entitlement and tax changes assumed.

My amendment requires 60 votes to waive the point of order. This is real enforcement. My amendment applies the same standards before 2002 that a balanced budget amendment would apply to after the year 2002.

My amendment is also sensible. It provides that the new point of order, just like other points of order under the Budget Act, will be suspended if the Congress declares war or adopts a resolution certifying low economic growth, using the existing procedures under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings measure.

Now, some might say to me: ''Just wait until the balanced budget amendment comes up in a couple of weeks.''

Mr. President, with due respect, that is just not good enough. That is not good enough for the people of the United States of America. That is not good enough for this Senator who has come to the floor of the Senate year after year seeking passage of a balanced budget amendment, only to come away empty handed.

To uphold our responsibility to the American people on the eve of the near certain passage of a constitutional amendment, we must have the guarantee before—and I emphasize, Mr. President, before—we vote on the balanced budget amendment itself that we are going to guarantee the specifics of how to reach a balanced budget.

Without that, our action would be only a concept and not a plan. Without that, our action would be a politically palatable sham. Without that assurance, we would merely be voting for an idea of a balanced budget, conveniently leaving in the never, never, Alice-in-Wonderland future the enforcement mechanisms that are essential to getting us there. Without that guarantee, we are adults promising a bridge to fantasyland without pillars or even preliminary plans.

Some may say we can only do so much deficit reduction at any one time. To them I say that my amendment does not force Congress to put all of its deficit reduction in 1 year. Under my amendment, Congress may even choose to delay action on deficit reduction into the year 2001 or 2002. But my amendment forces Congress to choose. It must lay out some plan to get us to a balance.

Let me add, we cannot afford to delay. Yesterday, the Congressional Budget Office issued a brief preliminary report on the state of the deficit. I had been advised of this previously, and it has come to pass.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of that report be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. EXON. Let me just note a few highlights that are quite evident from that report.

The Congressional Budget Office tells us that unless we take action right now, the deficit will rise to $322 billion in the year 2002. In order to balance the budget between now and then, the Congressional Budget Office tells us that we will need to achieve some $1.2 trillion in deficit reduction, and if we add into the plan tax cuts in the Republican-controlled Contract With America and, to a lesser extent, the tax cuts suggested by the President of the United States, that figure will easily exceed $1.5 trillion in cuts that we are going to have to make between now and then.

Let us get on with it. To achieve this herculean task, we must begin to act now. Maybe we are already too late. To quote the CBO report:

If the budget is to be balanced by the year 2002, it is vitally important that Congress and the President begin immediately to put into effect policy that will achieve that goal.

That, Mr. President, is what my amendment is all about. My amendment will force Congress to start dealing with this challenge now, not in the year 2002. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle may choose to vote against requiring compliance with a balanced budget, but make no mistake they will have to vote, they will have to go on record, and if Senators vote against my amendment today we will know that they are in favor of the idea of a balanced budget but they are not for the reality of a balanced budget amendment.

Mr. President, I believe that this is a critical time. We are at a juncture where we have the responsibility to show the American people that there is more to our commitment to balance the Federal budget than simply words and phrases, and passing the amendment.

I suggest that it is time we showed some courage, as difficult as that is going to be, some responsibility and some constructive definitive action.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ECONOMIC AND BUDGET OUTLOOK: FISCAL YEARS 1996–2000—A PRELIMINARY REPORT, JANUARY 5, 1995

In late January, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) will publish ''The Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 1996–2000.'' That volume will provide a detailed analysis of the economic and budget situation facing the nation. Because the 104th Congress plans to consider economic and budget policies during January, however, CBO is releasing this summary of the forecast, estimates, and projections that will be discussed in the forthcoming report.

In brief, there have been no fundamental changes in the economic and budget outlook since CBO's last baseline revisions were released in August 1994. The economy may be a bit more robust in 1995 than was anticipated in August, but a likely slowdown in growth in 1996 leaves the current economic projection for 1999 little different from that which was expected in August.

Since CBO's August projections, the short-run outlook for the deficit has deteriorated modestly, but the longer-run picture is essentially unchanged. Higher-than-anticipated interest payments and lower revenues—only partially offset by reduced medical care costs—have pushed up the deficit projections for fiscal years 1995 through 1999 by an average of almost $25 billion a year. CBO now projects that the deficit will be $176 billion in 1995, rising to $207 billion in 1996. CBO's less detailed longer-term projections (for 2001 through 2005) indicate, however, that the deficits after 2002 will be somewhat lower than those that CBO projected in August.

The currently projected deficit for 2002—the first year that a proposed constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget could go into effect—is $322 billion. CBO has devised an illustrative path to a balanced budget in 2002 that is composed of deficit reduction totaling $1.2 trillion over the 1996–2002, an amount that would require major changes in current policies.

The Economic Outlook

CBO expects that the strong business investment and personal consumption of durable goods that spurred the economy to a 4.0 percent real rate of growth in 1994 will continue into the first part of 1995 (see Table 1). The 3.1 percent rate of growth forecast for 1995 is lower than the rate in 1994 but is slightly higher than that anticipated last August. Because CBO estimates that the economy is already operating close to potential, such growth is expected to result in somewhat higher inflation and interest rates. In turn, those higher interest rates are likely to slow growth by the end of the year—cutting it to 1.8 percent in 1996 but dampening inflationary pressures. In CBO's longer-term projections, annual average growth is close to the estimated 2.4 percent rate of growth for potential gross domestic product (GDP), inflation averages 3.4 percent, and interest rates are lower than in 1995 and 1996.

The Budget Outlook

CBO projects that the deficit will decline from the $203 billion registered in 1994 to $176 billion in 1995, or 2.5 percent of GDP (see Table 2). The deficit's decline in 1995 is not as great as anticipated last August when CBO projected a deficit of $162 billion for that year (see Table 3). Very little of the reestimate for 1995 or other years is the result of legislation adopted since the last baseline. Instead, higher interest rates have increased projected federal interest costs, and lower wage and salary income has led to slightly lower revenue estimates. Changes in projections that cannot be attributed to legislation or to changes in the economic forecast are called technical reestimates. One such reestimate is a reduction in projected revenues to reflect slightly lower-than-expected tax collections in 1994. In addition, the costs of Medicare and Medicaid have been reestimated downward since August to reflect lower-than-expected spending for Medicaid in 1994 and the slowdown that is occurring in the growth of health care cost.

Deficits are expected to rise after 1995—to $421 billion in 2005, or 3.6 percent of GDP (for projections of revenues, outlays, and deficits for 1995 through 2005, see Table 4). Those projections assume that current policies governing taxes and mandatory spending remain unchanged. They also assume that discretionary spending is consistent with the statutory limits on appropriations (both for general purpose spending and for spending from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund) that are in effect through 1998, and that discretionary spending grows at the rate of inflation after that. See Table 5 for a comparison of that baseline with one constructed using identical assumptions, except that after 1998 discretionary spending is frozen at the dollar level of the 1998 cap. Table 6 shows the projected outlays for the major components of mandatory spending, which are the same in both baselines.

Illustrative Path to a Balanced Budget

A constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget will be considered during the early days of the 104th Congress. If the Congress adopts such an amendment this year and it is ratified by three-quarters of the state legislatures in the next few years, the requirement could apply to the budget for fiscal year 2002. If the budget is to be balanced by 2002, it is vitally important that the Congress and the President begin immediately to put into effect policies that will achieve that goal. According to CBO's latest projections of a baseline that assumes inflation adjustments for discretionary spending after 1998, some combination of spending cuts and tax increases totaling $322 billion in 2002 would be needed to eliminate the deficit in that year. The amounts of deficit reduction called for in the years preceding 2002 depend both on the exact policies adopted and on when the process is started.

For illustrative purposes, CBO has devised one possible path leading to a balanced budget in 2002 (see Table 7). Starting from the baseline that assumes an inflation adjustment for discretionary spending after 1998 (see Table 4), that path first shows the savings that would be achieved if discretionary spending were instead frozen at the dollar level of the 1998 cap through 2002. Such a freeze, along with the resulting debt-service effects, would produce $89 billion of the required savings of $322 billion in 2002. Under this freeze policy, the buying power of total discretionary appropriations in 2002 would be approximately 20 percent lower than in 1995.

CBO also built into the illustrative path a possible course of savings from further policy changes. The amounts of those savings are not based on the adoption of any particular set of policies, but they do assume that policy changes are phased in between 1996 and 1999 in a pattern that is similar to the changes in mandatory spending enacted in the last two reconciliation acts. After 1999, the assumed savings increase at the baseline rate of growth for entitlement and other mandatory spending, excluding Social Security. Such a pattern of savings implies that the cuts implemented in earlier years are permanent and that no additional policy changes are made. If those savings were achieved entirely out of entitlement and other mandatory programs (excluding Social Security), they would represent about a 20 percent reduction from current-policy levels for those programs. Over the entire 1996–2002 period, the savings in CBO's illustrative path that result directly from policy changes total more than $1 trillion (in relation to a baseline that includes an inflation adjustment for discretionary spending after 1998). When the resulting savings in debt-service payments are included, the total exceeds $1.2 trillion.

Conclusion

CBO's most recent economic and budget projections underscore the challenge that will face policymakers who may have to enact the spending cuts or tax increases needed to balance the budget by 2002. Although, the long-term budget outlook is no worse now than it was last August, the new projections reinforce the fact that the deficit can be eliminated only through major changes in current policies.

TABLE 1.—CBO MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

[By calendar year]

	Estimated 1994	Forecast 1995	Forecast 1996	Projected 1997	Projected 1998	Projected 1999	Projected 2000
Nominal GDP (billions of dollars)	6,735	7,127	7,456	7,847	8,256	8,680	9,128
Real GDP (billions of 1987 dollars)	5,338	5,505	5,602	5,736	5,870	6,004	6,141
Real GDP (percentage change)	4.0	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Implicit GDP deflator (percentage change)	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
CPI-U (percentage change)	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Unemployment rate (percent)	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0
Three-month Treasury bill rate (percent)	4.2	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Ten-year Treasury note rate (percent)	7.1	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.
Note.—CPI-U is the consumer price index for all urban consumers.

TABLE 2.—CBO DEFICIT PROJECTIONS

[By fiscal year]

	1994 actual	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
In billions of dollars							
Baseline total deficit:							
With discretionary inflation after 1998	203	176	207	224	222	253	284
Without discretionary inflation after 1998	203	176	207	224	222	234	243
Standardized-employment deficit: [a]							
With discretionary inflation after 1998	187	200	216	223	221	247	273
Without discretionary inflation after 1998	187	200	216	223	221	228	233
On-budget deficit (excluding Social Security and Postal Service):							
With discretionary inflation after 1998	259	244	280	303	308	343	381
Without discretionary inflation after 1998	259	244	280	303	308	323	340
Memorandum: Deposit insurance	−7	−16	−9	−5	−5	−3	−3
Cyclical deficit	23	−8	(b)	5	6	10	13
Off-budget surplus:							
Social Security	57	69	73	78	84	90	96
Postal Service	−1	(b)	(b)	1	1	(b)	1
Total, off-budget surplus	56	68	73	79	85	90	97
As a percentage of GDP							
Baseline total deficit:							
With discretionary inflation after 1998	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1
Without discretionary inflation after 1998	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Standardized-employment deficit: [a] [c]							
With discretionary inflation after 1998	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
Without discretionary inflation after 1998	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.
Note.—Caps on discretionary spending are set by law through 1998. The first projection assumes that discretionary spending then grows at the rate of inflation after 1998. The second projection assumes that discretionary spending remains frozen in dollar terms at the level of the 1998 caps.

[a] Excludes cyclical deficit and deposit insurance.
[b] Less than $500 million.
[c] Expressed as a percentage of potential GDP.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN CBO DEFICIT PROJECTIONS SINCE AUGUST

[By fiscal year, in billions of dollars]

	1994 actual	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
August 1994 Estimate [a]	202	162	176	193	197	231
Legislative Changes:						
Revenues	0	−1	1	1	3	3
Outlays	1	3	1	(b)	(b)	(b)
Deficit	1	2	2	2	3	3
Economic Changes: Revenues	(b)	2	9	8	3	(b)
Outlays:						
Net interest	(b)	8	16	17	15	15
Other outlays	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	2	2
Subtotal	(b)	8	16	19	17	17
Deficit	(b)	10	25	27	20	17
Technical Changes:						
Revenues	8	6	5	6	9	11
Outlays:						
Deposit insurance	−2	1	3	(b)	(b)	1
Medicaid and Medicare	(b)	−7	−6	−8	−11	−15
Other major benefit programs	(b)	1	1	1	2	2
Net interest	1	(b)	−1	(b)	(b)	1
Other outlays	−6	(b)	3	2	2	3
Subtotal	−7	−5	(b)	−4	−7	−9
Deficit	1	1	5	2	2	2
Total Changes	2	13	31	31	26	22
Current Estimate [a]	203	176	207	224	222	253

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.
Note.—Reductions in revenues are shown with a positive sign because they increase the deficit.

[a] Assumes that discretionary spending grows at the rate of inflation after the statutory caps expire in 1998.
[b] Less than $500 million.

TABLE 4.—CBO BASELINE PROJECTIONS OF REVENUES AND OUTLAYS, WITH DISCRETIONARY INFLATION AFTER 1988

[By fiscal year]

	1994 actual	Projection 1995	Projection 1996	Projection 1997	Projection 1998	Projection 1999	Projection 2000	Extrapolation 2001	Extrapolation 2002	Extrapolation 2003	Extrapolation 2004	Extrapolation 2005
In billions of dollars												
Revenues:												
Individual income	543	594	628	656	693	731	772	816	861	910	963	1,018
Corporate income	140	149	151	155	161	167	173	182	192	202	212	223

TABLE 4.—CBO BASELINE PROJECTIONS OF REVENUES AND OUTLAYS, WITH DISCRETIONARY INFLATION AFTER 1988—Continued

[By fiscal year]

	1994 actual	Projection						Extrapolation				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Social insurance	461	494	517	539	565	590	618	650	682	716	752	790
Other	113	119	122	125	127	130	134	138	144	149	155	161
Total	1,257	1,355	1,418	1,475	1,546	1,618	1,697	1,787	1,880	1,978	2,082	2,191
On-budget	922	998	1,043	1,084	1,135	1,187	1,245	1,311	1,381	1,454	1,533	1,614
Off-budget [a]	335	357	375	392	411	431	452	475	499	523	549	577
Outlays:												
Discretionary: [b]												
Defense	282	270	270	278	285	295	304	315	325	336	348	360
International	20	21	22	22	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28
Domestic	242	253	262	274	284	295	306	316	327	338	350	362
Unspecified reductions	0	0	−5	−26	−44	−47	−49	−50	−52	−54	−56	−57
Subtotal, discretionary	545	544	549	548	547	566	585	605	626	647	669	692
Mandatory:												
Social Security	317	334	352	371	390	411	433	456	481	507	534	563
Medicare	160	176	196	217	238	262	286	314	344	379	417	460
Medicaid	82	90	100	111	123	136	149	164	179	196	214	234
Civil Service and Military Retirement	63	66	68	71	75	80	83	87	91	96	100	105
Other	167	179	183	192	199	208	220	224	231	239	247	256
Subtotal, mandatory	789	845	899	962	1,026	1,097	1,173	1,245	1,328	1,417	1,513	1,617
Deposit insurance	−7	−16	−9	−5	−5	−3	−3	−3	−3	−3	−3	−4
Net interest	203	235	260	270	279	294	310	325	344	365	387	412
Offsetting receipts	−69	−77	−73	−76	−79	−82	−84	−88	−93	−97	−102	−106
Total	1,461	1,531	1,625	1,699	1,769	1,872	1,981	2,084	2,202	2,329	2,465	2,611
On-budget	1,181	1,242	1,323	1,386	1,443	1,530	1,626	1,712	1,814	1,925	2,043	2,172
Off-budget [a]	279	289	302	313	326	341	355	372	387	404	422	440
Deficit	203	176	207	224	222	253	284	297	322	351	383	421
On-budget deficit	259	244	280	303	308	343	381	401	433	470	510	558
Off-budget surplus [a]	56	68	73	79	85	90	97	104	111	119	128	137
Memorandum:												
Social Security surplus	57	69	73	78	84	90	96	104	111	119	128	137
Hospital Insurance surplus	3	3	−2	−7	−12	−19	−25	−32	−39	−48	−59	−71
Remaining deficit	264	248	278	295	294	324	354	369	394	422	452	487
Debt Held by the Public	3,432	3,617	3,838	4,077	4,317	4,589	4,891	5,207	5,547	5,917	6,318	6,757
As a percentage of GDP												
Revenues:												
Individual income	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8
Corporate income	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Social insurance	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Other	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
On-budget	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9
Off-budget [a]	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Outlays:												
Discretionary: [b]												
Defense	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
International	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Domestic	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Unspecified reductions	0	0	−0.1	−0.3	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5
Subtotal, discretionary	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
Mandatory:												
Social Security	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Medicare	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0
Medicaid	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Civil Service and Military Retirement	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Subtotal, mandatory	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9
Deposit insurance	−0.1	−0.2	−0.1	−0.1	−0.1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Net interest	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Offsetting receipts	−1.0	−1.1	−1.0	−1.0	−1.0	−1.0	−0.9	−0.9	−0.9	−0.9	−0.9	−0.9
Total	22.0	21.8	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.5
On-budget	17.8	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.7
Off-budget [a]	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Deficit	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6
On-budget deficit	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8
Off-budget surplus [a]	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Memorandum:												
Social Security surplus	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hospital Insurance surplus	0.1	(c)	(c)	−0.1	−0.1	−0.2	−0.3	−0.3	−0.4	−0.5	−0.5	−0.6
Remaining deficit	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Debt Held by the Public	51.8	51.4	52.1	52.6	53.0	53.5	54.3	54.9	55.6	56.4	57.2	58.1

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.

[a] Social Security and the Postal Service.

[b] Discretionary spending caps are set in the aggregate through 1998. The projections for individual categories (defense, international, and domestic) show amounts that would be spent if 1995 funding levels were increased at the rate of inflation. Unspecified reductions show the cuts that would then be needed to satisfy the caps. Projections for 1999 through 2005 represent 1998 spending adjusted for inflation.

[c] Less than 0.05 percent of GDP.

TABLE 5.—ALTERNATIVE BASELINES FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING AND THE DEFICIT

[By fiscal year, in billions of dollars]

	1994 actual	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Baseline With Discretionary Inflation After 1998												
Revenues	1,257	1,355	1,418	1,475	1,546	1,618	1,697	1,787	1,880	1,978	2,082	2,191
Outlays:												
Discretionary	545	544	549	548	547	566	585	605	626	647	669	692
Net interest	203	235	260	270	279	294	310	325	344	365	387	412
All other [a]	712	752	816	881	942	1,012	1,086	1,154	1,232	1,317	1,408	1,508

TABLE 5.—ALTERNATIVE BASELINES FOR DISCRETIONARY SPENDING AND THE DEFICIT—Continued

[By fiscal year, in billions of dollars]

	1994 actual	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	1,461	1,531	1,625	1,699	1,769	1,872	1,981	2,084	2,202	2,329	2,465	2,611
Deficit	203	176	207	224	222	253	284	297	322	351	383	421
Effects of Freezing Discretionary Spending After 1998												
Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outlays:												
Discretionary	0	0	0	0	0	−19	−38	−58	−78	−100	−122	−144
Net interest	0	0	0	0	0	−1	−2	−6	−10	−17	−24	−34
All other [a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	−19	−40	−63	−89	−116	−146	−179
Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	−19	−40	−63	−89	−116	−146	−179
Baseline Without Discretionary Inflation After 1998												
Revenues	1,257	1,355	1,418	1,475	1,546	1,618	1,697	1,787	1,880	1,978	2,082	2,191
Outlays:												
Discretionary	545	544	549	548	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547
Net interest	203	235	260	270	279	293	308	319	334	348	363	378
All other [a]	712	752	816	881	942	1,012	1,086	1,154	1,232	1,317	1,408	1,508
Total	1,461	1,531	1,625	1,699	1,769	1,852	1,941	2,021	2,113	2,213	2,318	2,433
Deficit	203	176	207	224	222	234	243	234	234	235	237	242

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.

[a] Mandatory spending, deposit insurance, and offsetting receipts.

TABLE 6.—CBO BASELINE PROJECTIONS FOR ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER MANDATORY SPENDING

[By fiscal year, in billions of dollars]

	1994 actual	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Means-tested Programs							
Medicaid	82	90	100	111	123	136	149
Food Stamps [a]	25	26	27	29	30	32	32
Supplemental Security Income	24	24	24	29	32	35	40
Family Support	17	18	18	19	19	20	20
Veterans' Pensions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Child Nutrition	7	8	8	9	9	10	10
Earned Income Tax Credit	11	17	20	23	24	25	26
Student Loans [b]	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Other	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
Total, means-tested programs	177	194	208	229	248	268	290
Non-means-tested programs							
Social Security	317	334	352	371	390	411	433
Medicare	160	176	196	217	238	262	286
Subtotal	476	510	548	587	628	673	720
Other retirement and disability:							
Federal civilian [c]	40	42	43	46	48	50	53
Military	27	28	29	31	32	35	37
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Subtotal	72	75	77	81	85	90	96
Unemployment compensation	26	22	23	24	26	27	28
Other programs:							
Veterans benefits [d]	18	17	17	18	19	20	21
Farm price supports	10	10	9	9	8	8	8
Social services	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Credit reform liquidating accounts	−7	1	([e])	−2	−3	−6	−6
Other	11	11	11	10	10	11	9
Subtotal	37	45	43	41	39	39	39
Total, non-means-tested programs	612	651	691	733	778	829	882
Total outlays							
Total outlays	789	845	899	962	1,026	1,097	1,173

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.

Note.—Spending for benefit programs shown above generally excludes administrative costs, which are discretionary. Spending for Medicare also excludes premiums, which are considered offsetting receipts.

[a] Includes nutrition assistance to Puerto Rico.

[b] Formerly known as guaranteed student loans.

[c] Includes Civil Service, Foreign Service, Coast Guard, other retirement programs, and annuitants' health benefits.

[d] Includes veterans compensation, readjustment benefits, life insurance, and housing programs.

[e] Less than $500 million.

TABLE 7.—ILLUSTRATIVE DEFICIT REDUCTION PATH

[By fiscal year, in billions of dollars]

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1996–2002
CBO January baseline deficit with discretionary inflation after 1998 [a]	176	207	224	222	253	284	297	322	NA
Freeze discretionary outlays after 1998:									
Discretionary reduction	0	0	0	0	−19	−38	−58	−78	−193
Debt service	0	0	0	0	−1	−2	−6	−10	−19
Total deficit reduction	0	0	0	0	−19	−40	−63	−89	−212
CBO January baseline deficit without discretionary inflation after 1998	176	207	224	222	234	243	234	234	NA
Additional Deficit Reduction:									
Policy change [c]	0	−32	−65	−97	−145	−156	−168	−180	−843
Debt service	0	−1	−4	−10	−18	−28	−40	−54	−156
Total deficit reduction	0	−33	−69	−106	−163	−184	−208	−234	−998
Resulting Deficit	176	174	155	116	71	59	26	([d])	NA
Total change from baseline deficit with inflation after 1998:									
Policy changes	0	−32	−65	−97	−164	−194	−225	−259	−1,035

TABLE 7.—ILLUSTRATIVE DEFICIT REDUCTION PATH—Continued

[By fiscal year, in billions of dollars]

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1996–2002
Debt service	0	−1	−4	−10	−19	−31	−46	−64	−175
Total deficit reduction	0	−33	−69	−106	−182	−225	−271	−323	−1,210

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.
Note.—NA=Not applicable.

[a] Assumes compliance with discretionary spending limits of Balanced and Emergency Deficit Control Act through 1998. Discretionary spending is assumed to increase at the rate of inflation after 1998.
[b] Assumes compliance with discretionary spending limits of Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act through 1998. Discretionary spending is frozen at the 1998 level after 1998.
[c] This represents only one of an infinite number of possible paths that would lead to a balanced budget. The exact path depends on when the deficit reduction begins and the specific policies adopted by the Congress and the President. This path is not based on any specific policy assumptions, but does assume policies are fully phased in by 1999.
[d] Less than $500 million.

Mr. DOMENICI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, first let me say to my friend, Senator EXON, who will become the ranking member of the Budget Committee, I truly welcome you sitting with me in the Budget Committee. You will be right next to me, and I am hopeful that what you are saying here today in the Chamber means—and I believe it does—that as we try to put together a major deficit reduction package in the next 8 to 9 weeks, you will be here and that you will be at my side as we try to do that.

I want to say to the Senate and the public, the Senate Budget Committee intends to make a very significant downpayment on a balanced budget. I do not believe in the very first budget resolution that we propose that we can be expected to get to a balanced budget.

First of all, we have not adopted the constitutional amendment. That means the President of the United States is not bound by it, because until we have that, which would then become the law of the land, the President does not have to give us a balanced budget format. We are on our own.

I wish to submit to the Senate, if we come up with a budget deficit package, I say to Senator NICKLES, that is anywhere from a $400 to $450 billion reduction over the game plan that is in existence right now, that will be a historic budget. It will start to make Government smaller. It will start to change the underlying law of the land so that instead of going up, the budget deficit will be down and down permanently—perhaps, perhaps, I say to my friend, the occupant of the chair, down as close as $100 billion 5 years from now, where today it is expected to be over $300 billion.

Now, I submit all of that can be done if the Senate wants to do it. And while I commend my friend from Nebraska, who is dedicated and devoted to a constitutional amendment and balance, while I submit that we are also, I do not believe we ought to be legislating how we implement a constitutional amendment here on the floor of the Senate with a 15-minute introduction of a major bill and 15 minutes to discuss it. This sounds more like what the Congress of the United States will be engaged in once the States send us this constitutional amendment and say it is the law of the land. Then obviously that amendment says implement that by statute law. This sounds more like an advanced implementation done here in the Chamber of the Senate with no hearings and no discussion.

I do not say that in any way to denigrate the seriousness that Senator EXON, the ranking member of the Budget Committee, places on this issue. It is important. It is important that we not send mixed signals to the public. If we send them a constitutional amendment, we ought to make a very large downpayment, major downpayment, on that deficit in this very first budget resolution.

Indeed, the Congressional Budget Office is warning us today and confirming what some of us on this side have been saying that the last package of so-called deficit reduction efforts did not get the deficit down. It did for a very short period of time. But the underlying basic laws of the land were not changed enough, so that it is going back up again. Our pledge is that in our first resolution we will change that trend by forcing substantive law to be changed, and we will put everything on the table, fellow Senators.

We do not need this proposal. We are going to put everything there except Social Security. And we are entitled to a reasonable period of time—3 months—to see if we can do that. We do not need to change the Budget Act or change the rules, implement a constitutional amendment on the floor of the Senate.

Having said that, I understand this matter is debatable, but I would like to make a point of order, unless somebody wants to speak, in which event I will withhold that, but it clearly violates the Budget Act and requires 60 votes from what I understand. I see my friend, Senator NICKLES, standing.

Mr. NICKLES. Will the Senator withhold before he makes the point of order——

Mr. DOMENICI. I would be pleased to withhold.

Mr. NICKLES. So I can address the Senate for a few minutes?

Mr. NICKLES addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I wish to compliment Senator DOMENICI for his statement and also I compliment our colleague from Nebraska for his bill. I was hoping in a way it would be a sense-of-the-Senate resolution. But I just tell my colleague from Nebraska, who is now the ranking member of the Budget Committee, I think the Budget Act should be amended. I will work with him to amend it. I do not think it should be amended on the floor of the Senate today.

We do not have to pass—I just make mention to my colleagues—we do not have to pass every amendment that might be around in our first week in session. I know there are ideas on campaign reform. There are ideas on lobbying reform. I hope the majority would like to pass a bill to make Congress abide by the laws like everyone else in the country. The House has already passed it and the Senate has not. I really would like the Senate to pass it. I introduced it in 1991. We did not win that time. I remember at that time the majority leader was Senator Mitchell. He spoke out very vigorously and he convinced a lot of people and we lost. I would really like to pass it. I would like to pass it clean.

I am interested in amending the Budget Act. I think our budget procedures do not work very well and one of the things I would like to change is our baseline so we do not have inflated baselines. That is something, now, that has gained some popularity. Maybe that can be in part of our Budget Act Resolution.

There are some other things we can do in the Budget Act, I think, that also would make sense. When the Senator from Nebraska says that any budget resolution should move us on a path towards a balanced budget, I may well support that. Maybe a direct path. We can negotiate that. But I think the Budget Act probably needs some amendments and I will be happy to work with my colleague from Nebraska to make that happen.

I know there are some other amendments that need to be made to the Budget Act in addition to this that is before us today. This particular amendment does not have anything to do with making Congress abide by the laws like everybody else. There are 11 statutes from which Congress has exempted itself, going all the way back to 1935, and we are trying to remedy that.

I know colleagues have amendments: We want to ban lobbying; we want to ban gifts; we want to ban this, and try to correct everything that can possibly be wrong in our first week in session.

We are going to be in session next week. We are going to be in session the following week. The majority leader has already said we can take up several of these issues soon.

The Senator from New Mexico said we are going to take up a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. We are going to take up implementing legislation. We are going to take up a budget resolution. That happens by statute. It has to happen, I believe, by April 15. We have to pass a joint resolution implementing the budget resolution. So this is going to happen. It does not have to happen today.

So the intent of my colleague from Nebraska, I think, is well made. But I hope we will defer it, or postpone it, and let us look at rewriting the Budget Act. Let us not do it on this bill. Let us pass this bill as it is. I would like to pass it today. Let us send it to the President and get his signature on it. I think it would be a positive accomplishment for this Congress and for this President.

I yield the floor and I thank my colleague from New Mexico for yielding to me.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Exon amendment to balance the budget. I am a longtime proponent of balancing the Federal budget and I believe the most effective manner to do this is through an honest budgeting process. This amendment will require truth in budgeting. I wish to add, however, that my support for a balanced budget is contingent on the exemption of the Social Security trust fund from its enforcement. An overwhelming majority of Americans support a balanced budget amendment but not at the expense of our Nation's senior citizens.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I failed to mention one other argument I would like to lay before the Congress. I say to my good friend, as soon as the constitutional amendment is adopted by the sovereign States and remitted as it must under the Constitution, and it becomes the sovereign law of the land, there is a very different dynamic that takes place that we do not have today. That is, we will not be the only part of this Government that has to produce a budget resolution that is in balance because, by that time, the President of the United States will have to submit one. The Congress of the United States and the President will be bound by the same generic sovereign law of the land, and I believe we are going to move ahead with a very substantial, large downpayment, probably far in excess of what the President will submit, as our first efforts in the committee.

Having said that, Mr. President, I make a point of order that the pending amendment violates the Budget Act of the United States.

Mr. EXON. addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act, I move to waive section 306 of the act for the purpose of my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is debatable. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask that it be in order to ask for the yeas and nays at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is in order.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I thank very much my great friend and colleague, the chairman of the Budget Committee, and my friend from Oklahoma, who is also an important member of the Budget Committee, for the kind statements. We have worked together on many, many things in the past. I assure my chairman of the Budget Committee that I will be there with him, I think as he knows. That does not mean we are always going to agree on every detail. But I think over the years, we have demonstrated the fact that while we might disagree on some of the details, I am not certain that our goals have been very significantly different.

Back to the devil in the details—if we pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, then the devil will be in the details. What I am trying to do is to get a jump start on that. The chairman of the Budget Committee has indicated that we should not bring this up on this particular bill. This is such a far-reaching bill that we cannot have a 15-minute debate, without any hearings, and then come to a conclusion.

I am prepared to debate this for whatever length of time is necessary. I do not think we can only debate this for 15 minutes. There are no time agreements that this Senator is aware of at the present time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent Senator KOHL of Wisconsin be added as original cosponsor to the amendment that I have offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, the chairman of the Budget Committee seems to be saying, in one form or another, that we will comply with the balanced budget amendment at some later date. That is just what I am concerned about. Why wait? We all know, as evidenced by what happened in the House of Representatives earlier this week, that a balanced budget amendment of some form is going to come over here; 80 percent of the people of the United States, in several polls that I have seen, indicate that they support a balanced budget amendment. Therefore, I think it is very clear that we are going to have a balanced budget amendment before us and I intend to vote for it.

We only lost by, if I remember, two or three votes on obtaining the required two-thirds in the last session of the Senate. So it is a foregone conclusion that this is going to come to pass. I am very much concerned, though, when I hear my chairman of the Budget Committee talking about a downpayment, a significant downpayment on the budget. I have just cited the CBO report that indicates over 5 years, the budget deficit is going to be $130 billion to $150 billion more than previously anticipated. I cited in my opening statement the fact that the Congressional Budget Office has said that at a minimum, we are going to have to cut $1.2 trillion from the budget by the year 2002. We are probably going to have some kind of a politically popular middle-class tax cut, which will easily swell that to $1.5 trillion. So I simply say this is not a time to wait.

The $500 billion downpayment that is referenced by the chairman of the Budget Committee took a lot of hard work. But it lacks, as far as I know, any real specifics at this time. That is what I am concerned about. We are going to rush to the passage of a constitutional amendment to balance the budget without anyone having any idea of the roadmap and the detail we are going to have to use to get there. As I said in my opening statement, it is like building a bridge to fantasy land without specifying any pillars, and without even specifying any hastily sketched plan as to what the bridge is going to look like.

It seems to me that, as the senior Democrat on the Budget Committee, the Budget Committee of Republicans and Democrats, we have a responsibility, if indeed we are for a balanced budget amendment, which I think most of the Members of this body are, that in doing so we have the responsibility—that is what the Budget Committee is all about—to study and to bring back the details of how we are going to reach that goal, at least in some specific a fashion, as much as possible. What we have to do, it seems to me, is to show the way, to be specific. I do not think we can wait.

If I had some assurance that the amendment that I have offered would be considered in an up or down majority vote sometime in the immediate future, then I might not be pressing this today. However, I have a strong belief that the more we delay in doing what the Exon amendment says we have to do, the more we are going to be suspect in the eyes of the American people. I am afraid that many of the American people would think passing a constitutional amendment to balance the budget will just take care of everything. I say to the Chair and I say to my colleagues, the easiest thing in the world

to do is to pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget which everybody would say amen to; 80 percent of the people in the United States and probably 60 to 80 percent of the Members of the Congress would say that is a great idea without fully understanding the difficult role that all are going to have to play in getting from here to there by the year 2002.

One thing that comes to mind, Mr. President, very clearly is the indication of the chairman of the Budget Committee and I compliment Senator DOMENICI for the hard work he did in coming up at least with some figures in the $400 billion to $500 billion range. But that is over a 5-year period. If we would accept that and if the balanced budget amendment is ratified by the States, which I presume it would be, and if we go along with what is recommended by the chairman of the Budget Committee, then at best we would be less than halfway and maybe only a third of the way to the $1.2 to $1.5 trillion realistic amount of cuts that we are going to have to make to get there.

I simply say, Mr. President, by opposing this amendment, I think we are sending far more mixed signals to the people of the United States as to where the Congress is going and where it is not going and probably how serious we are about passing a politically popular constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

On the subject of hearings, that has been brought up, let me note specifically for the record that this body passed a very famed Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. We saw that come to the floor of the U.S. Senate without 1 minute of hearing. I simply say that a constitutional amendment to balance the Federal budget has been discussed. Hearings were held on it for a long, long time. It is not a particularly complicated piece of legislation in and of itself. It just creates a constitutional amendment that has to be passed by both bodies and sent to the States where 75 percent of the States would have to ratify that before it becomes law. I simply say that if we passed Gramm-Rudman-Hollings way back in 1985 without hearings, which in some ways was a very complicated piece of legislation, then we do not have to have more hearings on this subject because we know we are going to pass it anyway. Certainly, I must say that I believe the chairman of the Budget Committee is very sincere in his belief. But this is one of those cases that I indicated earlier which it just so happens that good friends who I think are working in the same direction do not agree on how fast we should move.

The chairman of the Budget Committee wants to wait for ratification of the constitutional amendment seemingly before we do anything more dynamic than the $400 to $500 billion grab bag of reductions that have been suggested. I know the chairman has worked very hard on those. I do not mean to say that his task was not sincere. I do say, though, that if all we are going to do is to come up with $500 billion in possible savings, then if we are going to wait around for the States to ratify, the months and years are going to go by and then the next Congress of the United States and maybe the one after that or the one after that will be facing a 2-year period between the year 2000 and the year 2002 when they are going to have to cut $1 trillion or somewhere in that area over and beyond, assuming we enact all of the cuts of the roughly $500 billion that has been named in one fashion or another by the chairman of the Budget Committee.

I think more than anything else, Mr. President, that demonstrates the need that, if we are sincere about this, we have to do much more than the timely work that has been done by the chairman of the Budget Committee with the reference to the $400 to $500 billion that has been identified loosely in one fashion or another. I am afraid that we cannot wait. We must not wait or we are going to send the signal to the American people that after their States ratify a constitutional amendment, then we will get on with our business of balancing the budget.

If we are sincere, then I think we should start making recommendations now, making cuts now that we know we are going to have to do anyway. I simply say that putting off the hard choices until after a constitutional provision is ratified by the States would be a step in the wrong direction.

Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma says that there is nothing in my amendment dealing with applying the laws of Congress. What greater law is there in applying laws of Congress to the laws that we have imposed on the people than offering them a constitutional amendment but then saying but we are not going to get into the details of this until you make your determination? I happen to believe that the Budget Committee, the House of Representatives Budget Committee, the Senate Budget Committee, respective bodies have an obligation to spell out in as much detail as we possibly can what it is going to take, what the sacrifices are that are going to have to be made to reach the balanced budget by the year 2002. That is why I said in my opening statement that unless we do something more than what has been done now, I am afraid that we are bringing forth a sham on the American people. Certainly I do not believe that the American people want any more shams. I guess that was one of the conclusions that this one Democratic Senator from a Republican State took from the last election.

I, therefore, say delaying the decisions that have to be made is not only unwise and unsound fiscal policy of which we have been on for far too many years, but it is also not satisfactory. It is not carrying out our responsibility to tell the people of the United States of America to tell the legislatures of the 50 sovereign States of the United States and to tell all interested parties how we might be able to get there in the year 2002.

I simply say that you do not have to be a mathematical genius to recognize the fact that we are going to twiddle our thumbs and not do more than has been thus far recommended—and again I salute him for the recommendations he has made. But if we are going to sit and twiddle our thumbs for 5 years and say we are going to cut about $500 billion in this fashion, then when and if the States ratify the measure, that Congress, both the Members of the House and the U.S. Senate, are going to be in dire circumstances indeed. And we will be faced with the proposition of either extending the year 2002 to some other date 7 or 8 years into the future beyond that, or they are going to have to make more draconian cuts than they can make in the budget that is still running to a large extent out of hand, and/or they would have to pass such massive tax increases to meet the year 2002 that it would be universally unpopular with 80 or 90 percent of the people of the United States of America. If that is not enough, such a tax increase would certainly send the United States of America into a deep, deep depression, not unlike what some of us remember happened back in the 1930's.

Therefore, I renew my plea, Mr. President, and say that there is nothing revolutionary about the Exon amendment. The Exon amendment is straightforward. I think the amendment, if people sit and study it on both sides of the aisle, could simply be summed up that if you are for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, then you have to be for the Exon amendment or you are not being fully square with the American people.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. BOXER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. BOXER. May I inquire if we are going to have a recess at the hour of 1 p.m.?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no such order.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you. I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 7 minutes as in morning business.

Mr. DOMENICI. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President. The Senator is not going to speak on this issue?

Mrs. BOXER. Very briefly, in passing, just a sentence to make an observation. But I have a bill I have introduced and I would like to take about 7 minutes to speak about it, if I might.

Mr. DOMENICI. Might I say to my friend from California, the majority leader is suggesting that we are almost finished with this amendment and that perhaps you can have that time after we have disposed of this amendment.

Mrs. BOXER. I inquire, what time does he feel we will be voting on this amendment.

Mr. DOLE. Does the Senator from Arkansas wish to speak on the amendment?

Mr. PRYOR. The Senator from Arkansas would like to speak for a few moments in making an observation about this amendment. I ask, through the Chair, the distinguished majority leader, do we plan on a vote on the Exon amendment this afternoon?

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, if I may——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. I would say that from the majority leader's standpoint, I would like to vote on the Exon amendment very quickly. We are supposed to be meeting from 12 to 2 with the Governors. Half of that time has already elapsed and I have yet to show up at the meeting. From a personal standpoint—if we can vote on the Exon amendment, I would be happy to yield whatever time the Senator from California may need or however long the Senator from Arkansas may wish to speak following that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California has the floor.

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you. I compliment Senator EXON and associate myself with his remarks. We have to balance the budget.

Mr. President, I request 60 seconds, if I might, at this time to speak on another topic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. BOXER. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mrs. BOXER pertaining to the introduction of legislation are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, as I understand it, the Senator from Arkansas would like to speak on the amendment, and the Senator from Pennsylvania would like to speak for 3 minutes.

I ask unanimous consent that we vote on the motion to waive at 1:05.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. EXON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. EXON. Reserving the right to object. I would say to the majority leader that I do not intend a filibustering action on this, but when the chairman of the Budget Committee said something earlier about only having 15 minutes to debate that, that came as a big surprise to me. I do not know, nor did I hear, what the majority leader said a few moments ago about some kind of a vote between 1 or 2 o'clock sometime. I am here ready to debate and do business.

I believe there are some other individuals that would very much like the opportunity to possibly come over and say a few words on this. I had not anticipated that we would vote that early. However, I recognize the parliamentary rights of the other side to make a motion to table at any particular time. May I ask of the majority leader, why do we want to vote on this at 1:05 when I have some other things I would like to say on this myself? The Senator from California has indicated some interest in it, as has the Senator from Arkansas. What is the rush to vote by 1:05?

Mr. DOLE. There is no rush, but I can move to table right now and we can vote at 12:55. We can always do that. We do not have to wait until 1:05. I am trying to accommodate the Senators on each side, including this Senator, but we will vote at 4 o'clock then. Would that be all right?

Mr. EXON. Yes, 4 o'clock is all right.

Mr. DOLE. I do not want to vote at 4 o'clock. But we are going to do a lot of work here today. We are not going to have one or two votes today, because we are trying to finish this bill by Monday evening. I do not see any way that is going to happen. I do not have any quarrel with the Senator from Nebraska taking all the time he wishes, up to some reasonable point. At that point, we would move to table. But because he has not had much time for debate——

Mr. EXON. May I say, Mr. President, to the majority leader that certainly I would think that I could agree now to a vote not later than 4 o'clock, with the time between now and then equally divided. We might be able to speed it up, depending on how many want to talk.

Mr. DOLE. I would rather not make that request now. I know some Members have other plans this afternoon—not this Member, but other Members on both sides of the aisle—who would like to not only complete this amendment but a couple of others and maybe get an agreement. As I understand it, there will be a meeting at 1 o'clock on the other side to see if we can reach some agreement so those who had amendments could stay and debate them. Those who did not have amendments could keep their commitments, in some cases far away from here. We are trying to accommodate all Senators. So I would not want to wait until 4 o'clock. Why do we not just say we will revisit it in 30 or 45 minutes?

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I understand the difficult task the majority leader has, and I think usually I have cooperated, and I want to cooperate now. He has indicated probably we will not finish this bill today and we may be stacking some votes and vote next week.

Mr. DOLE. Next week means next Monday. Probably votes will occur after 3 o'clock. In any event, I know the distinguished minority leader, Senator DASCHLE, will be meeting at 1 o'clock to see how many amendments will be remaining on that side. We are perfectly prepared to reach agreement so that those who have amendments can stay and debate them but not vote. But we would like to vote on this one today.

Mr. EXON. I would prefer, frankly, if I could, to stay here and debate this however late and possibly stack the vote on the Exon amendment along with any other votes that the majority leader wishes to stack next week, or whatever is his pleasure.

Mr. DOLE. My pleasure would be not to do that.

Mr. DOMENICI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I do not want to deny the Senator time. And I hope he did not interpret my saying 15 minutes—I had inquired of his staff how long the Senator intended to speak and they said 15 minutes and I, quite inappropriately, assumed that was the extent of the debate. I clearly do not intend to hold anybody to 15 minutes. That is what I understood.

Mr. EXON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. PRYOR addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COCHRAN). The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I had not planned to speak this afternoon. I certainly do not want to obstruct the flow of legislative business here.

First, I would like to compliment my colleague and friend from Nebraska on his proposal this afternoon. I also want to say that I cannot support it at this time.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, Mr. President, the fact that in one section of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, which the Senate this afternoon, in just a few minutes of debate, is going to be asked vote on, states that it is ''essential that Congress, one, adopt a balanced budget amendment.'' That is one thing that the Exon amendment proposes to do.

So we, after a very few moments and a very small skirmish on a very large constitutional issue, Mr. President, are going to be required in a few moments, with many absences—I assume some of our colleagues have gone back to their States, to vote on whether or not we think ''the Congress should adopt a balanced budget amendment.'' Maybe we think that the Congress should; maybe we think the Congress should not. But this is a very, very far-reaching proposal.

Mr. President, my colleague and friend from Nebraska stated in the opening moments of his very eloquent presentation the fact that the American public, by overwhelming numbers, says, yes, we need a balanced budget and we need a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. I think there was a CBS poll or one of the polling operations that reported today or yesterday that a great majority of those polled say we need a constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

Mr. President, I know there is a great euphoria around the Capitol these

days, but I do not think that euphoria is of such magnitude and intensity and velocity at this moment that the American people might not give us say a few months, a few months, perhaps even in the summer, early fall or October, certainly before we leave, to let us decide whether or not we want to propose to the 50 States that an amendment to the Federal Constitution be adopted to require a balanced budget.

The Exon proposal, in my opinion, is a very, very responsible proposal because it will require, Mr. President, the policies to be specified that would be required to enforce a balanced budget amendment or, to say it in another way—I assume I am speaking with some degree of correctness—it would imply that there would have to be implementing legislation that would have to go along with a balanced budget amendment. I think that is a responsible course of action.

I think, Mr. President, for us to this afternoon, on Friday, with a short debate, to even take a position on whether we want to, require 60 votes to waive a point of order—that is a new order of consideration provided by the Exon amendment—is questionable. We even go back to a procedure under the old Gramm-Rudman-Hollings concept that provides that the point of order will be suspended if Congress declares war or adopts a resolution certifying low economic growth. This is another question.

But the Senator from Nebraska has put his finger on one of the most important things, and that is, do the people want us to vote for a balanced budget amendment before we know the facts?

Now, do we know the facts, Mr. President? No, we do not know the facts. When we know the facts, then it will be the proper time and the proper opportunity for us to vote yes or no on whether we prefer a balanced budget amendment to the Federal Constitution.

I hope that there will be some way to accommodate the Senator from Nebraska. I wish we could debate this even until next week, because I do not see the necessity to rush an amendment like this through, one of such important consequences, for which I do applaud my colleague and friend from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. I thank my friend and colleague from Arkansas. I will be very brief, I say to my friend from Pennsylvania.

I thank the Senator for his very kind remarks and observations. I, too, would like to put off the vote on this until next week, as I indicated in my conversations with the majority leader.

There is not anything very revolutionary about this proposal. I would simply explain to the Senator from Arkansas that if we did not pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, that even if we passed the Exon amendment it would have no real effect. The Exon amendment would only have effect if and when we do pass a constitutional amendment.

The reason I think it is appropriate to address this now is that we are talking about applying the same rules to the Congress as we do to the people. I think it follows, then, that if we are going to rush pell-mell, as I suggested we are going to do—we are not going to wait several months, I suggest, as the Senator from Arkansas said he would like to see. I think that the first 100 days, maybe the first 10 days, at least the first 10 weeks of this session are going to be very climactic ones and I am very fearful that things are going to be rolled through over here very rapidly.

What this Exon amendment does is simply send out the signal that when and if we do pass a constitutional amendment, then we have the responsibility to direct the Budget Committee to come back with some details, rather than passing the amendment and worrying about the details afterwards.

I thank my friend from Arkansas for his observations.

Mr. President, let me say I just want to correct myself. It does have an effect whether we pass the balanced budget amendment or not. It really says that if we proceed, we proceed in an orderly fashion, which is what the amendment is all about.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SPECTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, there is no disagreement on the floor today about the desirability of having a balanced budget so that the Federal Government would live within its means as every other governmental entity, like the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a constitutional requirement to have a balanced budget. Every city and county in my State and every governmental unit across the country has to live within its means within a balanced budget. Only the Federal Government has the prerogative to print money, script, and borrow and not live within its means. This is an affront to every family, and the comment has often been made on this floor.

In the 14 years-plus that I have been in this body, we have debated and talked about this subject, I think, more than any other and there is I think agreement that we need a balanced budget.

Yesterday, in the Judiciary Committee, we had a very constructive hearing analyzing many legal considerations on enacting a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget. I think we will soon do that. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska on its face does something a little different. That is, it ''enforces through the congressional budget process the requirement to achieve a balanced Federal budget.''

The distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee has raised an understandable objection to this point in tying the hands of the Budget Committee this afternoon with very little debate and only a few Senators on the floor, tying the hands of the Budget Committee on what it will do. I would suggest to the Senator from Nebraska that the preferable course would be for the Senator from Nebraska in his position as the senior Democrat on the Budget Committee to offer the specific amendments to achieve a balanced budget. One of the difficulties in the Senate and the House has been that we have done a lot of talking about the desirability of a balanced budget, but no one has come forward and introduced on the floor the specifics of a balanced budget.

So I would say to the Senator from Nebraska, as the ranking member, the senior Democrat on the Budget Committee, let him come forward with the specifics. He wants a balanced budget. We all do. He thinks he can propose a balanced budget this year. Let him do so. Let him take it to the committee or let him take it to the floor and then we will vote on it.

I expect to be a chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee this session on Labor, Health, Human Services and Education, a committee I have served on in the 14 years-plus I have been in the Senate, and was ranking member last year. I have already called the Secretaries of each of those departments and have said to them, what are you going to be asking for by way of appropriations next year? What is it that may be eliminated? What is it that we may be able to cut on the budget in terms of specifics? I think there is no doubt that the mandate of last November's election was that the American people want smaller Government, want reduced spending, and would like to see tax cuts.

I believe that we should have tax cuts but I am not prepared to vote for a tax cut sight unseen. I am not prepared to engage in the bidding on a middle-class tax cut until we see that we have savings. I do not think we should have tax cuts if it will add to the deficit. I do think, parenthetically, we should have promptly a capital gains tax cut. That is the one tax cut which we could enact promptly which would not lead to a revenue loss. There were 56 Members of this body in the last session of Congress prepared to have a capital gains tax cut. We could not get it through against a filibuster. That is one tax cut we could have.

As to others, we ought not to be in that bidding war until we see what spending cuts we will have. Now, as the prospective chairman of the Subcommittee of Labor, Health, Human Services and Education with a discretionary budget of approximately $70 billion, I am looking for places to cut. But I am not prepared to make cuts

with a meat ax but instead with a scalpel. I am not prepared to talk about the generalizations.

I think that the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, Senator DOMENICI, the chairman of the Budget Committee, is exactly right when he says, as the chairman with the responsibility to direct those deliberations, that he does not want to see an enforcement mechanism which will compel the Budget Committee to take action before the Budget Committee has a chance to go through the items line by line, which is what the Senator from Arkansas, Senator PRYOR, is in effect saying. What I am saying, is take a look at the specifics of the budget on Labor, Health, Human Services and Education, three committees that have discretionary budgets up to $70 billion.

The other two provisions in the amendment by the Senator from Nebraska I think are not worthy of adoption. The first one is to adopt in the first session of the 104th Congress, a joint resolution proposing, an amendment to the Constitution requiring, a balanced Federal budget. We are already considering that. It will not do any good to talk any more about that until the Judiciary Committee reports out an amendment and we act on it on the Senate floor.

The second line to set forth with specificity in the first session of the 104th Congress is what the policies of achieving such a balanced Federal budget would require. Mr. President, I think we are well aware at this stage of the life of the Congress of what the policies are. I would say that although this matter is worthy of debate it has been on the floor for a little more than an hour. I do not see any avalanche of Senators coming to the floor to debate the resolution.

What we ought to be doing at this point is talking about the specifics. Talking about the specifics in my subcommittee and talking about the specifics in the Budget Committee. I would invite the Senator from Nebraska to propose the details as to how he would balance the budget. I can assure that this Senator will look closely at that role and would work with him in trying to balance a budget with real money. Not a confederate proposition of ''let's talk about it,'' but let Members be specific about how we will do it. I join him in that effort.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I certainly thank my colleague and friend from Pennsylvania for his remarks, as much as I disagree with them. Certainly, the Senator from Pennsylvania knows, as I believe the chairman of the Budget Committee knows, and as he has indicated in remarks on this debate this afternoon, that the ranking Democrat on the Budget Committee will and is prepared to play a role in developing a list of possibilities that we could come up with.

This does not fall solely on one Senator, just as it does not fall on any one Senator as to what is done in the Health and Labor Committee, the Judiciary Committee, or anything else.

I would simply say that I will be working with the Republican majority the control of all of the committees and all of the subcommittees to jointly work out something. This is not a sole exercise on any Member's part.

The Exon amendment that is currently before us simply tries to define the difficult task that we have in front of us. It simply says that whether we pass the balanced budget amendment or not, and I think we will, we still have a serious, serious, deficit problem on our hands. I think the Budget Committee should play a key role in this.

And in answer to the suggestions of the Senator from Pennsylvania, I will be working very closely with the other members of the Budget Committee, whether or not the Exon amendment is adopted, in the name of fiscal responsibility, where I have been working now, for a long, long time.

The Senator from Pennsylvania has remarked on the valuable hearings that the Judiciary Committee has been holding regarding the enforcement of the balanced budget amendment. As he probably noted, and this is also a concern of this Senator, one of the important considerations under that amendment is whether and how the courts—the courts, I emphasize—might enforce the balanced budget amendment. That is one of the reasons that I offered the amendment that I have. I do not think that the courts should be making these decisions. They should be made here in the U.S. Senate and in the House of Representatives.

My amendment, contrary to what I am afraid my friend from Pennsylvania thought, helps clear some of that up by mandating that the real congressional enforcement by specifics would be outlined, therefore, keeping, hopefully, endorsement in Congress and out of the courts, where I think none of us thinks it belongs.

I think we need to talk specifics. I think we need to talk specifics not as individual Senators but in the Budget Committee, and in the other committees of the Congress that have some jurisdiction. We need to start planning now where we are going to go between now and the year 2002. I object very strenuously to some of the talk that has been carried forth here. With regard to that we do not have to rush into this. We do need to rush in, I suggest, to some kind of a blueprint that would give us some kind of a guide, some kind of an understanding by the people at large on where we are going to go, ask how we are going to get there.

Let us make no mistake about it, we have to work together. But let us also make no mistake about it that, as the last election clearly indicates, while the Republicans are in the majority here, I have said time and time again during this debate, and will be saying it in the future, that I will work as a dedicated Member of the loyal opposition, not being an obstructionist but pointing out fiscal responsibility and where I think we should be going, not taking the easy road and simply saying, ''Let's just go ahead and pass this constitutional amendment to the budget. Then if the States, in their wisdom, 75 percent of them, ratify this, we will get down to the basics.''

I think that is not the way to go, and I am very fearful that that is the course that we are about to travel. I understand that the minority leader will be on the floor shortly to talk on this subject. I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I would like to fill in a little time, if my colleagues do not object—but when the minority leader comes to the floor, I will cease my remarks.

I would like to make just two or three more points, Mr. President. I think that what the Senator from Nebraska is doing, the concept that he is laying out is absolutely sound. I think it is responsible, and I think that it is something we have to do prior to the vote on a balanced budget amendment. There may be a lot of different thought in this Chamber as to what the outcome of this debate might or might not be.

Second, I think we need to know some more basic things about a balanced budget amendment. I think we need to know how we are going to achieve a balanced budget, and if some Senators say, ''Oh, we have 7 or 8 years to figure that out; we'll just vote the balanced budget amendment in and we will feel good; we will write a press release; we will go back home and we will boast that we have voted for a balanced budget amendment,'' that does not take a lot of creativity, nor a lot of courage.

I think what we have to ask ourselves is this: How are we going to achieve a balanced budget if we adopt the balanced budget amendment? What will be the implementing legislation that will be called for? What is going to be the issue with regard to rescission? What is going to be the answer with regard to impoundment? Are we going to basically exclude or include Social Security? Are we going to exclude or include veterans benefits?

These are the types of issues, Mr. President, that I think we need to know before we stake out the course of this afternoon, saying it is a congressional decision, that it is essential for

Congress to adopt a balanced budget amendment.

The Senator from Pennsylvania stated there is no disagreement among anyone, I think, in this Chamber of whether we need a balanced budget. That is different from a balanced budget amendment, I say respectfully, and I certainly agree with my colleague and friend from Pennsylvania. But we have a lot of things going on here. We have the Contract With America. Some of it has already started to roll. Things are happening very quickly.

We are going to have a markup on Monday, I believe, in the Governmental Affairs Committee, on an issue that may or may not change the relationship between the Federal and State governments. That is a voluminous piece of legislation. It is a piece of legislation that I will probably vote for. But, Mr. President, I do not think we are taking enough time to really look and analyze some of these far-reaching pieces of legislation before we cast our vote.

But a constitutional amendment to the Federal Constitution to require a balanced budget I think should be voted on when we have the facts, when we know how we are going to achieve and how we will implement that balanced budget that all of us may ultimately support.

Mr. President, those are the comments that I have. I see other Senators may be coming to the floor desiring to speak. So with that I will yield the floor, and I will suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, do I have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator does have the floor.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair. I ask unanimous consent that I may, as the Senator who has the floor, propound a question to the Senator from Nebraska without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. My question is this, may I say to the distinguished Senator: Would the Senator be willing to revise his proposal in a way that would delete the language that is set forth in paragraph (1) and in (a), preceding (1), which reads as follows:

PURPOSE.—The Congress declares it essential that the Congress—

(1) adopt in the first session of the 104th Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget.

Mr. President, before he responds, there are some other aspects of this proposal that the distinguished Senator has made here that I like. I think he is not willing to go into this thing with his eyes shut. He is not willing just to go along with having a constitutional amendment on a balanced budget, although I believe I heard him say he was going to vote for one. I hope he will, in his characteristic fashion, think that through. I have always thought of him as a man who really thinks matters through, and the fact that he has offered this as a proposal today indicates to me that he is thinking that through and that he sees some problems with it.

I like most of what the Senator has, but I do not like and could never support (a) and (1):

The Congress declares it essential that the Congress adopt in the first session of the 104th Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget.

I am not for that. I will not be for it tomorrow, and I am going to do everything I can to oppose that for reasons that I will explain later.

Now, would the Senator consider revising his proposal so as to leave out that language to which I object strenuously?

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, in response to my friend and colleague from West Virginia, I hear his sound and wise advice very clearly. You are not the only Senator that has raised that question, but you are the first one.

I will certainly say I have a right to revise the amendment. I have it under consideration to revise it at this time.

As I take it, if I would revise the amendment and any amendment anyone ever writes, we could say afterwards, ''Had I had it to do over again, I would have struck this way.''

If I could anticipate the support of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, I take it that he would simply say that we would strike lines 7, 8, and 9, and strike ''(2)'' in line 10 and make that ''(1)''; likewise, on line 3, on the second page, strike ''1'' and make it ''2,'' that the Senator would feel, with those changes, he would be in a position to support the amendment?

Mr. BYRD. The Senator is getting very close. He is getting very close. I do not want to say right here that I would support that as the Senator has outlined the precise changes, but he is moving in the direction, and I would like to see what he puts in as (a). I would like to see what goes in in lieu of what is being taken out.

Mr. EXON. May I ask the Senator from Arkansas, who has also spoken to me privately about this general subject, if he agrees with the discussion that just took place between the Senator from West Virginia and this Senator.

I would certainly say that I am one of those who for a long time has supported a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, and I intend to support one when it is finally presented in some form, if that form does not raise too many barriers. If I am presented with a constitutional amendment that says but you cannot touch this and you cannot touch that, I may be in a position of having to say that that kind of a constitutional amendment is unworkable and under those circumstances I could not support it. But I want to make it clear that this Senator supports a constitutional amendment to balance the budget but not just any one.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, do I still have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia has the floor.

Mr. BYRD. Before the distinguished Senator from Nebraska inquires of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas with reference to this matter, may I also ask the Senator how he would feel about this proposed language, if the Senator from Arkansas will also indulge me.

I would ask the Senator from Nebraska, does he see anything inherently objectionable in the following changes that I would propose:

(a) Purpose. The Congress declares that prior to any vote to adopt in the first session of the 104th Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget, it is essential—

This is paragraph (2).—

That it set forth with specificity in the first session—

And I am picking up the Senator's language thereon.

This would not declare that it is essential that the Congress adopt a constitutional amendment on a balanced budget. I do not think that is essential. So I am opposed to that. But if we are going to have that, then the Senator would then be saying with his proposal:

The Congress declares that—

(1) Prior to any vote to adopt in the first session of the 104th Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced budget;

(2) It is essential that it set forth with specificity in the first session of the 104th Congress the policies that achieving such a balanced Federal budget would require; and

(3) Enforce through the congressional budget process the requirement to achieve a balanced Federal budget.

I do not have any comments on the rest of it at this point. I will have to look carefully at the remainder of the Senator's proposal. But I think he is working on what seems to me to be a very worthwhile proposal.

I have asked the question.

Mr. EXON. I am glad to respond to my friend from West Virginia. I will take all that I have under consideration.

The Senator makes some good points. There are some others who may not be totally enthusiastic about this.

But I do not, again, think that there is any set language or set rules. I just want to make it clear that this Senator has long supported a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. After the Senator from Arkansas,

who I believe sought recognition and was going to ask me a question, remarks, I am looking forward to thoughts and suggestions by my friend from Illinois, with whom I have worked for many, many years and was one of the pull horses when we lost by two or three votes last year. I am very much interested in what his views are on all of this.

Did the Senator seek to ask me a question or was the Senator seeking the floor in his own right?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I still have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia has the floor.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska for the purpose of his asking those questions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Without my losing the right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas had thought that the Senator from Nebraska was posing a question, and I was rising to answer that question. I would like to answer, if I may, by saying I think the Senator is certainly moving in the right direction.

Right now, on Friday afternoon, before we have really geared up the Senate, before we really place our feet and our positions in concrete on whether we support or reject the idea of a constitutional amendment, it is in the spirit of good legislative wisdom and in keeping with the legislative philosophy of the Senator from Nebraska, I am sure, that this change be made, and if that change is made, I will enthusiastically—enthusiastically—support the requirements of specificity that the Senator from Nebraska is addressing in his amendment.

Mr. EXON. I thank my friend from Arkansas. I will take that under advisement.

Mr. PRYOR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. EXON. I thank my friend from West Virginia for yielding.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. SIMON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SIMON. If I may have the attention of my colleague from Nebraska and also the attention of my friend from West Virginia, I have no objection to dropping point one because this is coming down the road.

I would have objection to the language offered by Senator BYRD. Senator BYRD and I differ on this, and Senator BYRD is obviously trying to put some language in here where we will end up fighting over how we balance the budget rather than first establishing the principle. I think it is important that we first establish the principle.

So if my colleague from Nebraska were to accept the Byrd amendment, with all due respect to the Cicero of the Senate, I would have to object, I would have to oppose the Exon amendment.

Mr. EXON. Will the Senator yield for just a brief statement?

Mr. SIMON. I will be pleased to yield.

Mr. EXON. I was very interested in hearing the Senator—Cicero, or the Senator from Illinois—because I had anticipated exactly what my colleague just said. He probably would not object to what I suggested originally. But when Senator BYRD carried it one step further, I saw him rise.

Mr. SIMON. That is correct.

Mr. EXON. It is nice, though, that we do have this kind of consideration.

Mr. President, to try to bring this matter to a head, I send a revised amendment to the desk which is the revised amendment that I first suggested. It strikes lines 7, 8, and 9 of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois still has the floor.

Mr. EXON. I am sorry.

Mr. SIMON. If I could just ask one other question on the amendment, because I basically like the thrust of the Senator's amendment. Suppose that a year from now or 2 years from now or 3 years from now, we come in with a health program for the Nation with an increase in cigarette taxes or some other revenue. This amendment would not cause us to have 60 votes to pass such a package, would it?

Mr. EXON. It is neutral on that. I think the Senator knows full well what happened in the House of Representatives the other day. But as of now, it would be considered as it has traditionally been considered, a majority vote.

However, I would simply say that if something like that were offered under the budget rules, a point of order could be raised if we do not pay for it.

Mr. SIMON. Yes, that is correct. And I agree with that completely. Whatever we do in the way of spending we have to have the revenue for it. I just want to make sure that we are not locking out some other possibility.

Mr. EXON. We are not.

Mr. SIMON. I thank my colleague from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I understand the leader hopes to speak on this amendment very shortly. I understand that Senator BRADLEY wishes to speak on the amendment shortly and is on his way over.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished leader, Senator DASCHLE, be added as original cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 6, AS MODIFIED

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I send a modification to the desk as earlier outlined. It simply strikes lines 7, 8, and 9. On line 10 it strikes the number 2 and inserts the number 1. And on line 3, on the second page, it strikes the number 3 and inserts the number 2.

I send that modified amendment to the desk and ask the amendment be so modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment. The amendment is so modified.

The amendment (No. 6) as modified is as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. .—CONGRESSIONAL ENFORCEMENT OF A BALANCED BUDGET

(a) PURPOSE.—The Congress declares it essential that the Congress—

(1) set forth with specificity in the first session of the 104th Congress the policies that achieving such a balanced Federal budget would require; and

(2) enforce through the congressional budget process the requirement to achieve a balanced Federal budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST BUDGET RESOLUTIONS THAT FAIL TO SET FORTH A GLIDE PATH TO A BALANCED BUDGET.—Section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

''(j) CONGRESSIONAL ENFORCEMENT OF A BALANCED BUDGET.—It shall not be in order to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget (or amendment, motion, or conference report thereon) that—

''(A) fails to set forth appropriate levels for all items described in subsection (a)(1) through (7) for all fiscal years through 2002;

''(B) sets forth a level of outlays for fiscal year 2002 or any subsequent fiscal year that exceeds the level of revenues for that fiscal year; or

''(C) relies on the assumption of either—

''(i) reductions in direct spending, or

''(ii) increases in revenues, without including specific reconciliation instructions under section 310 to carry out those assumptions.''.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR 60 VOTES TO WAIVE OR APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—Section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting ''301(j),'' after ''301(i),'' in both places that it appears.

(d) SUSPENSION IN THE EVENT OF WAR OR CONGRESSIONALLY-DECLARED LOW GROWTH.—Section 258(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended by inserting ''301(j),'' after ''sections''.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, as a longtime supporter of a balanced budget amendment, I am pleased to join my very distinguished colleague from Nebraska in offering this amendment.

This amendment says we should translate words into action that we have to take immediate steps to balance the Federal budget. Passing a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget 7 years from now,

while highly appropriate, does nothing today.

From all appearances, a balanced budget amendment will pass Congress this year. There appears to be widespread support on both sides of the aisle on that point.

But we simply cannot afford to wait until 2001 to start complying with the balanced budget amendment. By doing so, we will be adding a far greater burden to our national debt, which already is above $4 trillion.

If we pledge our commitment to continued deficit reduction today, we will still need more than $1 trillion of cuts over the next 7 years to balance the budget by the year 2002.

If we delay even 1 year, the national debt will increase by over $150 billion as a result of that delay, and the interest on the debt will be approximately $50 billion greater. Each year that we delay adds another enormous sum to our already-astronomical national debt, and increase the percentage of our budget that must be dedicated to servicing that debt.

In the last Congress, we passed a deficit reduction package that will reduce the budget deficit by nearly $500 billion. Given the magnitude of our existing debt, it would be irresponsible and profoundly illogical not to continue striving toward a balanced budget this year, not next year or the year after.

To illustrate the point that Senator EXON and I are trying to make, consider the simple situation of a person who has run up huge amounts of debt at the bank. Does the bank say to that person, ''You have 7 years to pay off your debt and, by the way, feel free to incur more debt in the meantime?''

Certainly not. The bank would insist that, at a minimum, the debtor not incur further debt.

That is precisely what we are talking about here, and that is why every Member of this body who supports the balanced budget amendment should support this amendment today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am not sure that everybody is aware of what we are considering as the underlying bill in this body. But remember, during the campaign there was a hue and cry from the grassroots, expressed very clearly in that election, that people wanted to end the situation where we had two sets of laws in America, one for Capitol Hill and one for the rest of the Nation.

In other words, Congress did not have certain employment safety laws apply to us that applied to the private sector. The small business people of America are very up in arms about the fact that they have to abide by very egregious legislation, and we who make the laws have exempted ourselves from that. That bill passed the House of Representatives 2 days ago unanimously. Senator DOLE placed the Congressional Accountability Act, which I and Senator LIEBERMAN are main sponsors of, as a first bill on the agenda because he wanted to respond to the people at the grassroots who expressed in that election the resentment of a dual system of law in America.

So that is why that bill is before us. We had debate on that bill yesterday. Senator GLENN, the Democratic manager, spoke very eloquently of the reasons that legislation ought to pass. Senator LIEBERMAN did, several other Democrats and several Republicans did.

There does not seem to be much disagreement about what the people said in that election and that S. 2 ought to pass the Senate like it has already passed the House. Yet, we are not getting from there to here very quickly because we are dealing with a lot of amendments that are unrelated to the bill that the people so clearly expressed in the election that we ought to pass and do it very quickly.

By the way, one of the things that the new majority wants to do is show the people of this country that it is not business as usual anymore in Washington on Capitol Hill passing legislation that they clearly stated they wanted passed and that is on the agenda of the victor of that election, and we ought to get to it and get the job done. The other body stated that they understood that very well with their action 2 days ago. Hopefully, we will get that done in this body very quickly. But we have dealt with lobbying reform. We have dealt with campaign finance reform. We are going to deal with the issue of private use of frequent flyer mileage. We are now dealing with a very important issue of balancing the budget.

There is not one of these issues that is being presented by our friends on the other side of the aisle that are not very legitimate issues to be discussed here. But every one of these issues will be discussed pursuant to the promise of our distinguished leader, Senator DOLE, who said that within just a few weeks we will have lobbying reform and campaign finance reform before this body. It is already on the majority agenda in both the House and Senate that we are going to take up a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. In just 6 weeks we will be working on the budget resolution that fits right into what my friend, the Senator from Nebraska, is trying to accomplish this time on this very important underlying piece of legislation.

So I wish that we could get some sort of understanding that we could deal with what the people want us to deal with. The purpose of S. 2 is responding to the mandate of the people in the last election that we should end the dual system of law within this country, one set of law for Congress, and another set of law for the rest of the Nation. But all of this other discussion that is going on is preventing us from getting at what we promised the people in the last election.

I do not have a fight with the Senator from Nebraska. He has very worthwhile goals on budget issues. In fact, if you remember in the last Congress, the only successful effort to change President Clinton's budget was the EXON-GRASSLEY amendment that was adopted that cut $26 billion from the President's budget when it passed the Senate and $13 billion from the compromise version that came out of the conference committee.

So I have worked very closely with Senator EXON in trying to bring a sound fiscal policy to our Federal Government. I will continue to work with him for a sound fiscal policy. Why do it on legislation that is so easily understood by the American people that they very clearly want? And we are almost set to give it to them. The President is prepared to sign it. And I just think we ought to get on with the show and final passage of this legislation and forget about all of this extraneous stuff that is not unimportant. It is a very important issue to be discussing. But there is a time and place for everything, and the time and place is set for all these other issues within just the next few weeks. We are taking up what ought to be No. 1 on everybody's mind. We have it up. We ought to pass it.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BRADLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, the debate of the Senate on a Friday always has a certain unique quality to it. I rise today simply to say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that I do not know how this issue will be resolved. I assume it will be resolved today. But I applaud him for raising the issue and the amendment that he has offered.

This is really a precursor to a debate we will have here in the next week on the balanced budget amendment. It is really a truth-in-advertising amendment. It makes explicit what anyone who supports a balanced budget amendment should know—which is if you vote for it you have to deliver on it. And it makes explicit what delivering on it, voting for the balanced budget amendment, will cost.

I really do not think that there has been adequate public focus on what the cost of a balanced budget amendment will be for average people in this country, for regions of the country which get a disproportionate share of the Federal dollar or elements of the economy that have heavy subsidies.

I think that the public needs to see what will be cut if we have to meet a balanced budget by the year 2002. And I am all for that.

In the last Congress I was on this floor offering spending cut after spending cut on virtually every appropriations bill. I am pleased that within the Democrats I was No. 4 in voting for spending cuts. I am making the point

only because after you vote for a balanced budget amendment, you then have to vote to cut spending.

The balanced budget amendment is just a process. What the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska, as I understand it, does is say that after a balanced budget amendment passes, if it should pass, that any budget resolution has a point of order against it if the budget resolution did not submit a budget that reached a balanced budget by the year 2002, which by the way it is projected will be the year in which the deficit is $322 billion.

So anyone who supports the balanced budget amendment would have to support this Exon proposal, because that would make explicit how we cut $322 billion by the year 2002. I applaud the Senator very much for his amendment.

I know that we will yet have a chance to debate the balanced budget amendment. One of the puzzling things for me with regard to understanding the support for the balanced budget amendment—and maybe the Senator from Nebraska is aware of this—is that there are certain States in the Union that get a higher return on their tax dollar than other States. Certain States pay taxes, and get back a lot more in Federal spending than they have sent to Washington in taxes. Unfortunately, my State is not in that group because we have a high income. We pay a high tax, and we send a lot of tax dollars to Washington. We do not get back that many tax dollars relative to what we sent.

Once we get a balanced budget amendment, all those States which get back much more than they kick in—and these States are disproportionately in the West—those are the States that will be disproportionately hit by the need to dramatically cut spending $322 billion by the year 2002. And in the coming debate, I hope that we will be able to focus on these facts.

I think the Senator's amendment is an enormously positive step in getting us to face up to what actually balancing the budget will mean. It will not be easy. There will be no substitute for cutting spending, and there will be no substitute for Senators coming to the floor of the U.S. Senate and voting to cut spending, not voting for a process in that 7 or 10 years from now if it goes into effect, and if there are no exclusions or if there are loopholes, will lead to a balanced budget. We need to have Senators actually coming over here and voting to cut spending.

So I applaud the Senator from Nebraska for his amendment. I know that perhaps he and I have a different view on the balanced budget amendment, but his amendment makes explicit what steps must be taken if we are to balance the budget and requires the Congress to belly up to the wire and say in 7 years we are going to balance the budget, and here is how we are going to do it—not that in 7 years we will create some budget glidepath down to a balanced budget in 10 years or 15 years from now, but in 2002.

So I am anxiously awaiting such a congressional resolution, because I think once that congressional resolution is out there and you see how much is going to have to be cut in virtually every subsidy, virtually every Federal program, virtually every entitlement there for the last 14 years in the Federal Government, there will be a moment of truth for the Congress and a moment of truth for those who have voted for the balanced budget amendment.

I salute the Senator for his amendment.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I thank my friend and colleague from the State of New Jersey very much for his excellent remarks. I think he has indeed hit it right on the head. This is a truth-in-advertising amendment, in addition to a truth-in-budgeting amendment. And the Senator made an excellent, right-on point as to what this is all about. I hope, therefore, we will have the votes to pass this. We first have to get the 60 votes to waive.

I also thank my friend and colleague from Iowa. Senator GRASSLEY and myself have worked together on many things over the years, and we will be working on things in the future. I simply say to my friend from Iowa that I was very pleased with the fact that he mentioned once again what few know—that the only reductions made in the budget last year were the Exon-Grassley amendments that he and I fashioned and worked through the Congress.

What I am doing in this particular case, as the Senator has clearly indicated, is to apply to Congress what we apply to others—And if Congress wants to have a balanced budget amendment, which I hope they do, then they should live up to it. You had indicated in your remarks that while you thought the Exon amendment was probably a good one, this is the wrong place to put it. Well, I suggest that this is the right place to put it. What we are talking about here today is to make Congress live up to the laws that it applies to the people of the United States. If we are going to have a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, then that has to apply to the Congress. So I think it is very appropriate that this measure be passed on the bill, the underlying bill before us, which I indicated in my opening remarks I strongly support.

Now, it is not the intention of this Senator to delay at all the institution of the measure that is going to receive overwhelming support.

Mr. DORGAN. If the Senator will yield——

Mr. EXON. I am prepared to come to a vote in a relatively short period of time. I do not want to be accused of holding up anything.

I think it is important enough that it should go on this legislation. I do not think there is any piece of legislation we are likely to pass this year that is going to be more important than a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, which 80 percent of the people in the United States of America want. I want to get on with that. I do not happen to buy the reason or excuse, depending on your point of view, as to why it should not be an amendment to the measure before us.

Mr. DORGAN. I wonder if the Senator will yield for a question.

Mr. EXON. Yes, I am happy to yield to the Senator for a question.

Mr. DORGAN. I have listened to some of the debate on this issue, and I have heard some say, Gee, I do not necessarily oppose what you are trying to do, but maybe this is not the place or time to do it. That is always an interesting discussion. I understand that one can make a stronger or weaker case against doing something like this on one bill or another. But the fact is that the ultimate—it seems to me that the ultimate rule and the ultimate circumstance, which is that we ought to live the way everybody else does in this country, would be to have a budget process that says when you come here with a budget, let us, if we are going to pass a constitutional amendment—and I think we will—to balance the budget, and let us require the budget document itself to get us to that point.

In other words, if you bring a road map to the floor of the Senate that is purported to be the budget but never gets to the destination, of what value is the map? And the Senator from Nebraska, who I think has been one of the most consistent voices on this subject over the years, I think, does a service by raising the question. I assume if the Senator from Nebraska loses the vote here because some people say, Gee, this is a great idea but the wrong place, I assume we will see it again. I hope we see it again.

I fully intend to vote for it, because I do not think this is a question of what place you put this in the process. The question is whether this makes sense in the context of what we are about to embark on this year as a body. The answer clearly is yes. It makes perfect sense, and it makes perfect sense to do now, this minute. I wanted to state that the Senator has done a service, I think, by offering this.

I hope my colleagues will look at the merits of this and say: Gee, this makes a lot of sense. If we are going to put out a budget map here, let us have a destination on the map that gets us to what all the American people want—that is, a balanced budget.

I will frame it in a question. As I have understood the debate, is it the understanding of the Senator from Nebraska that there seems to be a fair amount, at least, of sympathy with this amendment, but some are saying, Gee maybe we cannot vote for it because it is the wrong time? Will the Senator once again explain, is there a better time anywhere he knows of than to pass this at this moment?

(Mr. THOMAS assumed the Chair.)

Mr. EXON. In answer to my friend from North Dakota, I do not know of a better time or a more appropriate time, as I have said. Since we are talking about making laws that we apply to others apply to ourselves, what more important law is there than a constitutional amendment?

I simply say that I thank my friend from North Dakota for his kind remarks. I must say to him that this Senator was somewhat surprised to find opposition to this amendment, because I felt that this amendment would pass overwhelmingly since we had almost two-thirds of the Senate vote for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget last year. Then I heard about the fact that there may be a point of order raised against the amendment, since it was not particularly germane, as the rules of the Senate so indicate, so therefore I moved to waive that. We have to have 60 votes now to even have an up-or-down vote on the Exon amendment. I was quite surprised because I thought the opposition to the Exon amendment would come from the relatively few Members of the U.S. Senate that traditionally have stood against passing a constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

And there are some legitimate reasons that those people have, and very well thought of Members of this Senate. I do not suppose there is a better constitutional lawyer in this body than Senator BYRD of West Virginia. He is fundamentally opposed to a constitutional amendment to balance the Federal budget. He has pointed out in several speeches that I have heard him give that, while it is true that you have this in some of the States, it does not and should not apply in the Congress of the United States.

To answer the Senator's question, I am somewhat mystified at the opposition that has arisen to this, since I thought two-thirds of the people were for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget. I am, therefore, very concerned about the fact, I must tell my friend from North Dakota, that possibly some of our colleagues are for the constitutional amendment to balance the budget but do not want to spell out the hard choices that are going to have to be made.

So I will simply say, in answer to another question that the Senator from North Dakota raised, if the Exon amendment is defeated in any fashion on this particular measure, I assure my friend from North Dakota that it will, in the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, come up again and again and again. So there will be chances for people to vote on this again if it fails today.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, if I might ask the Senator from Nebraska to yield one more moment, just for one additional question.

Mr. EXON. Yes.

Mr. DORGAN. The prospect here of voting today and deciding not to support this, as the Senator has said, will produce this same amendment in the future. I am pleased to hear him say that.

I think all of us probably agree that a balanced budget—that is, a zero balance—is not necessarily nirvana somewhere out there.

I did not used to think we should change the Constitution to do this, as a matter of fact. But year after year after year of a budget that is fundamentally out of balance with respect to operating budget deficits, that cannot continue. That hurts this country. And I decided some years ago, gee, I mean, we do not have much choice.

But we could change the Constitution at 2:15, 3 minutes from now, and it will do nothing, nothing, to balance the budget. We will simply have changed the Constitution to require a balanced budget, and then others will have to find ways to achieve those ends.

I must also say to you that I would not care at all if we had a budget deficit that was $300 billion this year if that budget deficit, by its expenditure, had cured cancer, as an example. Spend $300 billion you do not have and cure cancer. Is that a good investment? Your darn right it is a good investment. It would not bother me a bit.

But the billions of dollars, hundreds of billions of dollars, that we are now spending that we do not have are not investments. They are operating budget deficits, year after year, that cannot continue. If this were an investment, it would be one thing. But it is not an investment, it is the operating budget. And it is, in my judgment, impeding this country's economy and opportunity.

So that is why I support what the Senator is doing. I hope, Mr. President, the Senator will prevail today. If not, I hope the Senator will tell us how soon he will be back to give us the opportunity to do this once again.

Mr. EXON. I thank my friend from North Dakota.

Let me say, in probably closing debate, since I am ready to vote on this at the pleasure of the majority leader, the Senator is certainly right. The balanced budget amendment does not in and of itself balance a budget. And that needs to be said time and time again. We will need, sooner or later, an amendment just like mine if we are ever going to balance the budget.

When the Senator was talking about—and I thought he made an excellent point—if we had a $200 or $300 billion deficit and we had cured cancer as a result of it, I think we would all vote for it. But the deficit has become a way of life, unfortunately.

Not only is the budget deficit something that we talk about—and I think we should have possibly a better understanding by the American people of this addition to the problem of the annual deficits in the billions of dollars; that is only part of the problem. The real problem is, at the end of each and every fiscal year, we take whatever the deficit is and we get rid of it. It goes away. Where does it go? On the national debt.

I find many times that many people simply have not taken the time to address the fact that they hear about billions and billions of dollars, between a $100 billion and a $350 billion deficit, and that is only for 1 year. All of that, of course, goes on to the national debt at the end of every fiscal year.

So we not only have the annual deficit to worry about, we have the absolutely skyrocketing national debt of the United States that, of course, is the accumulation of all the deficits over the years.

At the present time, that national debt stands at $4.7 trillion. Interest alone on the national debt that, once again, is the accumulation of the annual fiscal year deficits, is the fastest growing part of the debt—not welfare, not food stamps, not even national defense. The fastest growing part of the drain on your tax dollars is interest on the national debt.

I thought the President explained it pretty well recently in a speech when he said that very shortly, when you pay your income taxes in April 1995, 28 cents—28 cents—of every dollar that is paid in taxes by the American people next April 15 goes directly to pay interest on the national debt which, of course, is the accumulation of the annual deficits. I wonder how many Americans fully understand that.

Not only is that a serious problem, but I say to you that as far as we can see into the future—and even the projections into the future by the year 2002, where we are going to have annual deficits in the $200 billion to $350 billion range annually—that national debt that is already at $4.7 trillion is clearly going to go up at the rate of $200 to $300 to $350 billion a year, if and when we pass the constitutional amendment to balance the budget, and if and when we ever line up how we are going to reach that by the 2002 date.

Another way of saying that is under the best scenario, the most optimistic scenario, we are going to see the national debt go from $4.7 to $6 or $7 trillion while we are twiddling our thumbs here and debating whether or not an amendment to put teeth in the balanced budget amendment is germane on a bill before the U.S. Senate.

It does not make any sense to me. I do not think it will make any sense to the American people when they understand it.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, pursuant to the majority leader's request, with the approval, I believe, of the Democratic leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on or in relation to the motion to waive the

Budget Act with respect to the Exon amendment at 2:30 today, with the time between now and 2:30 equally divided between Senator EXON and Senator GRASSLEY.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I do not object. I agree to the unanimous-consent request offered by my colleague from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? If not, without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask that the time be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I yield the Senator from North Dakota whatever time he desires.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

I have come to the floor to commend the Senator for what I think is an excellent amendment, precisely the kind of amendment we ought to consider and we ought to support today. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has offered an amendment which says simply and clearly and powerfully, that if we are going to pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, something that I support, that we ought to match our words and our deeds.

That is precisely what the Senator from Nebraska has put before this body. Mr. President, that is what the underlying legislation is all about. Matching words with deeds. Holding Congress accountable. Having Congress follow the laws that it writes. Nothing could be more important with respect to a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution than that we actually start to write a balanced budget. Not just pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, and then do the same old thing and not start to actually balance the budget. The easiest thing in the world is to pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution and then do nothing to start balancing the budget. I cannot think of anything that would be more destructive of public trust than to engage in that kind of cruel public hoax. That is precisely what could happen here.

We all know what is politically easy and what is politically hard. What is politically easy is to stand up and say ''I'm for a balanced budget;'' what is politically hard is to actually do the work of balancing the budget. That is what is challenging. That is what is difficult. That is what is politically hard to do.

The Senator from Nebraska says ''Yes, let's have a balanced budget amendment; but beyond that, let's actually start to balance the budget.'' What a novel idea. Mr. President, it is precisely what we ought to do. That is exactly what we ought to do. I cannot think of anything that would give this country more confidence in what we are doing than that.

Now, Mr. President, one of the things I am concerned about as I watch this debate is we talk about balancing the budget, but we rarely talk about why we should balance the budget. It is not just because it makes us feel good. It is not just because you should match what you spend with what you take in. It is because balancing the budget has real economic consequences that are positive for this country. It makes a difference in the lives of people.

Mr. President, we got the evidence today of a package we passed 2 years ago doing something positive in the lives of people. Just today we received news of what has happened with the unemployment rate in this country. It has dropped to 5.4 percent, the lowest level in 4 years, and 3.5 million jobs were created in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired. The remaining 3 minutes belongs to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we might extend the time by 10 minutes, to be equally divided.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I yield whatever time is remaining to me to my colleague from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

As I was pointing out, 3.5 million jobs were created in 1994—3.5 million. I believe one of the key reasons is that a number of us had the courage to vote for a budget package 2 years ago that reduced the deficit by over $500 billion over the next 5 years. Because we did that, because we cut spending, and, yes, raised taxes on the wealthiest 1 percent among us, the result was a reduced deficit. The result of that was reduced interest rates. The result of that was renewed economic growth in this country, increased job creation, and a much stronger economy.

That is why we need to move toward a balanced budget, because it will take pressure off of interest rates. It will allow this economy to continue to grow. It will allow this country to get back on track. That is why the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska is so important.

Mr. President, I thank, again, the Senator from Nebraska.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, how much time is remaining on both sides?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Five and one-half minutes for the Senator from Iowa and 1 minute and 14 seconds for the Senator from Nebraska

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I yield back the remaining time on this side.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I yield back the time remaining on this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] are necessary absent.

Mr. BREAUX. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] is absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] is absent because of Illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] would vote ''yea.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 30, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 4 Leg.]

YEAS—30

Akaka	Dodd	Kohl
Baucus	Dorgan	Lautenberg
Bingaman	Exon	Mikulski
Bradley	Feingold	Moseley-Braun
Breaux	Feinstein	Moynihan
Bryan	Graham	Murray
Byrd	Harkin	Pell
Campbell	Inouye	Pryor
Conrad	Johnston	Reid
Daschle	Kerry	Simon

NAYS—53

Abraham	Gorton	Nickles
Ashcroft	Grams	Packwood
Bennett	Grassley	Pressler
Brown	Gregg	Roth
Burns	Hatch	Santorum
Chafee	Hatfield	Sarbanes
Coats	Helms	Shelby
Cochran	Hutchison	Simpson
Cohen	Inhofe	Smith
Coverdell	Jeffords	Snowe
Craig	Kassebaum	Specter
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Stevens
DeWine	Kyl	Thomas
Dole	Lott	Thompson
Domenici	Lugar	Thurmond
Faircloth	Mack	Warner
Frist	McConnell	Wellstone
Glenn	Murkowski	

NOT VOTING—17

Biden	Bumpers	Heflin
Bond	Ford	Hollings
Boxer	Gramm	Kennedy

Kerrey	Lieberman	Robb
Leahy	McCain	Rockefeller
Levin	Nunn	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 30, the nays are 53. Three-fifths of the Senators duly sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska deals with a matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate Budget Committee. It is being offered to a bill that was not reported by that committee in violation of section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act.

The point of order is sustained. The amendment fails.

Mr. SIMON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator seeking consent to set aside the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 7

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate regarding the Bridgestone/Firestone dispute)

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], for himself, Mr. GLENN, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Mr. FEINGOLD proposes an amendment numbered 7.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Bridgestone/Firestone, a subsidiary of foreign owned Bridgestone Corp., has recently announced its decision to hire permanent replacement workers displacing more than 2,000 American workers;

(2) this action may result in the largest permanent displacement of workers in over a decade:

(3) the practice of hiring permanent replacement workers is devastating, not only to the replaced workers, but also to their families and communities;

(4) the position of management of foreign owned Bridgestone/Firestone appears to be that they cannot compete with their American owned competitor, Goodyear, if they provide wages, benefits, and conditions of employment benefits patterned after those provided by Goodyear;

(5) hiring permanent replacement workers is illegal under the laws of the parent company's own country; and

(6) most of the United States' major trading partners, including Japan, Germany, France, and Canada, recognize that using permanent replacements is bad business and bad public policy.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Bridgestone/Firestone should reconsider its decision to hire permanent replacement workers and return to the bargaining table and bargain in good faith with the United Rubberworkers of America, the representative of their employees; and

(2) the Clinton Administration, working through the appropriate diplomatic channels and using the appropriate trade negotiations, should impress upon the parent company's home government the concern of the United States over this matter and seek their assistance in getting Bridgestone/Firestone to reconsider their decision.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I offer this amendment on behalf of Senator GLENN, Senator HARKIN, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN, Senator FEINGOLD, and myself. And I believe I am willing to enter into a time agreement on that. I am checking with Senator DASCHLE on my side on the time agreement and I should know that very shortly.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. SIMON. I will be pleased to yield.

Mr. BYRD. Before we will be able to enter into a time agreement, some of us would like to know what the amendment does. We did not let the clerk read it.

Mr. SIMON. I did not let the clerk read it but I will be happy to explain the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. May I hear that before we are asked to enter into an agreement?

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, this is a sense-of-the-Senate resolution regarding a strike situation that we face in this country. Bridgestone/Firestone is a company wholly owned by a Japanese corporation. They bought Firestone, merged the two companies. They have had a strike on since July. And back, I guess about a month ago, Senator GLENN and Senator HARKIN and Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN and several of us met with the Japanese Ambassador and urged that they negotiate, that they sit down and negotiate.

I, frankly, do not know, in terms of the dispute between labor and management, which side is right. What I do know is that they ought to sit down and negotiate. But the Bridgestone/Firestone has announced they are going to fire all the strikers and permanently replace them. That is—I have been doing some checking—we have had only two precedents like that since the 1930's. We have had no striker replacement law, as Western Europe and Canada and the other countries do, but we have had a tradition that you do not do that. And this resolution simply says to the corporation: Sit down and negotiate, rather than just firing several thousand workers.

I would hope that we could adopt this resolution. My friend from Iowa indicates that he has some concerns, otherwise we could adopt it by voice vote. That is basically the situation.

Let me point out one other thing. This is a Japanese—wholly-owned Japanese firm now. In Japan it would be illegal for them to do what they are doing in Illinois, in Iowa, in Oklahoma, Ohio, and Indiana. My hope is that this sense-of-the-Senate resolution could be adopted and that we can move forward. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the sense-of-the-Senate amendment of my colleague, the senior Senator from Illinois, [Mr. SIMON], and to give some background on this issue. It is something that has troubled us greatly and that I believe is a matter that really boils down to good corporate citizenship.

Mr. President, some 4,000 members of the United Rubber Workers, including 1,250 members of local 713 in Decatur, IL, have been exercising their right to strike against the Bridgestone/Firestone company which is, as Senator SIMON indicated, a foreign-owned corporation. The strike began when, after months of negotiations, the company refused to accept a contract that was similar to the contract the United Rubber Workers had negotiated with Goodyear, which is an American company. Throughout the duration of the strike the United Rubber Workers have maintained a willingness to bargain with Bridgestone/Firestone to attempt to resolve their differences. In fact, earlier this week the URW bargaining committee notified Bridgestone/Firestone that it would be meeting with Federal mediators in an effort to resume bargaining and to end the work stoppage.

Unfortunately, the company has not shown the same willingness to negotiate in good faith. In fact, some 2 days ago the company informed its workers that they will be permanently replaced as a result of this ongoing dispute. A number of Senators and I, whose workers are affected by this strike, have done everything we can, everything possible, to try to help resolve this dispute. In fact, just this afternoon I called on and had a conversation with some of our trade negotiators, to see to it that these kinds of issues of the conduct, the corporate citizenship of foreign companies doing business here in America, was an issue that would be brought up in their trade discussions and negotiations in future times. We will see how that plays out.

But the point is, without giving a long speech about this because I understand there are others who want to speak to this issue, this company is doing to American workers what American companies cannot do, or have not done, to American workers, by and large. Senator SIMON has discovered one tiny precedent of similarity in one instance. But by and large, in this industry, what is going on here is quite extraordinary. While on the one hand we do not want to get in a situation in which investment by foreign companies is discouraged—we want to encourage investment, we want to encourage participation—we certainly want to encourage positive relations with our

companies from whatever part of the world they may come, the fact is that when one is doing business here in the United States it is only appropriate and only a function of good corporate citizenship that one does business in keeping with the values and the tradition and the fair play that American workers, I think, have every right to expect.

We do not have a striker replacement law in this country but we know for a fact it is against the law to fire a worker for exercising the right to strike. It is not against the law to permanently replace that worker. But at the same time, to have permanent replacement resorted to as a measure by corporate leadership in an instance in which it would not happen if it were an American company, or has not happened in certain similarly situated American companies, sours the atmosphere and sets an unfortunate precedent that I hope the leadership of Bridgestone/Firestone would take a good hard look at and reconsider.

Mr. President, with that I encourage my colleagues to support this sense-of-the-Senate resolution and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I rise to support the actions being taken by Senator SIMON. It is a sense-of-the-Senate resolution. Certainly we would not be willing to vote today to do exactly the opposite and to say no, we do not think there should be any more negotiations; no, we think it should be final. Even Japanese law, it was pointed out here, in the home country of Japan—this is a wholly-owned Japanese corporation now—but the law in Japan would prevent them from doing exactly what we are doing here, even though we have yet to put into place any striker replacement legislation in this country.

So surely we do not go the opposite tack and say, ''No. We don't think there should be any more negotiation.'' We do quite the opposite. We say, ''Look, it is never too late.'' And while we cannot take sides in this as U.S. Senators and come down on exactly what the final solution would be, surely it is within our responsibility to our people in our respective States and this country to say, ''Look, don't just give up on this thing. At least sit down and talk about it some more.'' I know it has been a long discussion. They have had long negotiations. But sometimes just when things look the blackest in the negotiation is when real progress can be made.

I hope this is not just a negotiating ploy. I do not think it is. I think Bridgestone/Firestone is serious about this, and that makes it all the more incumbent upon us to take some action here on the Senate floor.

So I had real hope after we met with the Japanese Ambassador that he was going to use his good offices to do everything he possibly could. Perhaps he did. I certainly will not say that he did not do everything that he could possibly do. But what we are saying is, in the interest of fairness to our workers and in the interest of even the company adhering to what the Japanese law is, sit down again and let us see if we cannot work this thing out before we go through the throes of seeing some 2,000-plus American workers being tossed out permanently. I think that would be too bad.

I want to compliment Senator SIMON for taking the lead on this and am glad to support his sense-of-the-Senate resolution.

Mr. SIMON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KYL). The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SIMON. I thank Senator GLENN.

Mr. President, let me just add one other point. In addition to the labor-management factor here, I think the other factor is United States-Japan relations. This is not the kind of thing that is going to help relations between our two countries.

So I hope that, if we adopt this resolution—and I hope we do—that the corporation would take another look at this. This is not good for United States-Japan relations as well as not good for the future of this corporation, Bridgestone/Firestone. The rubber workers have taken the position they should have the same contract as they do with the Firestone competitor, Goodyear. I do not know whether they are right or wrong. That is not the point. All we say is sit down and negotiate and see if this can be worked out.

Mr. President, if no one else seeks the floor, I question the presence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time prior to a motion to table the Simon amendment be as follows: 5 minutes under the control of myself, 20 minutes under the control of Senator SIMON; and, further, at the conclusion or yielding back of time, the majority leader or his designee be recognized to make a motion to table the Simon amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Who yields time?

Mr. SIMON. I say to my colleague from Iowa, if he is going to yield his time, I am willing to yield my time and proceed to a vote.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Except for Senator KASSEBAUM to speak a few moments, as she put it, we will do that.

Mr. SIMON. I always welcome Senator KASSEBAUM's speech.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I yield such time as she might consume to the distinguished Senator from Kansas, NANCY KASSEBAUM.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], is recognized.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I appreciate that. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Illinois as well. As he knows, I have some strong views on this issue that I would like to express. I can certainly appreciate the points of view of the Senators from Illinois, Senators MOSELEY-BRAUN and SIMON. But I have to rise in strong opposition to the resolution that has been offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. President, I rise today in opposition to the resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois. The Senator's resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that Bridgestone/Firestone Tire Co. should not use permanent replacements for workers on strike in a labor dispute in Ohio, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Illinois.

Mr. President, we have been through this argument on the floor, and it is well understood by most everyone here.

The Congressional Accountability Act passed the House of Representatives on a unanimous vote 2 days ago, and now we are here on a late Friday afternoon with a sense-of-the-Senate resolution on an enormously important issue that does not relate in any way to the Congressional Accountability Act.

I know the Senator from Illinois is well-intentioned. But this is neither the time nor the place for Congress to be considering anything other than this very important bill which is before us—the Congressional Accountability Act.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois is completely extraneous from the matter at hand, and for that reason alone I believe the Senate should table his amendment.

Not only is the amendment inappropriate and untimely, but it is also wrong on the substance as well.

Just for a moment, if I may reiterate what we have talked about before in the debate on this issue, Congress should not take sides in a private labor dispute as this amendment clearly does. We should not take sides in a private dispute.

Because we have many new Members in this body, I think it might be helpful to provide a brief background on our Federal labor laws. It has been established Federal labor law for over 50 years that labor has the right to strike, and companies have the right to continue operating during the strike. On rare occasions, this may require hiring permanent replacements.

These competing rights, and the risks they entail, enable the parties to settle the overwhelming number of labor disputes at the bargaining table which is the way I believe strongly they should be resolved.

Without the ability to hire permanent replacements, labor could strike at any time, for any reason, without any risk. It really disrupts completely. I would argue that the balance is a difficult one, but I think a fair balance.

The compelling nature of these arguments led the Senate to defeat legislation—S. 55—during both the 102d and 103d Congress. S. 55 would have prohibited employers from hiring permanent replacements during an economic strike. So the law is clear the employers may hire permanent replacements during economic strikes.

Mr. President, Congress established the private collective bargaining system to facilitate the peaceful resolution of labor disputes. We leave it to the parties to decide for themselves what a fair deal is.

As difficult as it may be—and each of us has had these disputes in our own States and we wish we could do something that could bring it to a resolution, but as sure as we start down that path, we will all regret it and all the parties to those labor disputes will regret it as well.

It is not for this body to decide whether Bridgestone is justified in hiring permanent replacements during the course of their current labor dispute. We are not the arbiters of labor disputes in the U.S. Senate, and we do not judge the fairness of any of the terms of a particular labor agreement.

Mr. President, it is improper for the Senate to single out one company and attempt to influence a private labor dispute. Regardless of the merits on either side, we do not negotiate collective bargaining agreements in the Senate. There is a good reason for this.

We would be establishing a dangerous precedent if we approved this sense-of-the-Senate resolution, because we would be opening ourselves up to debating the merits of very single labor disputes. In fact, we would see a virtual parade of labor and management groups coming to Capitol Hill seeking to gain a bargaining advantage through congressional action. We do not want to start that kind of precedent.

Mr. President, I am also perplexed by the language in the resolution that compares the laws of the United States and Japan. The resolution seems to suggest that there is something wrong with Bridgestone, a Japanese-owned company, following the laws of the United States, because using permanent replacements would be illegal in Japan.

Companies doing business in the United States are supposed to follow our laws. We demand that they follow our laws, whether they are owned by the Japanese or by Americans. So the fact that Japanese law does not allow permanent replacements is totally irrelevant.

The irony, of course, is that often we complain that American companies export jobs overseas. In this case, a Japanese company bought an American company—Firestone—and invested billions of dollars in an American company to make it financially viable. I think we want to encourage that kind of investment.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, let me say in response to my colleague from Kansas, that we are not passing the law on striker replacement. This is simply a sense of the Senate stating they ought to sit down and work these things out. We do have traditions of not hiring permanent replacements for strikers. And as far as interfering in a labor-management situation, we have passed a lot of resolutions on these, including specific legislation. This is not legislation. We have, on at least three occasions that I know of, passed legislation dictating what is going to happen in railroad strikes, since I have been in the Senate. And since my colleague from Kansas has been here longer, she has probably voted for more than three of these.

This is only a sense-of-the-Senate resolution urging the two parties to sit down and work things out. We do not take sides. We do not say one side is right and one side is wrong. We do say that firing these thousands of workers who are on strike is not the direction we think they should go. I have participated in the striker replacement legislation, and I think everyone here on the floor said we do not think this is the way people should go, even though that ultimate right should be there for employers.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SIMON. I yield, of course, to my colleague from Illinois.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Is it not a fact that the parties are refusing to negotiate or even discuss the contractual issues at this time?

Mr. SIMON. That is correct.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Is it not also a fact that this sense-of-the-Senate resolution, which is not now legislation, simply calls on the company to discuss the issues with its workers?

Mr. SIMON. And to negotiate, that is correct.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Is it not also a fact that the American company with which this company is the competition has already reached closure on the issues that are currently at issue here?

Mr. SIMON. That is correct.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Is it not also a fact that you have taken this opportunity on this bill—and I understand the Senator from Kansas is concerned about this coming in the middle of the Congressional Accountability Act, and I think we are all concerned about that and would like to see this legislation resolved. But at the same time, given the enormity of the concern of the company and the workers, is it not a fact that time is of the essence and this was an opportunity to move on this issue in order to facilitate—or at least encourage—that such discussions take place over the weekend?

Mr. SIMON. Absolutely. In terms of cluttering up this bill, as the Senator from Kansas indicated, if she will indicate to me that she will be happy to support this legislation if we introduce it independently and not on this bill, I will be happy to withdraw it, and we will bring it up independently.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, if I may respond. I must say that I am very sensitive to the concerns the Senator has with an industry that is facing some real turmoil in his State and other States. I realize it is a sense-of-the-Senate resolution, and it applies specifically to one private company. When you mention the railroad strikes, just to draw a distinction, that was a strike that affected the whole country and was of national concern. Even then we were sensitive to intrusion by Congress.

The reason I went over the striker replacement issue is because you address it in the sense-of-the-Senate resolution. In many ways I would say I am sympathetic. But I do not think that we should address it here in the United States Congress. It opens every other private labor-management dispute to our wanting to try to address it from Washington and intruding on what is a private bargaining position. That is my concern. I thank the Senator from Illinois, even though I recognize Senator SIMON's and Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN's interest in the issue.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am a great believer in sitting down and working things out. Any time anybody in this body wants to put up a resolution for any corporation where there is a strike resolution, encouraging both sides to sit down, I am willing to support it. I think that is a sensible position for the U.S. Senate to take.

Let me add that I am willing to vote soon. I understand Senator HARKIN is on his way over here to speak. I hope we can just give him another minute or two to get over here. I am sure he will speak briefly, because I know some people are anxious to get out of here. I do not want to hold anyone up. If no one else seeks the floor, I will suggest the absence of a quorum for about 3 minutes. If Senator HARKIN is not here, we will move ahead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have Senator KENNEDY added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I agree with Senator SIMON's interest in encouraging the Bridgestone-Firestone management and labor to return to the bargaining table.

Bridgestone-Firestone is the largest manufacturing employer in Polk County. The recent developments surrounding this 6-month strike are very unfortunate for all concerned. I am a strong supporter of the collective bargaining process, and although companies have the right to replace strikers during an economic strike, it is a tragic decision for the workers and their families. It is not helpful for our economy, and frankly, for that matter, the company.

I am deeply concerned about the workers and their families, and therefore have written a letter to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service urging them to redouble their efforts and find possible alternatives to bring company and union officials together to bring this dispute to a satisfactory conclusion. Others may want to do the same.

However, as I have voted against all other amendments to the congressional coverage bill, I will vote against this resolution as well. The congressional coverage bill is not the appropriate vehicle.

Mr. SIMON. I am willing to yield back my time and move to a vote.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I yield back the time on this side.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I move to table the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] are necessarily absent.

Mr. BREAUX. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] is absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] would each vote ''nay.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 23, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 5 Leg.]

YEAS—56

Abraham	Frist	McConnell
Ashcroft	Gorton	Murkowski
Bennett	Graham	Nickles
Breaux	Grams	Packwood
Brown	Grassley	Pressler
Bryan	Gregg	Pryor
Burns	Hatch	Reid
Chafee	Hatfield	Roth
Coats	Helms	Santorum
Cochran	Hutchison	Shelby
Cohen	Inhofe	Simpson
Coverdell	Jeffords	Smith
Craig	Johnston	Snowe
D'Amato	Kassebaum	Stevens
DeWine	Kempthorne	Thomas
Dole	Kyl	Thompson
Domenici	Lott	Thurmond
Faircloth	Lugar	Warner
Feinstein	Mack	

NAYS—23

Akaka	Exon	Moseley-Braun
Baucus	Feingold	Moynihan
Bradley	Glenn	Murray
Byrd	Harkin	Pell
Conrad	Inouye	Sarbanes
Daschle	Kohl	Simon
Dodd	Lautenberg	Wellstone
Dorgan	Mikulski	

NOT VOTING—21

Biden	Gramm	Levin
Bingaman	Heflin	Lieberman
Bond	Hollings	McCain
Boxer	Kennedy	Nunn
Bumpers	Kerrey	Robb
Campbell	Kerry	Rockefeller
Ford	Leahy	Specter

So the motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 7) was agreed to.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. GLENN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HARKIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I was unable to be on the floor prior to the vote to join my colleague from Illinois on this debate on this resolution. But I did want to take a couple minutes now to add my voice in support of the resolution that Senator SIMON offered. I was pleased to be a cosponsor of it.

As Senator SIMON said before the vote, what Bridgestone Corp., a Japanese-owned corporation, is doing with our workers at the Firestone plant in my State of Iowa would be illegal for them to do in their own country. What they want to do with our workers would be illegal in their own country.

Mr. President, I am very close to the Firestone plant in Des Moines, IA. Many of my cousins work there. In the small town of 150 that I come from, almost half the town had worked at Firestone at one time or another. Many of my cousins work there. In fact, I spoke to one just yesterday. He has worked there almost 20 years, has a couple of kids in college, and has given the best years of his life to Firestone. Now they are told that they can just go take a walk, that they do not have a contract to operate under, and that they have to accede to what I consider to be unconscionable terms that Bridgestone has put up.

I might also point out, Mr. President, and for the benefit of my colleagues here, that the Bridgestone Corp. in Japan also has union employees—Japanese union employees in Japan—and they make tires, just as they do in America. The average annual wage of a Japanese union employee in Japan working for Bridgestone is $52,500 a year. In the United States, their average wage is $37,045 a year.

Yet, Bridgestone is telling our people in this country, our workers, that they have to take less money. Is that based on productivity? Hardly. In March of 1994, the workers at the Firestone plant in America reached a new high of 80.5 pounds of rubber tire per man hour and set an all-time record, and they did it with 600 fewer workers. So it is not based on productivity. Bridgestone simply wants to ratchet down the wages of our American workers, even much lower than what they pay their own in Japan.

But most unconscionable, I think, is the kind of work schedule they want to put them on. Understand this: The Bridgestone company has said to the Firestone workers: ''We want you to work a 12-hour shift.'' There would be two 12-hour shifts a day at their plants. But then they would work 3 days on a 12-hour shift, and they would have 2 days off. Then they would work 2 days on a 12-hour shift and have 3 days off. Then they would work 2 days on a 12-hour shift and have 2 days off. Then they would come back around and work 2 days on, 3 days off. You have to have a calculator to calculate when your days off will be.

You might be off one Saturday and not off on another Saturday for 3 weeks. Most of these people have spouses who work and kids in school; they could never plan to be home with their families. And yet the Bridgestone employees in Japan do not work those 12-hour days. They work 8-hour shifts; three 8-hour shifts a day. They know exactly what days they are going to have off.

But Bridgestone is telling our workers: ''Forget it; you can't plan any time with your families. You are on this rotating shift of 12 hours a day.'' And they are going to pay them less money.

So I just want to make these points, Mr. President, because I think we ought to send a signal to Bridgestone Corp. that we just cannot allow our workers in this country to be treated in that manner. We have had a long tradition of collective bargaining in this country. With what is happening now with the replacement of these workers, the right of collective bargaining is a hollow right. The right of collective bargaining takes with it the

right to be able to bargain with whatever power and resources you have. The only power and resource that a worker has in this country is to withhold his or her labor. They have no other bargaining power.

And so if that power then becomes a hollow power; if, in fact, I do exercise my legal right to go on strike and the company says, ''Fine, you can do that; then, bang, I will replace you,'' then, A, there is no real right to strike, and because there is no real right to strike and withhold your labor then, B, there is no real right to collective bargaining any longer in this country.

I said to the replacement workers that were being hired in Des Moines: ''You may think you have a good job, but without a contract, you may not have a job next year or next week or even tomorrow.'' In fact, I have already been contacted by one of those replacement workers who was just fired for the most scant reasons. He said: ''I came, I thought I had a good job, and they told me I was fired.''

So what is happening to our workers in this country and what Bridgestone is doing to our workers, as Senator SIMON pointed out, is illegal in Japan.

I say to Bridgestone/Firestone that this issue is far from over. The Japanese Prime Minister is coming to this country next week to meet with our President. I intend to take the opportunity, when he is here, to take this floor to speak about this injustice by a Japanese corporation.

Now, I am not blaming the Japanese Prime Minister for this. He may not even know about it. But I want him to know about it. I want him to know what that corporation is doing in this country.

I know the Japanese Prime Minister is interested in good relations between Japan and America. I am, too. I do not want to join those who are bashing Japan. They are a good, strong ally and a good friend of ours. I respect them highly, and I like them. I spent a year and a half of my life living in Japan. But this kind of action by this corporation is unconscionable. I believe that the Government of Japan ought to be looking into what this company is doing with their workers in this country.

So I intend, as I said, Mr. President to take this floor next week when the Prime Minister of Japan is here to once again talk about this company and what it is doing so that he is not mistaken in any way, so that he takes back with him the strong feelings that this Senator and I believe the people I represent have about the gross injustice being perpetrated on the Firestone workers in this country.

Mr. SIMON. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. HARKIN. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. SIMON. I wish to commend him for his statement, and I simply want the officers of that corporation to know this vote today was just the first salvo. This is not the end of the road. The Senator is talking about when the Japanese Prime Minister is here. I do not know what other opportunities we are going to have. All I know is what has happened is wrong, wrong, wrong. We have to turn it around in some way.

I do not know whether the rubber workers are right in all their requests. I do not know all the things that management has requested. All I know is that the right way to settle this dispute is to sit down and work it out between labor and management, not to hire workers permanently to replace workers of those families the Senator is talking about.

So I commend my colleague, and I look forward to working with him.

Mr. HARKIN. My colleague is absolutely right. In fact, the Department of Labor has had the Federal Mediation Service working on this case for quite some months. They have been working in good faith to try to resolve these differences. They have been very close. There is not that much separating the two parties. I think if Bridgestone/Firestone would in good faith sit down and negotiate, they could reach an amicable settlement of the strike.

Mr. SIMON. The Senator from Iowa is absolutely correct. It is interesting that the former chief executive of the American operation received awards for his labor-management relations and the improvement of productivity that took place. Now, all of a sudden, with the change in executives, things went downhill fast. We have to do what we can to encourage the two sides to get together.

Mr. HARKIN. I thank my colleague. I have a letter to the editor of the Des Moines Register written by a farmer who was commenting on this strike, what Bridgestone was doing.

He said I went out and counted and that he counted his tractors, trucks, wagons, combine, there were over 140 tires. He said that should Bridgestone continue to refuse to negotiate, he would never buy a tire made by them. I would like to ask unanimous consent that a copy of this letter to the editor and several others be included in the record at the conclusion of my statement.

I think that ought to be a signal to Bridgestone/Firestone. There are other tires out there, and I know this Senator and probably a lot of the workers in this country who drive automobiles are going to look askance at Bridgestone/Firestone if they will not sit down and work this thing out and will feel that maybe there are other tires they can buy and maybe there ought to be a boycott against buying tires from Bridgestone/Firestone if they are going to treat our people in this manner.

There being no objection, the letters to the editor were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE REGISTER'S READERS SAY—A TIRE COMPANY'S ''ASSAULT'' ON UNION

The situation at Bridgestone/Firestone has been of great concern to me since the strike began.

It is a continuation of the story family farmers and our laboring friends have experienced since 1980 from those who want cheap raw materials and labor to maximize their profits.

A quick inventory tells me that my tractor, trucks, wagons, combine and cars roll on more than 140 tires. My vow to Bridgestone/Firestone is that if this strike is not settled within 30 days, I will never buy another tire made by them—Joe Weisshaar, *chairman, Iowa Farm Unity Coalition*.

There are many ways to do violence. Twelve workers at Bridgestone/Firestone were fired by the company three days before Christmas as a response to what the company referred to as ''acts of violence, threats and aggressive behavior.''

I do not condone physical violence and physical threats. Most of us abhor such things as they occur in labor confrontations. However, that is what company officials are counting on in this situation as they commit their own brand of violence by refusing to bargain in good faith for an end to the strike. The company is using its financial might as a club over the workers.

The management of Bridgestone/Firestone wants nothing less than complete capitulation by the members of the United Rubber Workers union. The union is trying to hang on to benefits gained over the years in legitimate negotiating processes.

It behooves the rest of us in the community to understand that what is happening out on Second Avenue in Des Moines and at the other Bridgestone/Firestone locations around the country is an attempt to further erode the rights of workers to maintain some control over their own lives, minds and bodies rather than become the *de facto* property of the company.

Do not be fooled by the actions of the management of Bridgestone/Firestone. It is every bit as violent (and more so) as any act of physical violence on the picket line in its destructive effects on human life.—The Rev. Carlos C. Jayne, *Des Moines Area Urban Mission Council, The United Methodist Church*.

Bridgestone/Firestone's strategy to wear down the striking tire workers is becoming more self-evident: undercut public support by repeatedly making strikers look like the bad guys. Three recent examples are instructive:

(1) In firing 12 union members, a company spokesman cited ''violence, threats, and aggressive behavior'' as the reason for dismissal.

(2) Firestone's request for an injunction limiting the number of picketers implied that strikers in groups larger than two presented a danger to company employees.

(3) During a peaceful march, when a handful of strike supporters (many from out of state) threw snowballs toward the plant, the company and TV stations described the event as a ''riot.'' This amounted to an absurd exaggeration. But the message to viewers was ''These guys are dangerous.''

Since the strike began, I have visited the picket line 20 or 30 times and have spoken with maybe 100 striking tire workers. I have yet to meet a single one who condones the isolated acts of violence that have occurred on both sides of the conflict.

In fact, given the financial and emotional hardships they have suffered, the strikers deserve praise for the extent to which they have remained peaceful and nonviolent.

Firestone's focus on violence may sell to the media, but it distracts public attention from the real issue: Management wants more concessions, while the union feels it's already given up enough. Given the workers' solidarity and the fairness of their position, I am convinced this strike will end only when the company agrees to come to the

table and talk.—Ed Fallon, *State representative*.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURNS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, as a result of committee assignments announced yesterday, I have the privilege and delight to be a member, for the next 2 years, of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. I want to take this opportunity to discuss, in general, why I feel that assignment to be so significant and why I feel so privileged to be a member of a committee with the jurisdiction that it possesses. I also want to discuss one specific issue which has been discussed in that committee in the past, which I regard as being of peculiar and special importance.

First, however, I express my delight in being a member of the committee chaired by the distinguished junior Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] who has been, during the course of the last Congress, my seat mate in this part of the body and will continue to be so. I look forward to her leadership and to her wise advice and counsel. Issues which will come before the Labor Committee include many that are of vital concern to all Americans in today's world. These issues include those relating to aging, to disability policies, overwhelmingly to education, to families and children, to employment, and to productivity.

I see two profound tidal changes in American society today that are driving the concerns of millions upon millions of our people. As the United States is in the midst of an inevitable shift of its economic base from an industrial/manufacturing system to an information-based economy, millions of families find their justified expectations shattered and find themselves in a new and very difficult world. This shift gives every promise of being as cataclysmic as the shift from an agrarian-based economy to an industrial-based economy in the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this century.

Understandably, many people are deeply concerned and apprehensive about this change, about the direction in which our country is heading, and wish that it were not so. It is so, however, and we need to meet that challenge.

The American people understand that the societal contract is changing and that we must change with it. Today, the receipt of a high school diploma, or for that matter a college diploma, lacks the meaning it once had. Some families, some people are stuck on welfare and have few, if any, alternatives which they see as being viable. Today, there is no such thing as guaranteed lifetime employment. Working families find it more and more difficult to get ahead. Sending both parents into the workplace used to be a matter of choice, sometimes as a fulfillment for the second spouse to be employed, sometimes as an option to help a family buy a new home or to take a special trip. Today, for far too many, it is not a choice but a necessity. It makes or breaks a family's budget. And without two paychecks, bills would not be paid and the children might not be fed. Women in the workplace still find themselves stuck in either clerical or middle management positions and their growth stopped dead short by a glass ceiling that has not yet disappeared. Families are still deeply concerned about health care; some cannot change jobs for fear of losing their insurance; others let illness drag on because there is no money to pay in an uninsured situation; and many worry about retirement security. No individual wants to spend his or her golden years being taken care of, being dependent upon their children. But it seems increasingly difficult to save money for retirement.

All of this I believe to be the most significant cause of the consistently found proposition that the majority of the American people feel that the country is moving in the wrong direction, that the programs of this Government do not help, but actually hinder, the ability of our citizens efficiently to manage their lives in a changing economy.

As a result, I am excited and delighted about the challenges and about the prospects of being on a committee that is designed to address precisely these challenges. I believe we need to reorient the programs of the Federal Government to deal with this new reality. Only when this Government understands this changing reality will Americans believe that their Government is once again on the right track. I think the committee and its Members can make a difference.

Beyond my desire to work with my distinguished colleague from Kansas and others on these paramount issues, I am convinced that one of the most important issues facing this country today is the need to educate our children in an environment conducive to learning. In the age of information, nothing—nothing at all—is more important to America's success than a well-educated citizenry.

In that connection, I believe the largest single threat to successful education today is the growing spate of violence in our schools.

A year ago this month, I held an education conference in Fife, WA, at which educators and parents from across Washington State spent an entire day discussing what the Federal Government could do to improve our system of education. For the first time in a long career, the No. 1 priority was not more money, it was not more teachers in specific areas, it was not longer school days. The men and women and kids at this conference talked about school violence.

In Washington State, violent crimes by young people have doubled in the past decade in spite of a 3-percent drop in the number of students. Recently, our superintendent of public instruction released a report that calculated a total of 2,237 incidents of firearms or dangerous weapons violations reported by school districts and by private schools. And just today, of course, in the Washington Post, we see of a gun-induced killing at the very door of one of the high schools in the District of Columbia.

Teachers and parents from all around Washington State have shared with me horror stories of violence in their childrens' schools: First graders threatening their peers with screwdrivers; a fourth grader extorting lunch money at knife point; a sixth grader who brought a fake but real-looking gun to school and threatened fellow students' lives with it.

How can we expect our children to learn calculus and Tolstoy when they are afraid of walking the halls between classes?

On the issue of school violence, the role of the Federal Government has not been a positive one. This Government has not concerned itself sufficiently with the safety of children threatened by these violent students. The Federal Government does not concern themselves with the safety of the faculty and administrators in these schools. It does not seem sufficiently concerned with the disruptive impact of violence in the learning process. In fact, the rules and regulations pursuant to statutes passed by this Congress on the part of the Federal Government has severely limited the ability of local school officials and teachers to deal effectively with violence in our schools. It has, in many respects, tied their hands. It has set up a double standard, depending upon the classification of students in our schools, with respect to the discipline of violent students who bring guns into the schools.

Mr. President, this is profoundly the wrong direction in which to go. I am frustrated because the Federal Government, in fact, is making it far more difficult for communities to create an environment in our schools conducive to learning. As a result, last year, I led a

fight on two separate occasions, with the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], which would restore to schools the authority to deal with this growing tide of violence.

Our amendment, considered radical by many in this body, said that school districts in Morton, WA, for example, or in Bridgeport, CT, for example, were in a far better position than was any Federal bureaucrat to judge what was necessary to combat this rising and disruptive wave of violence. Although on both occasions our amendment was accepted first by a voice vote and secondly by an overwhelming majority, in each occasion it was dropped in conference. I felt so strongly about this provision that I voted against the final passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act late last fall.

There are, of course, some who will continue to disagree with this goal, who will continue to find that only the Federal Government is capable of making value judgments among students when violence is at issue. I am certainly going to be willing to work with those who disagree and to craft a policy that will attempt to deal with their concerns. But our primary goal, one which cannot be compromised, must be to restore local control to the educators—who are on the firing line, who are in the classroom—the right, the privilege, and the duty to deal with school violence.

I intend to work, as a member of the Labor Committee, to ensure that the Federal Government does not stand in the way of educating our children in a safe and positive environment.

I invite all of the school teachers and principals and their organizations around the country who have stories to tell about how Federal rules and regulations have tied their hands when it comes to dealing with violent students to contact me, to contact my staff, to contact the committee. I want to know how I can make certain that the Federal Government does not make this problem worse.

I want you to know that this Senator trusts the teachers and administrators of the schools of this country and wants to give to them the flexibility to deal with these challenges. We must do everything we can to ensure that our children go to school in an environment conducive to learning, and that means an environment safe for them and for their teachers.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from Montana, asks unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Senate Resolution 400, 94th Congress, and Senate Resolution 4, 95th Congress, appoints the following Senators to the Select Committee on Intelligence: the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN].

The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Senate Resolution 400, 94th Congress, and Senate Resolution 4, 95th Congress, appoints the following Senators to the Select Committee on Intelligence: the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB].

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of 20 U.S.C., sections 42 and 43, appoints the following Senators as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON].

The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 85–874, as amended, appoints the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from Montana, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business, with Members entitled to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, 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.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. JEFFORDS:

S. 172. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Tansportation to issue a certificate of documentation for the vessel *L. R. Beattie*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 173. A bill to provide for restitution of victims of crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. INOUYE, and Mr. BRADLEY):

S. Res. 31. A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Attorney General should act immediately to protect reproductive health care clinics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. Res. 32. A resolution to make minority party appointments to Senate Committees under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of Rule XXV for the One Hundred Fourth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DOLE:

S. Res. 33. A resolution making majority party appointments to Senate committees for the 104th Congress; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 34. A resolution amending paragraphs 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c) of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 35. A resolution making majority party appointments to the Small Business Committee for the 104th Congress; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 173. A bill to provide for restitution of victims of crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CRIME VICTIMS RESTITUTION ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I have come to the floor today to reintroduce the Crime Victims Restitution Act. Last fall when the Senate passed it's version of the crime bill, I lauded the inclusion of my victim's rights and mandatory restitution provisions in the legislation. Three years ago, I introduced the Victim's Rights and Restitution Act, and many of those victim's rights provisions passed as part of the 1990 crime bill. However, each time this restitution provision has passed the Senate it has subsequently been dropped in conference.

Pasage of this legislation would signal a great victory for all victims of crime. If these provisions become law, crime victims will enjoy rights at the Federal level that many States already guarantee. Most important are the act's restitution provisions, making criminals pay for their crimes. Under the legislation, crime victims will be entitled to receive full financial compensation directly from the criminal in the form of mandatory restitution.

Over the last several years, it seems we have continuously debated what should be done to improve our Nation's judicial system. Now is the time to do something about it. I strongly believe our judicial system needs fundamental reform to help our police officers and courts deal with the overwhelming increase in crime. Furthermore, it is crucial that while trying to facilitate more effective and efficient methods of dealing with criminals, we must not forget about the most important part of the crime-fighting equation: The victims.

In 1990, I authored the crime victim's bill of rights which passed as part of the 1990 crime bill. For crimes tried in Federal court, victims now have the right to be notified of and involved in court proceedings, the right to be protected from the accused, the right to be treated fairly and with respect, and the right to be informed of the detention status of the convicted criminal.

However, passage of just the victims rights portion of my proposal left some unfinished business. Crime victims should be entitled to compensation for losses sustained from their victimization. This glaring inequity was remedied in the crime bill when it passed the Senate last year. It contained mandates that courts order restitution in all Federal criminal cases. Victims would be able to recover financial losses resulting from the criminal act. This restitution order would be a condition of any form of release for the offender. The legislation would ensure that the criminal not only pays his debt to society, but he also pays his debt to his victim. However, the Democrats in the House voted to delete these provisions from the final crime bill.

The provisions of this legislation also overturn the Supreme Court's ruling in the Hughey case which stated restitution could not be ordered for crimes beyond the scope of the offense of conviction. So, if a criminal is convicted of a criminal offense, but plea bargains his way out of a conviction on a second offense, he cannot be held responsible to repay the victim of the second offense. This obvious shortcoming would be corrected by allowing the court to consider the course of criminal conduct and order restitution for crimes other than the offense of conviction. Plea bargains should not result in victims being denied the justice they deserve which certainly includes full restitution from the offender.

Over the years mandatory restitution has received the written endorsements of victim rights experts across the Nation including the National Organization for Victim Assistance, the National Victim Center, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

This landmark victim's legislation needs to be enacted into law. Mandatory restitution, while not healing all the wounds associated with a crime, will provide some compensation to help people who have been victimized and allow them to get their lives back in order. If Congress reconsiders crime legislation this year, these provisions certainly need to be a part of the final bill.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 3

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 3, a bill to control crime, and for other purposes.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 145, a bill to provide appropriate protection for the constitutional guarantee of private property rights, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 6

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 6, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4 proposed to S. 2, a bill to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

SENATE RESOLUTION 31—RELATIVE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. INOUYE, and Mr. BRADLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 31

Whereas there are approximately 900 clinics in the United States providing reproductive health services;

Whereas violence directed at persons seeking to provide reproductive health services continues to increase in the United States, as demonstrated by the recent shootings at two reproductive health clinics in Massachusetts and another health care clinic in Virginia;

Whereas organizations monitoring clinic violence have recorded over 130 incidents of violence or harassment directed at reproductive health care clinics and their personnel in 1994 such as death threats, stalking, chemical attacks, bombings and arson;

Whereas there has been one attempted murder in Florida and four individuals killed at reproductive health care clinics in Florida and Massachusetts in 1994;

Whereas the Congress passed and the President signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994, a law establishing Federal criminal penalties and civil remedies for certain violent, threatening, obstructive and destructive conduct that is intended to injure, intimidate or interfere with persons seeking to obtain or provide reproductive health services;

Whereas violence is not a mode of free speech and should not be condoned as a method of expressing an opinion;

Whereas persons exercising their constitutional rights and acting completely within the law are entitled to full protection from the Federal Government;

Whereas the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994 imposes a mandate on the Federal Government to protect individuals seeking to obtain or provide reproductive health services; and

Whereas the Attorney General has at her disposal law enforcement personnel including 10,000 FBI agents and over 2,000 members of the United States Marshals Service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Attorney General should fully enforce the law and take any further necessary measures to protect persons seeking to provide or obtain, or assist in providing or obtaining, reproductive health services from violent attack.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am submitting a resolution that calls on the Attorney General to do everything she can to protect reproductive health care clinics, given the violence that we have seen throughout America. I think that all of my colleagues share that view this violence is deplorable. This is a bipartisan resolution that I am submitting today. It includes Republicans and Democrats.

I hope the Attorney General will follow the advice of the resolution, and I hope she will also listen to the advice of the President, who says please let us

do something about protecting these clinics.

Mr. President, today I am submitting legislation calling on the Attorney General to take all necessary measures to protect reproductive health care clinics and their staff from violent attack.

I know that many of my colleagues are as shocked as I am about the ongoing terror and violence directed at our Nation's family planning clinics. That is why I am pleased that my legislation has bipartisan support.

In 1994 there were over 130 incidents nationwide of violence or harassment directed at clinics and the people who work there. They include 50 reports of death threats to doctors and other clinic workers, 40 incidents of vandalism, 16 incidents of stalking, 4 acts of arson and 3 attempted bombings.

Tragically, since the murder of Dr. David Gunn in March, 1993 outside of the Pensacola Women's Health Clinic there have been four additional slayings at clinics.

In July, 1994 Dr. John Britton and his escort Jim Barret were shot to death at The Ladies' Center in Pensacola, FL. Mr. Barret's wife was injured.

On December 30, Shannon Lowney and Leanne Nichols were shot and killed while working at reproductive health care clincs in Massachusetts. Five others were wounded. A day later the gunman fired shots at another clinic in Virginia.

The resolution I am submitting today urges the Attorney General to use all of the tools at her disposal to stop this escalating violence, including the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act which we passed last year, the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to protect our Nation's reproductive health care clinics from violent attack.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the murderous assaults at two clinics in Brookline, Massachusetts last week were despicable acts of terrorism. This kind of vicious, hateful assault against women and health care providers cannot be tolerated in any community in America.

Two women who worked at the Brookline clinics, Shannon Lowney and Lee Ann Nichols, had their lives brutally cut short. Five other people were seriously wounded, and four of them are still hospitalized. My heart goes out to these victims and their families.

No effort can be spared to make sure that these crimes are not repeated anywhere else. Women must be able to seek reproductive health care without fear of violent assault. Doctors should be able to practice their profession without wearing bullet-proof vests. Clinic staff should be able to go to work each day in safety.

Abortion is a constitutionally protected right, and it must be safe and accessible. Many of the clinics targeted by violence and obstruction provide a wide range of health care services for women, including family planning and prenatal care. We cannot allow access to these important services to be reduced or blocked.

Last year, we passed and President Clinton signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act. That law gives the Attorney General the tools she needs to prevent violence and obstruction and to punish such acts whenever and wherever they occur with the full force of Federal law. The Justice Department has already brought several enforcement actions under this law, and it is actively investigating other possible violations. In addition, the Attorney General has made U.S. Marshals available to protect clinics.

Some have suggested that the new Federal law is somehow responsible for fomenting violence at abortion clinics, because it allegedly closes off peaceful picketing as an outlet for those with strongly held views against abortion. Any such suggestion is nonsense.

The clinic access law does not prohibit or punish peaceful picketing or any other expression protected by the first amendment. On the contrary, it expressly allows it. What the act prohibits is violent, threatening, obstructive, or destructive conduct—none of which has ever been protected by the Constitution. For that reason, every one of the Federal courts that have been asked to review the law since President Clinton signed it last year has upheld it.

Tough laws against clinic blockades and clinic violence are not the problem. They are the solution.

I commend President Clinton and Attorney General Reno for their vigorous enforcement of the new Federal law, and for their commitment to work with local law enforcement authorities to protect the clinics throughout the country. They are doing everything in their power to guarantee public safety and deter the use of violent tactics aimed at patients and providers.

I am proud to join in sponsoring this legislation. The Senate must go on record unequivocally to denounce the violence, and to express our solid support for vigorous enforcement and implementation of the Federal clinic protection law. I hope that every Member of the Senate will join in supporting this important measure.

SENATE RESOLUTION 32—MAKING MINORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 32

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the committees for the One Hundred and Fourth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Exon, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Simon, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Sarbanes, Mrs. Boxer, and Mrs. Murray.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. Ford, Mr. Pell, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Dodd, and Mrs. Feinstein.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Levin, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Kerry (MA), Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Wellstone, Mr. Heflin, and Mr. Lautenberg.

Committe on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Graham, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Dorgan.

Special Committee on Aging: Mr. Pryor, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Reid, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Feingold, and Ms. Moseley-Braun.

SENATE RESOLUTION 33—MAKING MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. DOLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 33

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on those Senate committees listed below for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Budget: Mr. Domenici, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Bond, Mr. Lott, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Gregg, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Abraham, and Mr. Frist.

Rules and Administration: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Helms, Mr. Warner, Mr. Dole, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Santorum, and Mr. Nickles.

Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Specter, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Brown.

SENATE RESOLUTION 34—AMENDING RULE XXV OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Mr. DOLE submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 34

Resolved, That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after ''Budget'' and insert in lieu thereof ''22''.

Strike the figure after ''Small Business'' and insert in lieu thereof ''19''.

SEC. 2. That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after ''Aging'' and insert in lieu thereof ''19''.

Strike the figure after ''Intelligence'' and insert in lieu thereof ''17''.

SEC. 3. That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(c) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after ''Indian Affairs'' and insert in lieu thereof ''17''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 35—MAKING MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. DOLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 35

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following Senate committee for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Small Business: Mr. Bond, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Burns, Mr. Mack, Mr. Coverdell, Mr.

Kempthorne, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Frist.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995

WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 2) to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN CONTRIBUTIONS BY LOBBYISTS.

Section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i)(1) A lobbyist, or a political committee controlled by a lobbyist, shall not make contributions to, or solicit contributions for or on behalf of—

''(A) any member of Congress with whom the lobbyist has, during the preceding 12 months, made a lobbying contact; or

''(B) any authorized committee of the President of the United States if, during the preceding 12 months, the lobbyist has made a lobbying contact with a covered executive branch official.

''(2) A lobbyist who, or a lobbyist whose political committee, has made any contribution to, or solicited contributions for or on behalf of, any member of Congress or candidate for Congress (or any authorized committee of the President) shall not, during the 12 months following such contribution or solicitation, make a lobbying contact with such member or candidate who becomes a member of Congress (or a covered executive branch official).

''(3) If a lobbyist advises or otherwise suggests to a client of the lobbyist (including a client that is the lobbyist's regular employer), or to a political committee that is funded or administered by such a client, that the client or political committee should make a contribution to or solicit a contribution for or on behalf of—

''(A) a member of Congress or candidate for Congress, the making or soliciting of such a contribution is prohibited if the lobbyist has made a lobbying contact with the member of Congress within the preceding 12 months; or

''(B) an authorized committee of the President, the making or soliciting of such a contribution shall be unlawful if the lobbyist has made a lobbying contact with a covered executive branch official within the preceding 12 months.

''(4) For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) the term 'covered executive branch official' means the President, Vice-President, any officer or employee of the executive office of the President other than a clerical or secretarial employee, any officer or employee serving in an Executive Level I, II, III, IV, or V position as designated in statute or Executive order, any officer or employee serving in a senior executive service position (as defined in section 3232(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code), any member of the uniformed services whose pay grade is at or in excess of 0-7 under section 201 of title 37, United States Code, and any officer or employee serving in a position of confidential or policy-determining character under schedule C of the excepted service pursuant to regulations implementing section 2103 of title 5, United States Code;

''(B) the term 'lobbyist' means a person required to register under section 308 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (2 U.S.C. 267) or the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611 et seq.) or any successor Federal law requiring a person who is a lobbyist or foreign agent to register or a person to report its lobbying activities; and

''(C) the term 'lobbying contact'—

''(i) means an oral or written communication with or appearance before a member of Congress or covered executive branch official made by a lobbyist representing an interest of another person with regard to—

''(I) the formulation, modification, or adoption of Federal legislation (including a legislative proposal);

''(II) the formulation, modification, or adoption of a Federal rule, regulation, Executive order, or any other program, policy or position of the United States Government; or

''(III) the administration or execution of a Federal program or policy (including the negotiation, award, or administration of a Federal contract, grant, loan, permit, or license); but

''(ii) does not include a communication that is—

''(I) made by a public official acting in an official capacity;

''(II) made by a representative of a media organization who is primarily engaged in gathering and disseminating news and information to the public;

''(III) made in a speech, article, publication, or other material that is widely distributed to the public or through the media;

''(IV) a request for an appointment, a request for the status of a Federal action, or another similar ministerial contact, if there is no attempt to influence a member of Congress or covered executive branch official at the time of the contact;

''(V) made in the course of participation in an advisory committee subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);

''(VI) testimony given before a committee, subcommittee, or office of Congress a Federal agency, or submitted for inclusion in the public record of a hearing conducted by the committee, subcommittee, or office;

''(VII) information provided in writing in response to a specific written request from a member of Congress or covered executive branch official;

''(VIII) required by subpoena, civil investigative demand, or otherwise compelled by statute, regulation, or other action of Congress or a Federal agency;

''(IX) made to an agency official with regard to a judicial proceeding, criminal or civil law enforcement inquiry, investigation, or proceeding, or filing required by law;

''(X) made in compliance with written agency procedures regarding an adjudication conducted by the agency under section 554 of title 5, United States Code, or substantially similar provisions;

''(XI) a written comment filed in a public docket and other communication that is made on the record in a public proceeding;

''(XII) a formal petition for agency action, made in writing pursuant to established agency procedures; or

''(XIII) made on behalf of a person with regard to the person's benefits, employment, other personal matters involving only that person, or disclosures pursuant to a whistleblower statute.

''(5) For purposes of this subsection, a lobbyist shall be considered to make a lobbying contact or communication with a member of Congress if the lobbyist makes a lobbying contact or communication with—

''(i) the member of Congress;

''(ii) any person employed in the office of the member of Congress; or

''(iii) any person employed by a committee, joint committee, or leadership office who, to the knowledge of the lobbyist, was employed at the request of or is employed at the pleasure of, reports primarily to, represents, or acts as the agent of the member of Congress.''.

EXON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 6

Mr. EXON (for himself, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. KOHL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. .—CONGRESSIONAL ENFORCEMENT OF A BALANCED BUDGET.

(a) PURPOSE.—The Congress declares it essential that the Congress—

(1) adopt in the first session of the 104th Congress a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget;

(2) set forth with specificity in the first session of the 104th Congress the policies that achieving such a balanced Federal budget would require; and

(3) enforce through the congressional budget process the requirement to achieve a balanced Federal budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST BUDGET RESOLUTIONS THAT FAIL TO SET FORTH A GLIDE PATH TO A BALANCED BUDGET.—Section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

''(j) CONGRESSIONAL ENFORCEMENT OF A BALANCED BUDGET.—It shall not be in order to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget (or amendment, motion, or conference report thereon) that—

''(A) fails to set forth appropriate levels for all items described in subsection (a)(1) through (7) for all fiscal years through 2002;

''(B) sets forth a level of outlays for fiscal year 2002 or any subsequent fiscal year that exceeds the level of revenues for that fiscal year; or

''(C) relies on the assumption of either—

''(i) reductions in direct spending, or

''(ii) increases in revenues, without including specific reconciliation instructions under section 310 to carry out those assumptions.''.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR 60 VOTES TO WAIVE OR APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—Section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting ''301(j),'' after ''301(i),'' in both places that it appears.

(d) SUSPENSION IN THE EVENT OF WAR OR CONGRESSIONALLY DECLARED LOW GROWTH.—Section 258(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended by inserting ''301(j),'' after ''sections''.

SIMON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 7

Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. GLENN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2, supra; as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Bridgestone/Firestone, a subsidiary of foreign owned Bridgestone Corp., has recently announced its decision to hire permanent replacement workers displacing more than 2,000 American workers;

(2) this action may result in the largest permanent displacement of workers in over a decade;

(3) the practice of hiring permanent replacement workers is devastating, not only to the replaced workers, but also to their families and communities;

(4) the position of management of foreign owned Bridgestone/Firestone appears to be that they cannot compete with their American owned competitor, Goodyear, if they provide wages, benefits, and conditions of employment benefits patterned after those provided by Goodyear;

(5) hiring permanent replacement workers is illegal under the laws of the parent company's own country; and

(6) most of the United States' major trading partners, including, Japan, Germany, France, and Canada recognize that using permanent replacements is bad business and bad public policy.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Bridgestone/Firestone should reconsider its decision to hire permanent replacement workers and return to the bargaining table and bargain in good faith with the United Rubberworkers of America, the representative of their employees; and

(2) the Clinton Administration, working through the appropriate diplomatic channels and using the appropriate trade negotiations, should impress upon the parent company's home government the concern of the United States over this matter and seek their assistance in getting Bridgestone/Firestone to reconsider their decision.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, January 6, 1995, to conduct a hearing to examine issures involving municipal, corporate and individual investors in derivative products and the use of highly leveraged investment strategies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee for authority to meet on Friday, January 6 for a markup on S. 1, unfunded mandates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

PROPERTY RIGHTS LITIGATION RELIEF ACT

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on January 4, 1995, I introduced S. 135, the Property Rights Litigation Relief Act of 1995. Because of the great interest shown in the bill, I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The bill follows:

S. 135

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 ''Property Rights Litigation Relief Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the private ownership of property is essential to a free society and is an integral part of the American tradition of liberty and limited government;

(2) the framers of the United States Constitution, in order to protect private property and liberty, devised a framework of Government designed to diffuse power and limit Government;

(3) to further ensure the protection of private property, the fifth amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified to prevent the taking of private property by the Federal Government, except for public use and with just compensation;

(4) the purpose of the takings clause of the fifth amendment of the United States Constitution, as the Supreme Court stated in Armstrong v. United States, 364 U.S. 40, 49 (1960), is ''to bar Government from forcing some people alone to bear public burdens, which in all fairness and justice, should be borne by the public as a whole'';

(5) the Federal Government, in its haste to ameliorate public harms and environmental abuse, has singled out property holders to shoulder the cost that should be borne by the public, in violation of the just compensation requirement of the takings clause of the fifth amendment of the United States Constitution;

(6) there is a need to both restrain the Federal Government in its overzealous regulation of the private sector and to protect private property, which is a fundamental right of the American people;

(7) the incremental, fact-specific approach that courts now are required to employ in the absence of adequate statutory language to vindicate property rights under the fifth amendment of the United States Constitution has been ineffective and costly and there is a need for Congress to clarify the law and provide an effective remedy;

(8) certain provisions of sections 1346 and 1402 and chapter 91 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the Tucker Act), that delineates the jurisdiction of courts hearing property rights claims, complicates the ability of a property owner to vindicate a property owner's right to just compensation for a governmental action that has caused a physical or regulatory taking;

(9) current law—

(A) forces a property owner to elect between equitable relief in the district court and monetary relief (the value of the property taken) in the United States Court of Federal Claims;

(B) is used to urge dismissal in the district court on the ground that the plaintiff should seek just compensation in the Court of Federal Claims; and

(C) is used to urge dismissal in the Court of Federal Claims on the ground that plaintiff should seek equitable relief in district court;

(10) property owners cannot fully vindicate property rights in one court;

(11) property owners should be able to fully recover for a taking of their private property in one court;

(12) certain provisions of section 1346 and 1402 and chapter 91 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the Tucker Act) should be amended, giving both the district courts of the United States and the Court of Federal Claims jurisdiction to hear all claims relating to property rights; and

(13) section 1500 of title 28, United States Code, which denies the Court of Federal Claims jurisdiction to entertain a suit which is pending in another court and made by the same plaintiff, should be repealed.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to—

(1) encourage, support, and promote the private ownership of property by ensuring the constitutional and legal protection of private property by the United States Government;

(2) establish a clear, uniform, and efficient judicial process whereby aggrieved property owners can obtain vindication of property rights guaranteed by the fifth amendment to the United States Constitution and this Act;

(3) amend certain provisions of the Tucker Act, including the repeal of section 1500 of title 28, United States Code;

(4) rectify the constitutional imbalance between the Federal Government and the States; and

(5) require the Federal Government to compensate property owners for the deprivation of property rights that result from State agencies' enforcement of federally mandated programs.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act the term—

(1) ''agency'' means a department, agency, independent agency, or instrumentality of the United States, including any military department, Government corporation, Government-controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the United States Government;

(2) ''agency action'' means any action or decision taken by an agency that—

(A) takes a property right; or

(B) unreasonably impedes the use of property or the exercise of property interests or significantly interferes with investment-backed expectations;

(3) ''just compensation''—

(A) means compensation equal to the full extent of a property owner's loss, including the fair market value of the private property taken and business losses arising from a taking, whether the taking is by physical occupation or through regulation, exaction, or other means; and

(B) shall include compounded interest calculated from the date of the taking until the date the United States tenders payment;

(4) ''owner'' means the owner or possessor of property or rights in property at the time the taking occurs, including when—

(A) the statute, regulation, rule, order, guideline, policy, or action is passed or promulgated; or

(B) the permit, license, authorization, or governmental permission is denied or suspended;

(5) ''private property'' or ''property'' means all property protected under the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, any applicable Federal or State law, or this Act, and includes—

(A) real property, whether vested or unvested, including—

(i) estates in fee, life estates, estates for years, or otherwise;

(ii) inchoate interests in real property such as remainders and future interests;

(iii) personalty that is affixed to or appurtenant to real property;

(iv) easements;

(v) leaseholds;

(vi) recorded liens; and

(vii) contracts or other security interests in, or related to, real property;

(B) the right to use water or the right to receive water, including any recorded lines on such water right;

(C) rents, issues, and profits of land, including minerals, timber, fodder, crops, oil and gas, coal, or geothermal energy;

(D) property rights provided by, or memorialized in, a contract, except that such rights shall not be construed under this title to prevent the United States from prohibiting the formation of contracts deemed to harm the public welfare or to prevent the execution of contracts for—

(i) national security reasons; or

(ii) exigencies that present immediate or reasonably foreseeable threats or injuries to life or property;

(E) any interest defined as property under State law; or

(F) any interest understood to be property based on custom, usage, common law, or mutually reinforcing understandings sufficiently well-grounded in law to back a claim of interest;

(6) ''State agency'' means any State department, agency, political subdivision, or instrumentality that—

(A) carries out or enforces a regulatory program required under Federal law;

(B) is delegated administrative or substantive responsibility under a Federal regulatory program; or

(C) receives Federal funds in connection with a regulatory program established by a State,

if the State enforcement of the regulatory program, or the receipt of Federal funds in connection with a regulatory program established by a state, is directly related to the taking of private property seeking to be vindicated under this Act; and

(7) ''taking of private property''—

(A) means any action whereby private property is directly taken as to require compensation under the fifth amendment to the United States Constitution or under this Act, including by physical invasion, regulation, exaction, condition, or other means; and

(B) shall not include—

(i) a condemnation action filed by the United States in an applicable court; or

(ii) an action filed by the United States relating to criminal forfeiture.

SEC. 5. COMPENSATION FOR TAKEN PROPERTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No agency or State agency, shall take private property except for public purpose and with just compensation to the property owner. A property owner shall receive just compensation if—

(1) as a consequence of a decision of any agency, or State agency, private property (whether all or in part) has been physically invaded or taken for public use without the consent of the owner; and

(2)(A) such action does not substantially advance the stated governmental interest to be achieved by the legislation or regulation on which the action is based;

(B) such action exacts the owner's constitutional or otherwise lawful right to use the property or a portion of such property as a condition for the granting of a permit, license, variance, or any other agency action without a rough proportionality between the stated need for the required dedication and the impact of the proposed use of the property;

(C) such action results in the property owner being deprived, either temporarily or permanently, of all or substantially all economically beneficial or productive use of the property or that part of the property affected by the action without a showing that such deprivation inheres in the title itself;

(D) such action diminishes the fair market value of the affected portion of the property which is the subject of the action by the lesser of—

(i) 20 percent or more with respect to the value immediately prior to the governmental action; or

(ii) $10,000, or more with respect to the value immediately prior to the governmental action; or

(E) under any other circumstance where a taking has occurred within the meaning of the fifth amendment of the United States Constitution.

(b) BURDEN OF PROOF.—(1) The Government shall bear the burden of proof in any action described under—

(A) subsection (a)(2)(A), with regard to showing the nexus between the stated governmental purpose of the governmental interest and the impact on the proposed use of private property;

(B) subsection (a)(2)(B), with regard to showing the proportionality between the exaction and the impact of the proposed use of the property; and

(C) subsection (a)(2)(C), with regard to showing that such deprivation of value inheres in the title to the property.

(2) The property owner shall have the burden of proof in any action described under subsection (a)(2)(D), with regard to establishing the diminution of value of property.

(c) COMPENSATION AND NUISANCE EXCEPTION TO PAYMENT OF JUST COMPENSATION.—(1) No compensation shall be required by this Act if the owner's use or proposed use of the property is a nuisance as commonly understood and defined by background principles of nuisance and property law, as understood within the State in which the property is situated, and to bar an award of damages under this Act, the United States shall have the burden of proof to establish that the use or proposed use of the property is a nuisance.

(2) Subject to paragraph (1), if an agency action directly takes property or a portion of property under subsection (a), compensation to the owner of the property that is affected by the action shall be either the greater of an amount equal to—

(A) the difference between—

(i) the fair market value of the property or portion of the property affected by agency action before such property became the subject of the specific government regulation; and

(ii) the fair market value of the property or portion of the property when such property becomes subject to the agency action; or

(B) business losses.

(d) TRANSFER OF PROPERTY INTEREST.—The United States shall take title to the property interest for which the United States pays a claim under this Act.

(e) SOURCE OF COMPENSATION.—The compensation referred to in this section shall be paid out of funds made available to the Federal agency or department by appropriation for the fiscal year in which the property deprivation referred to in this section occurred. If no such funds have been made available to the agency, such payment shall be made from the Judgment Fund.

SEC. 6. JURISDICTION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A property owner may file a civil action under this Act to challenge the validity of any agency action that adversely affects the owner's interest in private property in either the United States District Court or the United States Court of Federal Claims. This section constitutes express waiver of the sovereign immunity of the United States. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and notwithstanding the issues involved, the relief sought, or the amount in controversy, each court shall have concurrent jurisdiction over both claims for monetary relief and claims seeking invalidation of any Act of Congress or any regulation of an agency as defined under this Act affecting private property rights. The plaintiff shall have the election of the court in which to file a claim for relief.

(b) STANDING.—Persons adversely affected by an agency action taken under this Act shall have standing to challenge and seek judicial review of that action.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.—(1) Section 1491(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) by amending the first sentence to read as follows: ''The United States Court of Federal Claims shall have jurisdiction to render judgment upon any claim against the United States for monetary relief founded either upon the Constitution or any Act of Congress or any regulation of an executive department, or upon any express or implied contract with the United States, in cases not sounding in tort, or for invalidation of any Act of Congress or any regulation of an executive department that adversely affects private property rights in violation of the fifth amendment of the United States Constitution'';

(B) in paragraph (2) by inserting before the first sentence the following: ''In any case within its jurisdiction, the Court of Federal Claims shall have the power to grant injunctive and declaratory relief when appropriate.''; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

''(4) In cases otherwise within its jurisdiction, the Court of Federal Claims shall also have ancillary jurisdiction, concurrent with the courts designated in section 1346(b) of this title, to render judgment upon any related tort claim authorized under section 2674 of this title.

''(5) In proceedings within the jurisdiction of the Court of Federal Claims which constitute judicial review of agency action (rather than de novo proceedings), the provisions of section 706 of title 5 shall apply.''.

(2)(A) Section 1500 of title 28, United States Code, is repealed.

(B) The table of sections for chapter 91 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out the item relating to section 1500.

SEC. 7. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The statute of limitations for actions brought under this title shall be 6 years from the date of the taking of property.

SEC. 8. ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS.

The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought under this Act, shall award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any prevailing plaintiff.

SEC. 9. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Either party to a dispute over a taking of property as defined under this Act or litigation commenced under this Act may elect to resolve the dispute through settlement or arbitration. In the administration of this section—

(1) such alternative dispute resolution may only be effectuated by the consent of all parties;

(2) arbitration procedures shall be in accordance with the alternative dispute resolution procedures established by the American Arbitration Association; and

(3) in no event shall arbitration be a condition precedent or an administrative procedure to be exhausted before the filing of a civil action under this Act.

(b) COMPENSATION AS A RESULT OF NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENTS OR ARBITRATION.—The funds used for compensation to the owner (as determined by the appropriate official of the Federal agency or department) shall be taken from the responsible agency's budget for that fiscal year or transferred to the

agency from the Judgment Fund for payment to the owner.

(c) REVIEW OF ARBITRATION.—Appeal from arbitration decisions shall be to the United States District Court or the United States Court of Federal Claims in the manner prescribed by law for the claim under this Act.

(d) PAYMENT OF CERTAIN COMPENSATION.—In any appeal under subsection (c) in which the court does not rule for the Federal agency or department, the amount of the award of compensation determined by the arbitrator shall be paid from funds made available to the Federal agency or department by appropriation in lieu of being paid from the Judgment Fund, except that if no such funds have been made available to the agency or department such payment shall be made from the Judgment Fund.

SEC. 10. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the authority of any State to create additional property rights.

SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions of such to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 12. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act and amendments made by this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1995 and shall apply to any agency action that occurs on or after such date. •

BITTER FRUIT OF THE ASIAN IMMIGRATION CASES

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, in an unusual publication called simply ''Constitution,'' published by the Foundation for the United States Constitution, there is an article by Professor Harold Hongju Koh of Yale University titled, ''Bitter Fruit of the Asian Immigration Cases.''

It interested me because of my long association with the cause of civil rights and because I grew up in the State of Oregon and recall the criticism my father took when, as a Lutheran minister, he objected to the 1942 unconstitutional transfer of Japanese American citizens away from the West Coast. Another reason for my interest is that I serve on the Senate Judiciary's Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs.

Our record in the field of immigration has not always been a good one, and that is particularly true as it applies to the Asian community.

There is no question that we face problems in the field of immigration, but the answer is not passing things like Proposition 187 in California or the other abuses that we have tolerated through the history of our country.

I believe my colleagues will find the article by Professor Koh a matter of more than casual interest.

At this point, I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

BITTER FRUIT OF THE ASIAN IMMIGRATION CASES

(By Harold Hongju Koh)

Schoolchildren everywhere can recite the Statue of Liberty's inspirational message about ''huddled masses, yearning to breathe free.'' Yet history shows that our national attitude toward immigrants has been as hostile as it has been solicitious—especially in hard times. One need only look at today's headlines. As we endure our latest recession, newspapers report polls showing that 60 percent of Americans believe current levels of immigration are too high. News stories tell of the government's harsh policies toward Haitian and Chinese refugees, of public concern over the illicit smuggling of aliens, of anti-immigrant sentiment spurred by the World Trade Center bombing, and of lawsuits brought by California, Texas and Florida against the federal government to recoup costs arising from the influx of undocumented aliens. Politicians, says the New York *Times*, call for ''a get-tough effort to control immigration . . . prompted by polls showing that the issue is gaining an importance among voters . . . increasingly worried about the economic impact of immigrants and their effect on American culture.''

Not only is immigrant bashing as American as apple pie, but bias against immigrants has helped shape our constitutional law. Occasionally, the bias has been overt: a proposed constitutional amendment, for example, (favored, apparently, by 49 percent of Americans) would deny citizenship to the American-born children of undocumented aliens. And ''reforms'' that hurt immigrants have emerged as themes embroidered on Supreme Court decisions. It has been a long time since Justice Harry Blackmun led a unanimous Supreme Court to declare that ''aliens as a class are a prime example of a discrete and insular minority . . . for whom . . . heightened judicial solicitude is appropriate'' *Graham* v. *Richardson*, 1971). His last major immigration opinion *Sale v. Haitian Centers Council*, 1993) was a solitary dissent decrying the summary return of Haitian refugees to a brutal dictatorship without first granting them a hearing. In his dissent, Blackmun laid bare the themes that run through the modern Court's immigration and naturalization jurisprudence: an obsession with sovereignty and governmental power, an unwillingness to scrutinize the immigration decisions of government officials, contempt for international law and indifference to the due process and equal protection claims of foreigners seeking entry to the United States.

Where and when did these attitudes originate? The latest volume of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise: History of the Supreme Court, Owen Fiss's impressive Troubled Beginnings of the Modern State, 1888–1910, illuminates a source: a series of Asian immigration cases decided by the Court in the late 19th century. Before these cases, immigration into the United States went virtually unregulated, driven by the perceived need to remedy underpopulation. Indeed, the Declaration of Independence assailed the King of England for ''endeavor[ing] to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; [and] refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither. . . .'' The Constitution's framers responded with the fourth clause of Article I, Section 8, which granted Congress power to ''establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization.'' In 1790 Congress invoked new power to pass a law permitting only ''free white persons'' to naturalize, a right not granted to Asian immigrants until 1952.

Significantly, this language did not authorize Congress to regulate the admission of aliens who might seek citizenship. In fact, another clause of Article I forbade Congress to prohibit the ''Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit'' before 1808. Designed to protect the slave trade, the clause was invoked by Jeffersonians to challenge the constitutionality of the Alien Act of 1798, which authorized the President to expel ''all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.''

During the years of free immigration few Asians came to these shores. Between 1820, when immigration records were first kept, and 1849, when the California Gold Rush began, only 43 Chinese were reported to have arrived in America. But once gold was discovered, thousands of Chinese miners flooded into ''Kumshan''—the Golden Moutain—as they called California. In 1850, 4,000 Chinese arrived in California. The next year the Chinese population stood at 25,000; in 1852, 45,000. These immigrants—mostly men who had left their families in China—came to work the mines. But by the mid-1860s, thousands had depleted their mining claims or been forced off them. They found work on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, building the Central Pacific Railroad; in one year the company procured 15,000 laborers. Other Chinese opened laundries, restaurants and small shops, or worked as gardeners, domestic servants, farmers, fishermen, mechanics and artisans. By the mid-1870s, some 115,000 Chinese lived in the United States, 70 percent in California, where one person in 10 was Chinese.

The first Chinese were welcomed with curiosity. In 1852 the governor of California claimed he wanted ''further immigration and settlement of the Chinese—one of the most worthy classes of our newly adopted citizens.'' But by the 1860s hospitality had soured. White workers assailed the Chinese for working too hard for too little, while the popular press vilified them as lairs, criminals, prostitutes and opium addicts.

Unlike the European immigrants then flooding into the United States, the Chinese were thought unassimilable. In Justice Stephen Field's works, ''they remained strangers in the land, residing apart by themselves, and adhering to the customs and usages of their own country. As they grew in numbers each year, the people of the [West] coast saw, or believed they saw . . . great danger that at no distant day that portion of our country would be overrun by them unless prompt action was taken to restrict their immigration.'' When drought and depression hit California in the early 1860s, the Chinese were scapegoated. ''To an American,'' the 1876 manifesto of the Workingmen's Party of California declared, ''death is preferable to life on a par with the Chinaman.''

California and its cities began to enact restrictive laws. The first were revenue measures (such as entry, license and occupation taxes) and other laws neutral on their face but applied harshly against the Chinese. Chinese paid 98 percent of the monies collected under the California Foreign Miner's Tax, for example, and an 1870 law authorizing the state's immigration commissioner to remove ''debauched women'' was quickly applied to Chinese women arriving by ship. Soon the laws became overtly racist; a San Francisco ordinance required all Chinese residents to move to prescribed ghettoes, and another humiliated Chinese prisoners in the county jail by requiring them to cut their queues to one inch in length. Between 1855 and 1870 California passed acts bearing such titles as ''An Act to Discourage the Immigration to This State of Persons Who Cannot Become Citizens,'' ''An Act to Protect Free White Labor Against Competition with Chinese Coolie Labor'' and ''An Act to Prevent the Further Immigration of Chinese or Mongolians to This State.'' Chinese were denied the vote and the rights to own or inherit land, to testify in court, to attend public schools with

whites or to live in the same neighborhoods as whites. In 1879 California's new constitution asserted that ''the presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens . . . is dangerous to the well-being of the State, and the Legislature shall discourage their immigration by all means within its power.''

Meanwhile, assaults on the Chinese became commonplace. In 1871 a Los Angeles race riot killed 19 Chinese. In September 1885, 28 Chinese laborers in a settlement near Rock Springs, Wyoming, were brutally murdered, and vigilantes killed several Chinese residents of the Washington territories. The next year mobs invaded the Chinese sections of several West Coast cities and forced residents out. Across Washington, Oregon and California, mass meetings demanded the expulsion of Chinese.

California's restrictiveness contrasted sharply with federal immigration policy. An 1868 act of Congress declared that the right to leave the land of one's birth and resettle elsewhere was ''a natural and inherent right of all people,'' in recognition of which the United states ''has freely received emigrants from all nations and invested them with rights of citizenship.'' That year the United States and China concluded the Burlingame Treaty to improve trade with China and encourage the immigration of coolies to build the railroads. The treaty recognized that free migration and an ''inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance'' were matters of ''mutual advantage'' for both nations. by its terms, Chinese could become ''permanent residents'' of the United States. Federal receptivity extended not just to immigration but also to citizenship by birth. In 1866, two years before the Burlingame Treaty, Congress passed a civil rights law (designed to overturn the 1857 Dred Scott decision) that reaffirmed the citizenship of native-born blacks. Its language was echoed in the birthright citizenship clause of Section 1 of the 14th Amendment, soon to be drafted by Congress: ''All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.'' California Senator John Conness supported this language and declared his desire for equal rights for children of Chinese parentage. By accepting the clause, notes constitutional scholar Gerald Neuman, Congress ''refused the invitation to create an hereditary caste of voteless denizens, vulnerable to expulsion and exploitation.''

But the tide soon changed. In 1872 political pressure led President Ulysses S. Grant to call for legislation to counteract the evils associated with Chinese immigration. The resulting Immigration Act of 1875 was the first federal legislation to control immigration. It outlawed contracts to supply coolie labor, barred importation of aliens without their consent and made it illegal to bring in women for purposes of prostitution. As applied against the Chinese, the restrictionist statute seemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Burlingame Treaty. Four years later President Rutherford Hayes invoked the treaty to veto a bill forbidding ships to bring more than 15 Chinese at a time into the country. But in 1880, under pressure from Congress, Hayes renegotiated the Burlingame Treaty to recognize America's right to regulate, limit and suspend Chinese immigration. Two years later Congress enacted the first Chinese Exclusion Act, which suspended immigration of Chinese, with minor exceptions, for 10 years. That law was amended and reenacted repeatedly and was not finally revoked until 1943. The 1882 act expressly prohibited the naturalization of Chinese as American citizens and denied entry to the wives of Chinese, even permanent U.S. residents—a restriction that continued for the next 60 years. This shortage of women forced many Chinese laborers to return to China simply to marry or have families. In 1884 Congress amended the exclusion law to require returning Chinese laborers to produce certificates of residence signed by two non-Chinese American citizens—a requisite designed to thwart ''the notorious capabilities of the lower classes of Chinese for perjury.''

The act was soon challenged. Chae Chan Ping, a Chinese laborer who had entered the United States lawfully in 1875, obtained the required certificate of residence before visiting China in 1887. In 1888, shortly before he was to return, Congress amended the Exclusion Act to revoke all reentry certificates. Chae Chan Ping was denied reentry, and he sued. He challenged the amended Chinese Exclusion Act on the grounds that it violated the Constitution's due process and equal protection clauses and conflicted with the Burlingame Treaty.

In other times his case would have seemed easy. But a unanimous Court rejected his claim and in the process laid down the five planks of our modern immigration jurisprudence. Justice Stephen J. Field wrote the opinion.

The first plank came with Field's title, the Chinese Exclusion case, an inapt name for a case that actually concerned the reentry of a longtime resident. By framing the case as an analysis of the federal government's supposed power to exclude, Field portrayed Chae Chan Ping's claim as an assault on the Chinese Exclusion Act, which he defined as the statutory expression of an inherent, unenumerated foreign-affairs power that lay beyond substantive constitutional attack. This power, he said, was an essential feature of national sovereignty. That ''the government of the United States. . .can exclude aliens from its territories,'' he declared, ''is a proposition which we do not think open to controversy. . .The power of exclusion of foreigners being an incident of sovereignty belonging to the government of the United States, as a part of those sovereign powers delegated by the Constitution, the right to its exercise at any time, when, in the judgment of the government, the interests of the country require it, cannot be granted away or restrained on behalf of any one.''

Justice Field conceded that the 1888 act violated the open terms of the Burlingame Treaty. But, he concluded, the act was ''not on that account invalid,'' since statutes and treaties are equivalent federal laws, and the most recent controls. In effect, he suggested, laying down what became the second plank of the Court's immigration jurisprudence, Congress has the power not just to disregard but also to abrogate solemn treaty obligations.

Third, Field noted, a Chinese laborer's right to reenter the United States ''is held at the will of the government, revocable at any time, at its pleasure,'' despite any due process claim. Although the Court did not elaborate on that conclusion, later decisions have construed it as resting on several implicit premises: that perhaps the Constitution does not apply to aliens outside the United States; that a person's right to return home is neither a ''liberty'' nor a ''property'' interest protected by constitutional due process; or that an individual's due process interest can be outweighed by the public's interest in ''preserv[ing] its independence, and giving] security against foreign aggression and encroachment.'' As the constitutional scholar Louis Henkin has noted, ''whatever the Court intended, both its holding and its sweeping dictum have been taken to mean that there are no constitutional limitations on the power of Congress to regulate immigration.''

The fourth plank was an omission. In *Yick Wo* v. *Hopkins*, decided only three years earlier, the Court had held a San Francisco ordinance invalid under the 14th Amendment, based on evidence that it was applied dicriminatorily against Chinese launderers. Here the Court never examined whether, by extension, the federal exclusion laws also offended the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

Finally, Justice Field labeled the government's actions a ''political question'' that barred judicial review. ''Whether a proper consideration by our government of its previous laws, or a proper respect for the nation whose subjects are affected by its action, ought to have qualified its inhibition and made it applicable only to persons departing from the country after the passage of the act are not questions for judicial determination,'' he wrote.

During the next decade the Court expanded upon each principle in a series of Asian immigration cases. In *Nishimura Ekiu* v. *United States* (1892), it backed an immigration official who refused a Japanese woman admission to the United States, relying on a statute authorizing such refusal if in the official's opinion immigrants were likely to become ''public charges.'' Justice Horace Gray delivered the opinion upholding the act, repeating Field's language about a sovereign nation's power to exclude aliens. Since the statute had granted the officer discretionary power, Gray reasoned, ''no other tribunal. . .is at liberty to reexamine or controvert the sufficiency of the evidence on which he acted.''

A year later, in *Fong Yue Ting v. United States* (1893), Gray expanded those claims. At issue was whether a Chinese laborer, a U.S. resident for 14 years and, of course, barred from becoming a citizen, could be arrested and expelled for lacking a certificate of residence. Based on the testimony of a Chinese witness, a federal judge had found that the laborer was a permanent resident of the United States. But Gray extended Field's arguments from the *Chinese Exclusion* case. He recognized an ''absolute and unqualified'' governmental right not just to exclude aliens who have never entered, but ''to expel or deport foreigners, who have not been naturalized or taken any step toward becoming citizens.'' In an incredible catch–22, Gray turned Fong Yue Ting's acceptance of a legal disability (his inability to become a naturalized American citizen) into a justification for barring him from his adopted home. In so doing he rejected both due process and equal protection claims. In Fiss's words, he left ''*Yick Wo* on the books but denied it any operative effect.''

In 1895 the Court added the last piece of the puzzle. Lem Moon Sing, a Chinese druggist permanently domiciled in San Francisco, visited his native home. Upon being denied reentry in 1894, he provided proof of his prior residence from two credible non-Chinese witnesses, but he was nevertheless restrained and confined. Writing for the Court, the elder Justice John Marshall Harlan upheld the denial of Lem Moon Sing's writ of habeas corpus, reasoning that a decision of an immigration official to deny an alien admission to the United States could not be reexamined in a habeas corpus proceeding *(Lem Moon Sing* v. *United States*). The decision had two startling results. First, it transformed the doctrine of plenary federal power over exclusion from a congressional power to an executive authority, once Congress had delegated it to executive officials. Second, the case made clear that courts could not intervene to examine even blatant

misuses of the exclusion power by immigration officials. Thus, as this century began, the Court viewed Congress's power to control immigration—nowhere specified in the Constitution—as complete, inherent and mandated by sovereignty and international law. That power overrode state law, prior treaties and fundamental constitutional protections, and it could be exercised virtually free from judicial scrutiny.

A doctrine so sweeping attracted criticism. The extension of the power to exclude, granted in *Chinese Exclusion*, to deportation and expulsion proved too much even for Justice Field, who not only dissented but also wrote a letter urging that additional members be added to the Court, reasoning that ''where [a] decision goes to the very essentials of Constitutional Government, the question of an increase of the bench may properly be considered and acted upon.'' But as Fiss reveals, the one consistent and enlightened critic of the Asian immigration decisions was Field's nephew, Justice David Brewer, who dissented in *Nishimura Ekiu, Fong Yue Ting and Lem Moon Sing*, showing the kind of clarity and inde pendence of mind that marked him as the Blackmun of his day. The son of missionary parents in Asia Minor, Brewer was one of the few Justices who sought to understand the role of aliens in the constitutional community. In his Fong Yue Ting dissent, he highlighted the racist character of the law in question, asking, ''In view of this enactment of the highest legislative body of the foremost Christian nation, may not the thoughtful Chinese disciple of Confucius fairly ask, Why do they send missionaries here?''

For all his enlightenment, even Brewer did not argue that the Constitution's protections applied outside the United States. To the contrary, his Fong Yue Ting dissent declared that ''the Constitution has no extraterritorial effect, and those who have not come lawfully within our territory cannot claim any protection from its provisions.'' Years later the Court would exploit that loophole by creating a legal fiction—that even aliens who have physically entered the United States remain legally outside it, thereby intentionally denying even longtime residents of this country meaningful constitutional protection.

As the century turned, the question of whether aliens outside the United States have constitutional rights was absorbed by the larger issue of ''whether the Constitution follows the flag''—that is, whether the Constitution extends to the furthest reaches of the emerging American empire. The characteristic executive-branch response to this question, ascribed by Fiss to Secretary of War Elihu Root, was, ''As near as I can make out the Constitution follows the flag—but doesn't quite catch up with it.''

Only one decision ran against the anti-Asian tide: *United States* v. *Wong Kim Ark* (1898). That case asked whether children born in the United States of Chinese parents became American citizens by virtue of the 14th Amendments birthright citizenship clause. Given the earlier Chinese decisions, the case seemed an uphill struggle. The Chinese Exclusion Act had denied Wong Kim Ark's parents the opportunity for citizenship through naturalization, and Chae Chan Ping and Fong Yue Ting had settled that those parents could have been deported, expelled or forbidden reentry upon leaving the country. Justice Gray began inauspiciously, asserting that ''the inherent right of every independent nation to determine for itself, and according to its own constitution and laws, what classes of persons shall be entitled to its citizenship. ''Yet surprisingly, he went on to hold that the 14th Amendment denied the federal government the power to withhold citizenship from children born in the United States of alien parents.

The decision rested on the birthright citizenship clause, which confers citizenship on U.S.-born persons of parents ''subject to [U.S.] jurisdiction.'' The Court's holding that Chinese parents of American-born children were so subject reaffirmed the themes of sovereignty and absolute territorial jurisdiction that ran through the earlier Chinese cases. Ironically, the decision also seems to have been driven by the potential impact of a contrary holding on ethnic groups other than Asians. As Justice Gray noted, ''To hold that the 14th Amendment . . . excludes from citizenship the children born in the United States of citizens or subjects of other countries, would be to deny citizenship of thousands of persons of English, Scotch, Irish, German, or other European parentage, who always have been considered a citizens of the United States.

All this might seem like ancient history, made irrelevant by the New Deal, the Warren court, the Bill of Rights revolution and the global era of international human rights. Nor does it seem plausible that blatantly racist laws could survive after *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, the end of official racial discrimination and the advent of strict judicial scrutiny. But our government's position in recent cases reveals that immigration is caught in a time warp.

Chinese refugees, arriving on Long Island's south shore aboard the Golden Venture, fall squarely within the Chinese Exclusion holding. Poor black Haitian boat people, fleeing persecution after a coup d'état overthrew their first democratically elected government, encounter as obstacles to their entry into the United States claims of inherent sovereignty and plenary congressional power, allegedly delegated to the President and the Coast Guard. Haitians who raise due process and equal protection claims are told that the Constitution does not protect them on the high seas. Their efforts to invoke multilateral and bilateral refugee treaties similarly founder on American claims of territoriality. When Haitians challenge their summary repatriation to Haiti, our government in its defense cites grounds of foreign policy, national security and nonreviewability. Refused admission as public charges and health risks, HIV-positive Haitian asylum seekers are detained for nearly two years in a U.S. government internment camp at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in an eerie parallel of the government's internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. At this writing, thousands of Haitians are again detained at Guantanamo. Ironically, the question arises whether Haitian children born in the Guantanamo camp are Haitian, Cuban or perhaps even American citizens.

Other infamous decisions from the 19th century, such as Dred Scott and Plessy v. Ferguson (which legalized separate but equal), have been overruled, both at law and in the court of public opinion. But the Asian immigration cases of that era—no less shocking—still bear bitter fruit. Today, no public official would embrace the racism, hatred and nativism that drove those decisions. Yet the legal principles they enunciated still rule our borders.●

TRITUTE TO GORO HOKAMA

● Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I have known Goro Hokama, the outgoing chairman of the county council of the County of Maui, for over 40 years. In the spring of 1954, I recall meeting with him to discuss whether we should consider public service as our life's career. For 40 years, Goro Hokama has served the people of Maui County as a member of the county council and also chairman of that same body.

I wish to share with you and my colleagues the following editorial from the Maui News, dated December 20, 1994, entitled ''Goro Hokama: 40 Years of Service.''

I believe it expresses the sentiment of many of us who have had the privilege of calling him friend, and the many who have benefited form his leadership. I wish to join the people of Maui County and all of Hawaii in commending and thanking Goro Hokama for his 40 years of dedicated public service.

The editorial follows:

[From the Maui News, Dec. 20, 1994]

GORO HOKAMA: 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

1994's end will officially bring down the curtain on Goro Hokama's 40 continuous years of public service to Maui County. It's impossible to overstate the contributions he has made to this community, and in fact, to the entire state of Hawaii.

The departing Maui County Council chairman was first elected to office in 1954, the year of the great political revolution that saw the Democrats snatch the reins of power from the Republicans and by proxy from the big landowners. Hokama was Hawaii's lone remaining elected county official who had a hand in that historic housecleaning, a staying power made ever more remarkable by his having to face election every two years.

U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye is the only person remaining from the 1954 sweep who has served in elected office as long as Hokama, but even he did not have to win 20 straight times to do so. Hokama did.

And Hokama won without ever sacrificing his principles, even when it meant risking the loss of longtime supporters. For all of his 40 years on the County Council, or its predecessor, the Board of Supervisors, Hokama held the Lanai residency seat. In more than one election he trailed his opponent when the ballots on Lanai were counted, but with countywide voting he would prevail anyway because of his broad appeal to residents throughout the county.

Seeing himself as more than just a Lanai councilman, Hokama clearly understood his role as a county councilman, and his actions reflected that understanding, even if not always to his benefit back home.

He learned early, however, not to be frightened off by the odds, working as a union organizer among the pineapple workers on Lanai in the 1940s when unions were a poison to the ruling political and financial powers. And neither was he frightened off nearly 50 years later when the ILWU shockingly refused to endorse him, one of its own, in the election of 1992 because of differences he had with the union leadership over the course of development on Lanai.

He won anyway.

That was an occasion when he opposed development, and he drew the wrath of labor. On other occasions he supported development, and he drew the wrath of environmentalists. On all of those occasions, however, Hokama acted upon what he believed was right, not on what may have been politically expedient.

Maui has repeatedly been cited by economists as the county with the firmest financial footing in the state, and that is due in no small part to Goro Hokama. Fiscally conservative by nature, he nonetheless was a leader in the bold gambles that paid off in the developments of Kaanapali, Wailea and

Kapalua, bringing the full fruits of tourism to bear on Maui's economy. That economic success story is certainly his chief legacy.

His first and only election loss came in November when his bid for mayor was turned back by Linda Crockett Lingle. Hokama again found himself bucking the odds by taking on the popular Republican incumbent, but as always he showed his resolve not to be cowed by the odds. He waged an aggressive and tireless campaign from day one, the only difference being that this time he lost.

That he didn't lose in any of the 20 elections before this one is both a tribute to the man Goro Hokama and a profit to the County of Maui.●

STAR WARS OR MAGINOT LINE? CONTRACT TO BANKRUPT AMERICA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the Republican contract calls for the old star wars program—the strategic defense initiative [SDI]—to be retooled, reinvigorated, and deployed "at the earliest possible date." We have spent a fortune on this program since 1983, with next to nothing to show for it, except perhaps how wasteful and foolish our defense spending can sometimes be.

The following article, written by Robert Wright in the New Republic in December 1994, makes a clear case for discontinuing the high levels of treasure we spend on missile defense every year. President Clinton, who seems intent on spending far too much on defense over the next few years, must know that the new threats to our national security cannot be parried by building fanciful, expensive, uncertain missile defenses.

The President and Congress instead ought to acknowledge that SDI by any name remains nothing more than a 1990's version of the old French Maginot Line. The Maginot Line didn't work in World War I, and star wars can't work today, for reasons made clear over the past 10 years of congressional and public debate. Sadly, we are visiting an issue now that should have gone away in the late 1980's.

I commend the New Republic article to my colleagues, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

CRAZY STATE

(By Robert Wright)

Gingrich argued that conservatives adopt space exploration and Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called Star Wars program, as causes for tactical political gain. "Young people like space," he said.—The Washington Post, 1985)

The Strategic Defense Initiative is back. It's right there in the Republicans' Contract with America—or, at least, in the exegesis. The National Security Restoration Act, one of ten bills the contract would bring to a vote by spring, demands "deployment at the earliest possible date" of an anti-ballistic missile defense. The Republicans haven't said whether that means a space-based defense or a land-based defense. Either way it means trashing the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, upping Pentagon spending by several billion a year for research and upping it by much more when deployment starts. Why aren't you excited?

A surprisingly large number of people are. The new SDI comes with a new post-cold war rationale that has attracted not just Republicans, but some centrist Democrats. Indeed, research for a land-based SDI has stayed alive—if barely, and under another name—during the Clinton administration. Accelerated research and early deployment are thus a real political possibility, even if space-based weapons are a long shot. But before we make that leap, could somebody explain why the post-cold war rationale deserves anything less than the derision that finally overwhelmed the cold war rationale?

The cold war derision had two pillars. First, there were firm doubts about technical feasibility. Nothing has since happened to undermine them. The Pentagon's initial claim of a 96 percent success rate for the Patriot Missile against Iraqi Scuds turned out to be fantasy.

Second, we realized that plain old deterrence worked just fine as a missile defense; so long as Leonid Brezhnev could count on tit for tat, he wouldn't attack. If anything, indeed, a missile defense could weaken the perverse logic behind deterrence by making mutually assured destruction less assured; the "protected" nation might feel too nervy and the unprotected nation too nervous.

Now, all of a sudden, we're told that deterrence won't work. Why? Because now we face not coolly rational, game-theoretical Soviets, but a different class of enemy: "rogue states"—Saddam Hussein's Iraq, Kim Jong Il's North Korea, Muammar Qaddafi's Libya. How does one qualify as a "rogue state"? So far as I can tell, it helps if your leader (a) doesn't have white skin, (b) dislikes the United States and (c) does not behave in genteel fashion (often failing, for example, to wear a necktie during affairs of state). The less polite term for "rogue state," and its real meaning, is "crazy state." But there is zero evidence that any of these leaders is "crazy" in the relevant sense: suicidal. Quite the contrary. Ronald Reagan gave Qaddafi the litmus test for sanity and he passed: we bombed his house, and he modified his behavior. Hussein has shown repeatedly that, once he knows where the brink is, he doesn't step over it.

Bear in mind that a nuclear attack on the United States would be more suicidal for these men than it would have been for the Soviets. Brezhnev might conceivably have weathered a firestorm and emerged from his bunker to inherit a world destroyed. If Saddam Hussein tried that, he would be squashed like a bug upon emerging. And he knows it.

Besides, if any "crazy" leader does want to blow up an American city, there are SDI-proof ways: drive a bomb across the Mexican border, sail it up the Potomac on a yacht or mail it. For a seventy-pound package, second-day UPS costs less than a ballistic missile.

Neo-SDI advocates also invoke fear of "accidental launch." But, as John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists has written in this magazine, "Lots of things have to happen for a missile to fire. The chances of its leaping unbidden from its silo are about the same as the chances of a car starting itself up, opening the garage door and backing out into the driveway without human assistance." Besides, how many missiles are aimed at America these days? Russia has agreed to point no missiles at us in exchange for our reciprocal pledge. And whether or not you trust the Russians, their own strategic logic argues increasingly for aiming elsewhere (e.g., at other former Soviet states). Similarly, North Korea's top two targets would be South Korea and Japan. That's the way tensions are in the post-cold war world: regionalized. The surest American defense against "accidental launch" is to stay on good terms with Brazil.

Of course, however slight the chances of nuclear attack, and however real the chances that a missile defense would fail to repel it, a little insurance would be appealing if it were cheap enough. First of all, it isn't cheap ($50 billion assuming meager cost overruns). Moreover, "insurance" conduces to solipsism; if we feel (however falsely) safe inside our little shell, waning support for internationalism will wane even faster.

I'm not saying the new SDI enthusiasm is driven by nascent Republican isolationism. But the enthusiasm accommodates and nourishes the party's isolationist strain. In the Republican summary of the Security Restoration Act, only one goal gets more prominent billing than SDI: "to ensure that U.S. troops are only deployed to support missions in the U.S.'s national security interests."

We all care about "national security interests." But some of us think that national security (in various senses) is increasingly tied to global stability. The Republicans' post-election rhetoric, in contrast, fixates on keeping U.S. troops out of peacekeeping roles, keeping U.S. dollars from supporting other peacekeepers and stifling the foreign aid that helps stabilize places like Russia and the Middle East.

Also, of course, the Republicans don't favor one-worldish projects like . . . well, like continued adherence to the 1972 ABM Treaty. And violating that treaty (which, alas, even the Clinton administration's battlefield missile-defense research program threatens to do) is itself a dangerous retreat from internationalism. What's scarier than an Indian-Pakistani border flanked by nuclear arsenals? An Indian-Pakistani border flanked by destabilizing ABMs as well. We might yet be able to head that prospect off, but not once we've built our own shell.

The United States is now uniquely positioned to lead the world in avoiding two bad things: a global race to build destabilizing missile defense systems, and a global race to carry destabilizing weapons into space—not just anti-missile weapons, but anti-satellite weapons. The Republicans are now on record as wanting to start the first of these races, and they are clearly inclined to start the second. It's time for President Clinton to crawl out of his bomb shelter, survey the wreckage and start fighting.●

PERES ON DESALINATION

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I will be reintroducing the desalination research bill, which I have introduced in two previous Congresses. It has passed the Senate twice. Unfortunately, it got caught up in the last-minute, partisan wrangling that had nothing to do with the desalination bill, and it did not pass.

The need for it becomes more and more clear every day.

Recently, I had the chance to read responses of Israeli Foreign Minister Simon Peres to questions at the National Press Club Forum on October 4.

In response to a question by Jim Anderson of the German Press Agency, Foreign Minister Peres said: "If you want to save your children from poverty, pay attention to the water. The rivers do not follow the frontiers and the rain doesn't go through the customs."

Then, in response to another question from a reporter, whose name I do

not have, he said: ''There are projects that cannot be postponed. For example, the production of water, which is a must in order to satisfy basic needs of—(inaudible)—and it must be done on a regional basis.''

He talks about the need for supplying water for drinking, for industrial purposes, and for agricultural purposes and the need for desalination. The unfortunate reality is that desalination research has been minimal in recent years. When John F. Kennedy was President of the United States, he pushed it, but since that time, desalination research has been almost on hold. It is critical that we move ahead, and the Middle East is just one area where that is evident.●

BRITAIN JOINS AMERICANS IN ATTACKING TV VIOLENCE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, we are slowly but solidly making progress to reduce television entertainment violence in our country.

We still have a long way to go, but I came across an Associated Press item reporting that even in Great Britain, which has much stricter standards on television violence than we do, there is concern about television violence.

I thought my colleagues might be interested in the Associated Press story about violence on British television and some of the things that are happening there.

I ask that the Associated Press article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

BRITAIN JOINS AMERICANS IN ATTACKING TV VIOLENCE

LONDON.—British television concerned over the soaring number of violent crimes in Britain, is moving to cut down on the amount of violence and brutality shown on TV screens here.

Both the British Broadcasting Corp. and the Independent Television Commission announced changes last week.

The ITC told commercial TV companies to cut the amount of violence they screen and said they will be monitored to ensure they comply.

Among competitor BBC's revised guidelines for programmers:

Viewers should be given more information about what programs contain before screening, so they can switch off if they wish.

Programmers should have sharper awareness of portrayals of sexual violence and violence against women.

U.S. programmers face a similar battle. The four U.S. broadcast networks, hoping to head off government intervention, have agreed to air parental warnings before certain shows.

The BBC included no enforcement provisions in its guidelines. But as a private network, financed by license fees paid by viewers, it could simply edit out offending segments or censor entire programs.

Companies who ignore the ITC guidelines can be reprimanded or fined. The commission, established by Act of Parliament, regulates Britain's Independent Television network.

David Glencross, chief executive of the ITC said in announcing ITC guidelines Thursday. ''What we are seeing is a public revulsion against violence in society which is feeding through to a desire for greater sensitivity by TV programmakers and the makers of films and videos.''

ITC guidelines tell program-makers to consider carefully in each case whether violent scenes are justified.

Programmers should not look at violent scenes in isolation but consider the accumulation of such scenes on viewers.

Program-makers should avoid programming which ''appears to promote violence as a solution to problems or difficulties.''

In the area of news, the guidelines note that ''violent images are becoming increasingly available to news editors'' and said TV news bulletins should take account of the time they are to be shown.

The ITC guidelines say no proof exists that violence on TV encourages violent crime in real life but state:

''Caution is required in the television portrayal of violence, given concern about the level of violence in society and the possibility of behavior or attitudes being influenced by what is shown on television. Broadcasters should therefore be especially vigilant about the amount of violence in their programs.''

Will Wyatt, managing director of BBC network TV, said in announcing the BBC guidelines, ''We must ensure that where violent scenes—in fictional programs or in news coverage—are felt to be editorially necessary, they are included only after careful and detailed consideration.

''Although we cannot control what happens in the home, we must ensure that before material is transmitted it is tested for suitability for the time and place of its transmission—or whether it should be transmitted at all.''●

IN DEFIANCE OF DARWIN

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, no one doubts that the schools in our Nation should do better. What is still not widely known is that we really do understand how to do better, but we're not applying the knowledge we have.

Education simply has not become enough of a priority. Those of us in public life talk a good game, but too few of us do anything about it.

An illustration of what can happen is an article that appeared several weeks ago in Newsweek magazine titled ''In Defiance of Darwin,'' written by Lynnell Hancock.

I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

[From Newsweek, Oct. 24, 1994]

IN DEFIANCE OF DARWIN—HOW A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE BRONX TURNS DROPOUTS INTO SCHOLARS

(By Lynnell Hancock)

It's a notorious corner in the South Bronx—once a grand address, now the hub of the nation's poorest neighborhood. Today, at 149th Street and the Grand Concourse, a public high school for at-risk children defies Darwin on a daily basis. Inside Hostos-Lincoln Academy of Science, a class of seniors grapples with ''The Seafarer,'' an Old English poem about danger, survival and destiny. None of these teenagers was expected to ever navigate into the treacherous pages of medieval lit. In fact, their eight-grade counselors had written off most of them as probable dropouts, based on low reading scores and spotty attendance. That's how they landed at Hostos. Now, after four years here, more than 80 percent are headed for college. And they engage in a lively discussion about the sailor who believes his imminent death at sea is a stark inevitability, written in foam. ''The Anglo-Saxons thought every person's fate was predetermined,'' the teacher, Vincent Sottile, reminds the class. ''But we know we have to help ourselves.''

These 300 black and Latino students provide the basis for a strong retort to ''The Bell Curve.'' Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray argue that IQ is largely genetic and that low IQ means scant success in society. Therefore, they contend, neither effective schools nor a healthier environment can do much to alter a person's destiny. Yet, at Hostos, reading scores nearly doubled over two years. The dropout rate is low, and attendance is high. About 70 percent of the class of 1989 graduated on time, double the city's average. Among last year's graduates, one was accepted at Columbia University's School of Engineering. Others are attending Fordham University and Hamilton College.

Hostos was established by the city seven years ago for South Bronx children who live ''stressing lives,'' as one student puts it, in broken families and dangerous neigh borhoods that offer only huge, anonymous public schools. Hostos is small, attentive to individual students, and demanding. To ensure that no child goes astray, one teacher is assigned for four years to the same homeroom class, which combines lessons in rudimentary social skills with those in computer and civics. Most students take honors and even college-level courses. ''We threw out the Mickey Mouse curriculum and introduced [University of the State of New York] Regents-level courses,'' said Dr. Michele Cataldi, Hostos's founder and principal. Where students once had business math, they now have trigonometry. ''At first we felt students couldn't do it, but we were wrong,'' says Cataldi. Teachers worked overtime to provide intensive one-on-one tutoring. The results were impressive. The number of students in each class who passed the state's regents biology test rose from 9 to 50 percent in two years. ''You have to believe in them,'' says Donna Light-Donovan, a biology teacher. ''Most kids don't have anyone at home who does.''

Stanley Mustafa is one student who found a haven at Hostos. A few years ago he was stabbed on the street by a neighborhood teen. His life was saved by a trauma surgeon. That's the profession he now expects to enter some day. ''It made me grow up faster,'' says Mustafa, 17, dressed in baggy jeans and an oversize Black Sheep T shirt. ''I don't want to end up on the corner, hanging with the homeboys.'' He takes chemistry and cellular biology at Hostos, studies radiology at a local hospital and hopes to attend Atlanta's Morehouse School of Medicine or the University of Virginia.

Nationwide, more and more districts are establishing small ''restructured'' schools like Hostos that stress team teaching, a familylike environment and high expectations. New York City has more than 35 of them, with plans for about 50 more. Herrnstein and Murray argue that 30 years of such experimental schools for disadvantaged children have shown paltry improvements, and that federal money should be funneled away from them, and toward schools for the ''cognitive elite.'' But a new study comparing 820 high schools—some big and traditional, others small and cooperative—proves otherwise. From eighth to 10th grade, students in the restructured schools showed 30 percent higher gains in math and 24 percent higher gains in reading compared with students in traditional schools.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS

The study, commissioned by the Center on Organization and Restructuring of Schools at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, also found that the gap between the poor and those who were not poor shrank in the more nurturing schools. ''When high expectations for student learning are embodied in the formal structure of the school, very positive effects can occur for at-risk youth,'' says Anthony Bryk, director of the University of Chicago's Center for School Improvement, one of the report's analysts.

Yet in ''The Bell Curve'' scenario, most Hostos students would give up their goals and find a valued place in society'' back in the South Bronx. ''The idea that people with the most capacity to be educated should become the most educated sounds dangerously elitist,'' they write. In fact, at 149th and the Grand Concourse, it sounds more like ''Beowulf.'' ''Fate is more strong, God more mighty than any man's thought,'' writes the anonymous Anglo-Saxon seafarer. And students like Mustafa know they can help themselves.●

DWAYNE O. ANDREAS

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I picked up the fall 1994 issue of the publication, Constitution put out twice a year by the Foundation for the U.S. Constitution in New York City.

The chairman of the foundation is Dwayne O. Andreas, the chief executive officer of Archer Daniels Midland [ADM] and a public-spirited citizen who has been willing to come to the fore on many key national concerns.

I opened the magazine to read a preamble by Dwayne Andreas, and it is so loaded with common sense that I ask that it be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the end of my remarks.

Democracy can prevail only if citizens exercise self-restraint. We cannot see how close to the edge of the cliff we can come in exercising our freedoms.

What Dwayne Andreas calls civic responsibility is the obligation of those of us in public office and of all American citizens.

An item he refers to later in the publication is good but is, frankly, not as pointed as the Dwayne Andreas comment.

I urge my colleagues and their staffs to read Dwayne Andreas's comments, which follows. At this point, I ask that Mr. Andreas's statement be printed in the RECORD.

The statement follows:

The rights we enjoy as American citizens have been a central focus of Constitution since we began publishing the magazine in 1988. In this issue we present a Special Report in which we consider the other side of the contract: the obligations of citizens to their society.

These days, I sometimes wonder whether there is a contract—whether we Americans recognize any limits on our freedom to do as we please. We seem to have forgotten that the Constitution guarantees our rights within society. Increasingly, individuals and groups manifest a kind of ''in your face'' contempt for the rights of their fellow citizens; social obligations take a back seat to personal fulfillment and economic gain.

Nowhere is this lack of civility more evident than in the area of social expression protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Brutality, obscenity and raw sex have become the common coin of television, film and popular music; all who question the fitness of these materials for a generally youthful audience are derided as prudes or thought controllers. And the purveyors of this destructive effluvium assert their right to sell it; few dare to speak of society's right to resist the tide.

But society does have that right, and I fear that those who abuse the First Amendment in this way may be endangering the splendid guarantee that has protected them for so long. Even sober commentators like Irving Kristol worry about whether the First Amendment can survive. Writing for the wall Street Journal not long ago, Kristol labeled television violence a form of child abuse and suggested that ''modest limits on adult liberties ought to be perfectly acceptable if they prevent tens of thousands of children from growing up into criminal adults.''

Are such legislated limits truly necessary? I don't think so. Rather what's required is recalling that there is such a thing as civic responsibility—that with the rights of citizenship go some obligations. To remind readers of these obligations, we have prepared the Special Report that begins on page 50. These pages carry a timely reminder. Ignoring it could menace the guarantees about which this magazine has written so much since it was founded six years ago.●

SENATORS DOLE AND DASCHLE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, as we all know, the 104th Congress convened Wednesday and before we become too immersed in the legislative process, I want to take a moment to recognize the two leaders who will guide us through the next 2 years.

It has been my experience that some of the key qualities of a good leader are decisiveness, ability, commitment, integrity, and moral and physical courage. The new majority leader, Senator ROBERT DOLE, posses those attributes and many more, and I am proud to call him my friend.

BOB'S commitment to public service began in 1943 when he raised his right hand and enlisted in the U.S. Army as World War II raged at its height. A natural leader, young G.I. DOLE soon earned a commission and found himself commanding a platoon in the famed 10th Mountain Division, which remains one of the Army's premiere combat units. During bloody and vicious fighting against the Germans in the rugged terrain of Italy, BOB was severely wounded twice and very nearly lost his life. Though decorated for his valorous acts in battle, Senator DOLE carries with him to this day a very noticeable reminder of the cost of liberty and of warfare. I am sure that each of use recognizes the disability that BOB has overcome as a reminder that war, or the employment of military force, is not a matter to be considered lightly, and that whenever young Americans are placed in harm's way, they run the risk of being killed, wounded, or maimed.

In 1951 BOB was elected to the Kansas State legislature, beginning a career that ultimately brought him to this Chamber. His time in the statehouse was quickly followed by a term as county attorney and then four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1968, BOB came to the U.S. Senate and it was immediately apparent to me that he was a man destined to go places. In the ensuring 27 years, I have been pleased and proud to watch BOB'S career progress, as he served as the chairman of the Republican National Committee; as he was overwhelmingly reelected to the Senate four times; to watch him climb the Senate leadership ladder to the position he now holds; and, to see him nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States in 1976. I have no doubt that the unbeatable combination of Senator DOLE'S drive and experience, along with what just might be a strong streak of destiny, may lead him to the White House before his career in public service comes to an end.

Senator DOLE has been leader of the Senate Republicans when we have been both the majority and minority party in this body and he has distinguished himself well in both roles. While not everyone may agree with Senator DOLE'S politics, they do respect the manner in which he conducts himself and the business of the Senate. Now that our party has once again regained control of this body, I know that Senator DOLE will work closely with Members on the other side of the aisle to ensure that they are treated fairly, and that the 104th Congress will be marked as a period of progress, accomplishment, and bipartisanship. BOB DOLE is a man I hold in high esteem and whose find friendship I value greatly.

As anyone of us who stood on this side of the aisle for the last 8 years can tell you, being in the minority can be a frustrating experience. With an effective leader, though, the minority party can play an important role in the legislative process, not only contributing to the debate, but strengthening bills passed by Congress. The man whom the Democrats have elected as their leader, Senator TOM DASCHLE of South Dakota, is a person who I believe will be an effective voice for Senate Democrats. TOM is no stranger to public service, as he spent time as an intelligence officer in the U.S. Air Force, as a valued aide to a South Dakota State senator, and four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he held several leadership positions. Although TOM was just recently elected to the position of Democratic leader, he has been a distinguished member of this body for the past 9 years. During his tenure, Senator DASCHLE has demonstrated himself to be an able and effective legislator, working hard for his constituency in South Dakota. I have had the pleasure of serving with TOM on the Veterans' Affairs Committee and have found him to be a serious minded man and one of purpose. It was of little surprise to me that TOM rose to the important post he now holds. I have every confidence that he will be an effective leader for our Democratic

colleagues and I am equally confident that he will work well with the Republican majority.

While many may believe that politics in the United States is based on an adversarial relationship between parties, each of us knows that it is a system which encourages and fosters compromise—that to actually legislate, we must seek common ground. Senators DOLE and DASCHLE are two men who are committed to ensuring that this body functions efficiently and effectively by seeking that point where Members can vote to pass a bill. I congratulate BOB and TOM on winning their leadership elections, and I look forward to working with both of them throughout the duration of the 104th Congress.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, anyone even remotely familiar with the U.S. Constitution knows that no President can spend a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Congress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when you hear a politician or an editor or a commentator declare that ''Reagan ran up the Federal debt'' or that ''Bush ran it up,'' bear in mind that it was, and is, the constitutional duty and responsibility of Congress to control Federal spending. Congress has failed miserably in that task for about 50 years.

The fiscal irresponsibility of Congress has created a Federal debt which stood at $4,805,835,231,225.14 as of the close of business Thursday, January 5. Averaged out, every man, woman, and child in America owes a share of this massive debt, and that per capita share is $18,243.03.

IN MEMORY OF SHERRY STETSON MANNIX

Mr. WARNER. Mr President, on Tuesday of this week, Sherry Stetson Mannix died after a long and valiant battle with cancer. Mrs. Mannix's title was Foreign Affairs Specialist in the Bureau of Multilateral Affairs of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. But that does not begin to describe her fine work or her life-long dedication to her country.

Mrs. Mannix served for 11 years as an officer in the U.S Air Force and then for another 9 years in the Air Force Reserve, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel. She joined the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1984 and became the Agency's premier expert on the Chemical Weapons Convention, which she helped to negotiate. Both before and after the CWC was negotiated, Mrs. Mannix was the principal persons to whom we and others turned when questions arose on how that very complicated convention would work.

During its consideration of the CWC last year, the Select Committee on Intelligence, of which I was then vice chairman, submitted to the executive branch over 130 questions for the record regarding the Chemical Weapons Convention. It was Sherry Mannix who answered many of those questions and edited the others, even though she was already in tremendous physical pain due to the illness that she knew would soon take her life. Those answers were so well-written and informative that we actually published 64 of them, as an appendix to our committee's public report, ''U.S. Capability to Monitor Compliance With the Chemical Weapons Convention.'' Only rarely do we find such executive branch answers so worthy of publishing, and only very rarely does any human being demonstrate the devotion to duty and country that Mrs. Mannix did throughout the last year.

Sherry Mannix was only 44 when she died. If life were fair, we would have enjoyed her company and her service for many more years. Instead, we today offer our deep condolence to her husband, retired Air Force Lt. Col. Charles R. Mannix, and to her mother, Albertie Stetson, both of whom reside in my State, as well as to her grandmother, Bernal B. Allen. And in remembering Sherry Mannix we say, Thank you for a job well done and a life well lived, right to the very end.

COMMENDING CHIEF ROBERT STEWART

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, South Carolina is probably the most idyllic place anyone might consider living. The pace of life there is relaxed, the people are friendly, and the weather is temperate. Unfortunately, even a State as peaceful as mine is not free from the evils and dangers of crime.

Leading the fight against illegal activity in the Palmetto State is an organization created by me when I served as Governor of South Carolina, the State Law Enforcement Division, commonly referred to as ''SLED.'' At the helm of SLED is a man whom I have had the pleasure of knowing for many years, Chief Robert M. Stewart, and whom I am pleased to call a friend. The chief has literally dedicated his life to police work and has gained national recognition as an aggressive officer and a true professional.

Chief Stewart, a native of Cheraw, began his career as a teenager when he signed on as a cadet with his hometown police department and worked his way up the leadership ladder, earning the position of director of public safety before he had even turned 30. In 1975, he stepped down as director and joined SLED as a special agent. In the following 20 years, his career advanced rapidly while he worked on cases ranging from those that were routine and mundane to ones that were international in scope. A veteran of the SWAT team, Robert specialized in white collar and public corruption cases, and worked closely with Federal agencies investigating such crimes in South Carolina. In 1988, Gov. Carroll Campbell appointed Robert as the chief of SLED, where he has done an unparalleled job of administering the agency.

When he took over SLED, Chief Stewart's goal was to make it an organization that was recognized as being one of the most professional, progressive, and modern law enforcement agencies in the United States. Over the past 7 years he has done just that. By regionalizing the agency, and streamlining its rank structure, Chief Stewart has ensured that his agents are better able to monitor and address crime trends throughout the State. Additionally, Chief Stewart secured a brand-new lab, that is not only used by SLED, but is available to any other police department in the State of South Carolina. Thanks to the chief's commitment and vision, last year SLED became only the second State investigative agency in the Nation to receive professional accreditation by the Committee on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies.

Mr. President, Chief Stewart celebrates his 50th birthday today, and I want to take this opportunity to recognize and commend him for dedicating more than half his life to protecting the people and property of South Carolina. Chief Stewart is a man of great ability, integrity, and courage, and I am proud of his many accomplishments. I wish him good health and happiness in the years ahead, and look forward to continuing to hear great things about him.

UNITED STATES ARMS EMBARGO ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 2 days ago I introduced legislation together with the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, Senator LIEBERMAN, to terminate the United States arms embargo on Bosnia-Herzegovina as of May 1, 1995.

As I mentioned in my remarks at the that time, I believed that this legislation was not only consistent with international law in upholding Bosnia's inherent right to self-defense, but that it would also serve to provide some badly needed leverage for the Bosnians on the diplomatic side.

I understand that today, Adm. Leighton Smith, commander of NATO Forces in Southern Europe told reporters that he opposed this legislation. I am not surprised that a four-star admiral would not oppose his Commander in Chief, nor that a NATO commander would not choose to contradict the NATO-Secretary General.

I would note, however, that in addition to candidate Bill Clinton, the following former high-level Government officials, including Cabinet members, have publicly supported lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia: Zbigniew Brzezinski; Frank Carlucci; George

Shultz; Jeane Kirkpatrick; Paul Wolfowitz; Richard Perle; and Max Kampelman—quite an impressive list. Moreover, I would emphasize that the late Manfred Woerner, the previous Secretary General, advocated helping the victims of aggression, especially when the international community does not have the resolve to take action on behalf of that victim. That is surely the case in Bosnia.

It seems to me however, that the views that should be given the most weight, are those of the Bosnians. It is their country and their future we are talking about.

And so, I would like to share two letters with my colleagues which I received from the President of Bosnia, Alija Izetbegovic, and from the Bosnian Ambassador to the United Nations, Muhamed Sacirbey. Both letters strongly support the Dole/Lieberman bill. First I would like to quote from President Izetbegovic's letter to me:

The leadership of the United States of America is essential in the search for peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The legislation that you and Senator Lieberman have offered is entirely supportive of peace efforts and the continuing leadership of your country in this matter.

We wholeheartedly concur that the arms embargo should be terminated ''de facto'' no later than May 1, 1995. By such date the preliminary agreement on the cessation of hostilities would have expired and by then the Serbians would have opted to accept the contract group peace plan or to continue the war. We believe that this legislation would be most pivotal not only in confronting international aggression and acts of genocide against our Republic, but also in encouraging the Serbians to opt for peace.

The letter from Ambassador Sacirbey states the following, and I quote,

We wish to reiterate our full support for congressional efforts, in particular S. 21, to terminate the application of the U.S. arms embargo on the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina * * * The elements of your proposed legislation are in complete convergence with our views. We are also of the opinion that this legislation is entirely consistent with the search for peace in our country * * *

We need to keep things in perspective. The strains within NATO have not been caused by congressional efforts to lift the embargo, but the present policy itself. The credibility of the alliance has been damaged because NATO has allowed itself to become a subcontractor to the United Nations. The only way to reverse this situation is for the United States to reassert its leadership in support of a better policy. The Clinton administration was on the right track in May 1993, it is now time to get back on that track.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letters I referred to be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
New York, January 4, 1995.

Hon. ROBERT DOLE,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER: We wish to reiterate our full support for Congressional efforts, in particular S. 21, to terminate the application of the U.S. arms embargo on the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We must also express our sincere appreciation for these efforts and our admiration for the thoughtful manner by which this matter has been guided by you. The elements of your proposed legislation are in complete convergence with our views.

We also are of the opinion that this legislation is entirely consistent with the search for peace in our country and the congressional intent established during the debate on this issue during the previous Congressional session. The United States delegation to the United Nations, under the capable and faithful direction of Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, had ''tabled'' a draft resolution within the Security Council to lift the arms embargo on our Government. Unfortunately, this resolution met resistance from some key nations in the Council, although it has never been put to a vote. In fact, our efforts to facilitate a consensus on this matter through flexibility were misconstrued and have not met with a positive response.

We believe that U.S. leadership in bringing an end to this unjust arms embargo continues to be an essential element in ending this international aggression and acts of genocide against my country.

Once again, thank you for your leadership regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

MUHAMED SACIRBEY,
Ambassador and Permanent Representative.

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY,
January 5, 1995.

Hon. ROBERT DOLE,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER: The leadership of the United States of America is essential in the search for peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The legislation that you and Senator Lieberman have offered is entirely supportive of peace efforts and the continuing leadership of your country in this matter.

We wholeheartedly concur that the arms embargo should be terminated ''de facto'' no later than May 1, 1995. By such date at the preliminary agreement on the ''cessation of hostilities'' would have expired and by then the Serbians would have opted to accept the Contact Group Peace Plan or to continue the war. We believe that this legislation would be most pivotal not only in confronting international aggression and acts of genocide against our Republic but also in encouraging the Serbians to opt for peace.

Once again, I would like to thank you personally and your colleagues for your support for peace in our Republic.

Please accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

ALIJA IZETBEGOVIC

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me suggest to my colleagues that we will try to wrap up business because I think the streets are getting a little icy out there, and it may be that we need to get home.

MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration, and I ask that the clerk read the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution in full.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. RES. 33

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on those Senate committees listed below for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Budget: Mr. Domenici, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Bond, Mr. Lott, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Gregg, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Abraham, and Mr. Frist.

Rules and Administration: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Helms, Mr. Warner, Mr. Dole, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Santorum, and Mr. Nickles.

Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Specter, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Brown.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

So the resolution (S. Res. 33) was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

MAJORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have two committee resolutions which I send to the desk and ask they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 34) amending paragraphs 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c) of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate; a resolution (S. Res. 35) making majority party appointments to the Small Business Committee for the 104th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the resolutions are agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 34) reads as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after ''Budget'' and insert in lieu thereof ''22''.

Strike the figure after ''Small Business'' and insert in lieu thereof ''19''.

SEC. 2. That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after ''Aging'' and insert in lieu thereof ''19''.

Strike the figure after ''Intelligence'' and insert in lieu thereof ''17''.

SEC. 3. That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(c) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after ''Indian Affairs'' and insert in lieu thereof ''17''.

The resolution (S. Res. 35) reads as follows:

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following Senate committee for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

Small Business: Mr. Bond, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Burns, Mr. Mack, Mr. Coverdell, Mr. Kempthorne, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Frist.

MINORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 32, relating to minority party appointments to Senate committees, that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 32) reads as follows:

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the committees for the One Hundred and Fourth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Exon, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Simon, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Sarbanes, Mrs. Boxer, and Mrs. Murray.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. Ford, Mr. Pell, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Dodd, and Mrs. Feinstein.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Levin, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Kerry (MA), Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Wellstone, Mr. Heflin, and Mr. Lautenberg.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Graham, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Dorgan.

Committee on Aging: Mr. Pryor, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Reid, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Feingold, and Ms. Moseley-Braun.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be the only remaining first-degree amendments, to be subject to relevant second-degree amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO S. 2

Bryan: Congressional pensions.

Byrd: Relevant.

Feinstein: (1) Campaign spending reform; (2) campaign spending reform; (3) campaign spending reform; and (4) campaign spending reform.

Ford: (1) Frequent Fliers Miles—amdt. No. 4; and (2) Relevant.

Glenn: Manager's amendment.

Graham: Re: amendment drafting.

Kerry: (1) Leadership PACs; and (2) campaign fund conversion personal use.

Lautenberg: Relevant.

Leahy: Employment rights.

Levin: Relevant.

Reid: Relevant.

Wellstone: (1) Gift ban; (2) gift ban; (3) campaign finance; (4) campaign finance; (5) campaign finance; (6) health care; (7) relevant; and (8) relevant.

Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that all amendments must be offered and disposed of by the close of business Tuesday, January 10, with the exception of the Bryan amendment.

I further ask unanimous consent that, with respect to the Bryan amendment, if a motion to table is not agreed to, the amendment be subject to unlimited debate and amendments and not under the restrictions of the Tuesday deadline.

Finally, I ask unanimous consent that Senator BYRD be recognized for general debate for not to exceed 45 minutes prior to final passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 2 p.m. on Monday, January 9, 1995.

I further ask unanimous consent that following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, that the call of the calendar be dispensed with, that no resolutions come over under the rule, and that the morning hour be deemed to have expired.

I further ask unanimous consent that following the two leaders there be a period for morning business not to exceed 90 minutes with Senators permitted to speak therein for no more than 10 minutes each.

Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 2 under the terms of the previous consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I will just say before we adjourn just for the information of all Senators that there will be no rollcall votes during Monday's session of the Senate. However, Senators wishing to offer amendments—I understand some have already agreed to offer amendments—should certainly do so. We will try to meet the Tuesday deadline.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1995, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if the Democratic leader has nothing further at this time, I move that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, at 5:23 p.m., adjourned until Monday, January 9, 1995, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 6, 1995:

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. IRA C. OWENS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. PAUL E. MENOHER, JR., 000–00–0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF MAJOR GENERAL, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 624 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be major general

LESLIE M. PALM, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE H. LIVINGSTON, 000–00–0000
MARTIN R. STEELE, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK MCCORKLE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. RYAN, 000–00–0000
PATRICK G. HOWARD, 000–00–0000
WAYNE E. ROLLINGS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED COLONEL OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 5912 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be brigadier general

STEPHEN M. ENGELHARDT, 000–00–0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

WILLIAM C. BOWES, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED REAR ADMIRALS (LOWER HALF) IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFORE AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

SUPPLY CORPS

To be rear admiral

RALPH MELVIN MITCHELL, JR., 000–00–0000
LEONARD VINCENT, 000–00–0000

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVE FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN:

DANIEL V. RILEY, JR.
REBECCA D. COLBURN
CARL H. CROWN

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVE FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER:

HARVEY R. DEXTER
KEVIN F. ST. GEORGE
PAULA S. CARROLL
MICHAEL R. PRICE

THE FOLLOWING CADETS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF ENSIGN:

JESSE B. ALLBRITTON
EUGENIO S. ANZANO
PETER A. ARTS
GEORGE BAMFORD
PETER L. BEAVIS
SCOTT D. BEIGHAU
JOANNA K. BESTE
GEORGE A. BORLASE
JOHN M. BRANCH
JOHN A. BROWN
SUZANNE M. BROWN
SEAN P. BURKE
SCOTT R. CALHOUN
FLIP P. CAPISTRANO
JAY CAPUTO
KEVIN M. CARROLL
ERIC P. CARTER
MICHAEL J. CIAGLO
DAVID C. CLIPPINGER
RICHARD B. COMEAU
MICHAEL J. CORL
ERIC D. DENLEY
STEVEN M. DETTON
TIMOTHY JOHN DUBOIS
MARY E. J. DURLEY
MATTHEW EDWARDS
JOEL A. AMUNDSON
JASON D. ARNOLD
MARIE T. BACAYO
SHAWN M. BARRY
ROBERT A. BEERS
BENJAMIN D. BERG
DANIEL P. BISHOP
DAVID W. BOWMAN
JAMES J. BROWN
SANDRA E. BROWN
BOBETTE M. BURDICK
JOHN M. BURNS
PATRICIA L. CALHOUN
DARREN J. CAPRARA
COTY T. CARPENTER
PETER R. C. CARROLL

NICOLE M. CARTER
CHARLES F. CINAMELLA
JOHN D. COLE
TIMOTHY J. CONNORS
NICHOLAS S. CUCINELLI
GARY C. DEPEANO
OKECHUKWU K. DIKE
JAMES M. DUPUREUR
WILLIAM G. DWYER
ROY J. EIDEM
BRIAN D. FALK
MICHAEL A. FAZIO
JASON R. FERNSTROM
JAMES L. FESSENDEN
CHRISTOPHER E. FINK
KELLY B. FOUCH
NATHAN H. FRENCH
ARTHUR H. GOMEZ
JOHN R. GREENUP
HELEN K. GROVES
DAVID GUDBRANDSEN
GREGORY J. HALL
BRANDON M. HALM
ROBERT N. HALSEY
CHRISTOPHER R. HARRIS
LARRY S. HARRIS
HOLLY R. HARRISON
RICHARD A. HARTLEY
DENNIS M. HATTON
MICHAEL J. HAUSCHEN
ROBERT E. HEMP
BRUCE B. HENDERSON
NATHAN D. HERMAN
PETER J. HERON
BRIAN E. HIGGINS
MARK E. HIGEL
PATRICK M. HILBERT
AMY B. HODGES
TODD M. HOWARD
RICHARD E. HOWES
MICHAEL A. HUDSON
JULIET J. HUDSON
HOMER D. HUEY
CLIFFORD T. JONES
TIFFANY G. JONGBLOED
JAMES M. KAMMEL
ALMA P. KENNEALLY
KEVIN J. KERNEY
MATTHEW T. KILADITIS
MICHAEL L. KILMER
TAE J. KIM
PATRICIA J. KIM
ERIC P. KING
DAVID K. KIRKPATRICK
HERBERT S. KIRKPATRICK
KEVIN D. KNULL
SHAWN S. KOCH
GARY C. KOEHLER, JR.
JOSEPH J. KURR
MATTHEW W. LAKE
ALAN G. LAPENNA
PAUL R. LATTANZI
JANINE A. LAVALLEE
ERIK A. LEUENBERGER
WILLIAM A. LEWIN
RALPH R. LITTLE
SUKI L. LOY
JENNIFER K. LUBERECKI
AARON C. LUBRANO
MICHAEL C. MACMILLAN
KRISTIN K. MARCIEL
MALCOLM C. MARK
JAMES D. MARQUEZ
CHRISTOPHER D. MARTIN
MICHAEL L. MARTIN
ONOFRE ANTONIO MARTINEZ
CRAIG J. MASSELLO
HARRY DANIEL MAUTTE
PATRICK J. MCCUSKER
SUSAN LYNNE MCMANUS
DARREN F. MELANSON
LAURA MARIE MEYNINK
JOSHUA J. MICKEL
LAIMAN BRANDON MILLER
STEPHEN A. MILLER
ADAM BENNETT MORRISON
REEVE ALAN MOTT
CHRISTOPHER F. MURRAY
MICHAEL T. NAFF
MICHAEL F. NASITKA
PRINCE ANTHONY NEAL
TAMMIE J. NELSON
JEFFREY K. NEWMAN
TIMOTHY M. NEWTON
BLAKE L. NOVAK
JEFFREY W. NOVAK
NICOLE E. NOVOTNY
MICHAEL S. OBAR
LINDA D. O'BRIEN
GEFFREY K. OTTMAN
MARIA V. PEREZ
SQUIRE M. PETTIS
OCTAVIA D. POOLE
JOSEPH H. PROKOP
RUDYARD K. QUIACHON
KEVIN P. QUILLIAM
TIMOTHY E. ROBERTS
SHARIF L. RODGERS
STEPHEN A. RONCONE
CHRISTOPHER M. ROTELLA
GREGORY C. ROTHROCK
HEIDI L. RUMAZZA
JASON H. RYAN
ROBERT M. SARKISSIAN
PETER K. SATHER
WILLIAM J. SCHWEIGART
JASON P. SLIWA
SCOTT T. SMULLIN
ERIC M. SMYTH
MICHAEL A. SPOLIDORO
SAM C. STEVENS
JEFFREY S. SWANSON
SARAH J. SWINNEY
BETH A. SYWETZ
JASON P. TAMA
ELIZABETH TENNESON
GREGORY L. THOMAS
BRUCE M. TUCKER
MARIA L. TULIO
MARK W. TURNER
PETER R. VANNESS
MARK B. WALSH
ERIC A. WILLIAMS
JOHN A. WILLIAMS
DULANI A. WOODS
JASON K. WOOLCOTT
SCOTT A. WOOLSEY
MATTHEW D. YORK
JAMES T. ZAWROTNY

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVE FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE REGULAR COAST GUARD IN THE GRADE OF ENSIGN:

HEATHER L. MORRISON

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF 14 USC 729, THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE TO BE PERMANENT COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE COAST GUARD RESERVE IN THE GRADE OF COMMANDER.

RALPH R. HOGAN
MICHAEL A. RUSZCZYK
STEPHEN J. KENEALY
DONALD E. ZELAZNY
FRANCIS K. KOOB
MICHAEL T. BROWN
DAVID S. RILEY
ROBERT P. GEISER
BRUCE R. VOORHEIS
RAY T. BURKE
MICHAEL F. MORIARTY
ROBERT F. WEBER
STANLEY D. SMITH
MARK H. BRADBURY
GEORGE GILL
RICHARD G. SULLIVAN
ROBERT J. GALLAGHER
TERRY J. WEEKS
LAUREN L. JOHNSON
ROBERT T. ROSE
JOSEPH F. BARDOUILLE
FRANK E. MULLEN
JAMES Z. CARTER
RUBY J. WALKER
TIMOTHY R. GIRTON
PAUL H. CRISSY
JOHN M. BROWN
JAMES J. COREY
RICHARD R. DANIELS
ODIE BRISCOE
JEFFREY M. FARWELL
WILLIAM D. HUSTON
KENNETH R. HARRISON
JAMES W. JADUL
MARK S. TELICH
JOSEPH A. BEYER
ANTHONY A. KIME
JOHN S. STEWART
PAGE CROYDER
TIMOTHY O. SHEEHAN
DAVID M. SHIPPERT
PATRICK L. DONAHUE
ORLANDO AMOROSO
VICTOR E. SAUCEDO
JOHN R. VOORHIS
MARTIN A. HYMAN
WILLIAM W. HITCHENS
BRUCE J. MAYES
PATRICK T. EISENHART
EUGENE V. DELGAIZO
DONALD P. PREAU
DONALD C. GRANT
KATHERINE A. ATWOOD
JOHN D. HOOPER
MARK BOE
KEITH C. GROSS
NICHOLAS E. GRASSELLI
WILLIAM H. JONES
ARTHUR A. ROBBINS
STEVEN T. PENN
DEBORAH A. DOMBECK
DAVID W. SPRINGER
RONALD L. DAVIS
RONALD E. ELLIOTT
KENDEL D. FEILEN
STEVEN E. DAY
EDWARD A. HLUDZENSKI
ROBERT D. FARRINGER
DENNIS A. MORTENSEN
ROGER F. CHRISTENSEN
DOREEN D. FULLER
MARTHA J. MAURERJENNIS
TREVOR E. HUGHES
ARTHUR A. DAVIS
VINCENT J. LOMBARDI
JAMES R. YACOBI
THOMAS M. QUIN
GEORGE K. KANTZ
KATHERINE F. BLACK
JOHN W. KOLSTAD

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

CHAPLAIN

To be lieutenant colonel

CARPENTER, REX E., 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE

To be major

HALE, JEFFREY G., 000–00–0000
SCHUMACHER, JOHN H., 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS

To be major

CLAYTON, DANIEL, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICER BE APPOINTED IN A HIGHER GRADE THAN THAT INDICATED.

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

To be captain

DAMANDA, STEVEN D., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE (ANGUS) IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593 AND 8351(A), TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES AS INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

WILLIAM H. BOBBITT, 000–00–0000, 8 JUL 93
ANTHONY M. RIZZO, 000–00–0000, 25 JUN 91
DANTE M. GAMBOA, 000–00–0000, 13 FEB 90

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593 AND 8379, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8379 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 593 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8374, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

TRAVIS D. BALCH, 000–00–0000, 9 JUL 94
PAULA E. KOUGEAS, 000–00–0000, 1 AUG 94
JEFF A. NEIGER, 000–00–0000, 17 JUN 94
THOMAS R. NELSON, 000–00–0000, 13 JUL 94
JOHN F. NICHOLS, 000–00–0000, 17 JUL 94
ALAN J. NUYTTEN, 000–00–0000, 1 AUG 94
KATHLEEN T. PERRY, 000–00–0000, 1 AUG 94
ROBERT J. PIERCE, JR., 000–00–0000, 12 JUN 94
JOHN T. SOMENSKY, 000–00–0000, 1 AUG 94
JOHN E. TROMBLEY, 000–00–0000, 22 JUL 94
JOHN W. WHITEHEAD, JR., 000–00–0000, 18 JUL 94
PAUL H. WIETLISBACH, 000–00–0000, 1 JUL 94

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERALS DEPARTMENT

ROBERT R. FARQUHARSON, 000–00–0000, 16 JUL 94
RONALD G. MITCHELL, 000–00–0000, 9 JUL 94
PHILIP F. WICHMANN, 000–00–0000, 19 JUN 94

BIO-MEDICAL SERVICES CORPS

PHILIP J. HASLER, 000–00–0000, 17 JUL 94

MEDICAL SERVICES CORPS

DARLENE S. FALINSKI, 000–00–0000, 15 JUL 94

MEDICAL CORPS

DALE J. ERNSTER, 000–00–0000, 22 JUL 94

NURSE CORPS

DEBORAH C. MESSECAR, 000–00–0000, 9 JUL 94

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593 AND 8379, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8379 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 593 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8374, TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID S. ANGLE, 000–00–0000, 9 AUG 94
GARY E. BAX, 000–00–0000, 7 AUG 94
LEE C. BAUER, 000–00–0000, 4 AUG 94
DAVID F. CROWDEN, 000–00–0000, 9 JUL 94
DAVID L. CULBERTSON, 000–00–0000, 2 SEP 94
VAUGHN A. DUNHAM, 000–00–0000, 2 SEP 94
DANTE M. FERRARO, JR., 000–00–0000, 8 AUG 94
PHILIP D. FICARRA, 000–00–0000, 26 AUG 94
CHARLES H. FRAZIER, 000–00–0000, 16 AUG 94
CHARLES W. GROSS, JR., 000–00–0000, 19 AUG 94
WILLIAM C. HAMPTON, 000–00–0000, 25 AUG 94
JOHN V. HARSEY, 000–00–0000, 7 AUG 94
JAMES D. HARTLEY, JR., 000–00–0000, 7 AUG 94
NORMAN A. HOFHEIMER, 000–00–0000, 7 AUG 94
JOHN C. INGLIS, 000–00–0000, 11 AUG 94
JENNIFER M. KIRBY, 000–00–0000, 26 AUG 94
GORDON E. MACDONALD, 000–00–0000, 19 AUG 94
BRUCE A. MARSHALL, 000–00–0000, 13 AUG 94
SIDNEY M. SCARBOROUGH, 000–00–0000, 6 AUG 94
MICHAEL J. STINSON, 000–00–0000, 2 SEP 94
JAMES M. TARLTON, 000–00–0000, 2 SEP 94
ROBERT J. TENHOLDER, 000–00–0000, 22 JUL 94
ROBERT L. WHITE, 000–00–0000, 7 AUG 94

MEDICAL CORPS

STEPHEN L. CARPENTER, 000–00–0000, 9 AUG 94
RICHARD O. DOCKINS, 000–00–0000, 6 AUG 94
TIMOTHY G. GRAVEN, 000–00–0000, 19 JUL 94
NAJ S. NAGENDRAN, 000–00–0000, 30 JUN 94

BIOMEDICAL SERVICES CORPS

CRAIN M. MC CORMICK, 000–00–0000, 7 AUG 94
CHARLES W. ROBERTSON, 000–00–0000, 16 JUL 94

NURSE CORPS

MARIE T. FIELD, 000–00–0000, 16 JUL 94

DENTAL CORPS

CHARLES E. LANE, 000–00–0000, 27 AUG 94
CALVIN C. STARLIN, JR., 000–00–0000 13 AUG 94

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 624 AND 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

To be colonel

STEPHEN M. BAHR, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. MC MULLEN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be colonel

BAKER, JOHN E., 000–00–0000
BATTLES, EMMETT L., 000–00–0000
BENSON, NOLON J., 000–00–0000
BROWN, HARRY D., 000–00–0000
CAREY, DAVID P., 000–00–0000
ENGLAND, THOMAS F., 000–00–0000
FEGLEY, GILPIN R., 000–00–0000
HATTEN, JAMES N., 000–00–0000
LEY, JOHN P. JR., 000–00–0000
MC ATAMNEY, JAMES A., 000–00–0000
MOULIN, FRANCIS R., 000–00–0000
PHELPS, JOHN T., 000–00–0000
ROSEN, RICHARD D., 000–00–0000
ROUSE, LAWRENCE E., 000–00–0000
RUSSELBURG, JOSEPH, 000–00–0000

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

FOR APPOINTMENT AS PERMANENT PROFESSOR UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 4333(B)

COLONEL KIP P. NYGREN

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A), 3370 AND 1552:

To be colonel

GUTOWSKI, DAVID A., 000–00–0000
HALPIN, WILLIAM R., 000–00–0000
HUBBES, DENNIS G., 000–00–0000
PARKER, WILLIAM L., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

BLOOMQUIST, RAYMOND L., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A), 3366 AND 1552:

To be lieutenant colonel

GIBBS, JEFFREY J., 000–00–0000
GREEN, TIMOTHY, 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

CLEMENS, CATHY E., 000–00–0000
TROESTER, MARTHAEL, 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

HOWARD, JOHN R., 000–00–0000
SILVER, PAUL D., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

LOEBL, DONALD H., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MOSKOWITZ, MARTIN P., 000–00–0000

SKULL, LEWIS D., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR A RESERVE OF THE ARMY APPOINTMENT, WITHOUT CONCURRENT ORDER TO ACTIVE DUTY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A), 594(A), 3353 AND 3359:

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

CUISON, EDUARDO C., 000–00–0000

To be lieutenant colonel

CASINELLI, PAUL E., 000–00–0000
GETTS, ALAN G., 000–00–0000
KRUSE, RICHARD W., 000–00–0000
PATOW, CARL A., 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

HALE, TIMOTHY M., 000–00–0000
SCHIFF, JON E., 000–00–0000
SPILLER, ROBERT E., 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

ALLEN, JUDITH M., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3385:

To be colonel

AKERS, JAMES E., 000–00–0000
BECKMAN, BRUCE O., 000–00–0000
BERUBE, LOUIS R., 000–00–0000
HALTOM, LARRY W., 000–00–0000
JUNEAU, MARK L., 000–00–0000
MATASON, RICHARD J., 000–00–0000
PERRY, RAYMOND F., JR., 000–00–0000
SCHLEGEL, RICHARD J., JR., 000–00–0000
SOUTHWORTH, KENNETH H., 000–00–0000
STAGG, DON E., 000–00–0000
SUDDETH, DAN T., 000–00–0000
THOMPSON, RAY L., 000–00–0000
WHIPPLE, FRANK W., 000–00–0000
WILLIS, HOWARD L., JR., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

MUESING, MARK A., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

BOREMSKI, RONALD J., 000–00–0000
MASER, DOUGLAS J., 000–00–0000

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

CORNIEA, APRIL M., 000–00–0000
DOUBLER, MICHAEL D., 000–00–0000
FIX, DANIEL J., JR., 000–00–0000
FLEMING, MICHAEL P., 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE, WALTER L., 000–00–0000
LOEFFLER, BERNARD P., JR., 000–00–0000
MAU, DAVID J.C., 000–00–0000
MC DANIEL, JERRY T., 000–00–0000
NEMETH, JOSEPH T., 000–00–0000
PEINHARDT, KENNETH K., 000–00–0000
SHAFFER, ROBERT G. II, 000–00–0000
SMITH, PERRY J., JR., 000–00–0000
VANTURE, HOMER S., JR., 000–00–0000
VERRETT, ANDREW R., 000–00–0000
WILSON, BRUCE A., 000–00–0000

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

DEW, MATHEW J. III, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

HINES, RICHARD G., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3385:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

COLEMAN, CHARLES M., 000–00–0000
DILLON, RICHARD L., 000–00–0000
DRISCOLL, ROBERT D., 000–00–0000
MARTIN, JIMMY S., 000–00–0000
MOENCH, JAMES M., 000–00–0000
STURNER, JOHN, 000–00–0000
TAYLOR, THOMAS E., 000–00–0000
VOICHOSKI, MARK A., 000–00–0000
VOLLMER, GARY W., 000–00–0000
WELLS, DALE W., 000–00–0000

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be colonel

RIGGS, SIDNEY S., III, 000–00–0000
ROWLANDS, RICHARD E., 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

BONILLA-ORTIZ, MILAGROS C., 000–00–0000

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

CLIFT, GERALD T., 000–00–0000
DAILY, EDWARD JR., 000–00–0000
DEPUE, MARK R., 000–00–0000
FEARS, EDWARD R., 000–00–0000
GODFREY, JAMES H., 000–00–0000
HALL, JEANETTE G., 000–00–0000
LYNCH, STEPHEN L., 000–00–0000
MARTIN EVANS L., 000–00–0000
SELLARS, THOMAS J., 000–00–0000
SIGFRINIUS, GARY L., 000–00–0000
SMITH, EDWARD H., 000–00–0000
SMOAK, JOSEPH T., JR., 000–00–0000
STACHEL, JOHN L., 000–00–0000
VINCENT, WILLIAM G., 000–00–0000
WEAVER, MICHAEL R., 000–00–0000
WILEY, TERRY L., 000–00–0000

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

SANCHEZ, ANTHONY M., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

AYERS, JOHNNIE, 000–00–0000
LALICH, ROGER A., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

CULBERT, DIANA L., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3385:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

CHAFFEE, FRANK D., 000–00–0000
CLARK, MICHAEL A., 000–00–0000
COOK, FRANK J., III, 000–00–0000
DEITZ, ROBERT T., 000–00–0000
DIXON, JOHN B. JR., 000–00–0000
FARRIS, JOE P., 000–00–0000
HAGEMAN, JOHN W., 000–00–0000
HEAVEY, THOMAS J., II, 000–00–0000
HILBORN, WILLIAM R., 000–00–0000
MCKINNON, WILLIAM J., 000–00–0000
OBERG, HARRY B. JR., 000–00–0000
PECK, GREGORY C., 000–00–0000
RAABE, WILLIAM J., 000–00–0000
RUSHING, THOMAS H. JR., 000–00–0000
SANCHEZ, RAMON S. JR., 000–00–0000
SMITH DONNIE K., 000–00–0000
SWAIM, NORMAN M., 000–00–0000

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be colonel

STROPHY, RICHARD A., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

KRITTER, ALFRED E., 000–00–0000
POWELL, ARCHIE L., 000–00–0000

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

ALFORD, DAVID R., 000–00–0000
BEESON, THOMAS W., 000–00–0000
DAVIDSON, HOWARD A. JR., 000–00–0000
FULLER, TONY R., 000–00–0000
GRAY, WILBUR E., 000–00–0000
LAFUZE, MICHAEL K., 000–00–0000
MEISINGER, ROGER L., 000–00–0000
NELSON, ANN N., 000–00–0000
NEWTON, KENNETH H., 000–00–0000
PAYETTE, VERNON D., 000–00–0000
POWELL, JOHN W., 000–00–0000
PYLANT, JAMES I., 000–00–0000
THAREL, LANCE M., 000–00–0000
VAZQUEZ, GENARO H., 000–00–0000
WHEELER, DAVID J., 000–00–0000
WOODBURY, BRUCE L., 000–00–0000
ZULEGER, ARTHUR C., 000–00–0000

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutentant colonel

WOODS, CLAUDELL, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

WATSON, WILLIAM B., 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

LUNSFORD, ANNA C., 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

TOWNER, LUDVIG E., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3383:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

COOLEY, RICHARD E., II, 000–00–0000
GINNETTI, BARON J., 000–00–0000
HARRIS, RICHARD C., 000–00–0000
HEIT, SIEGFRIED, 000–00–0000
KOBZAR, BOHDAN W., 000–00–0000
NOLTE, BRUCE W., 000–00–0000
PAHL, THOMAS W., 000–00–0000
RISHER, PAULETTE M., 000–00–0000
RUBIN, DANIEL L., 000–00–0000
SAVELL, CLYDE L., 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be colonel

HOLLFELDER, EUGENE F., 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

RICE, MARY J., 000–00–0000

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

AKEMOTO, RONALD T., 000–00–0000
BOWERS, BRIAN J., 000–00–0000
DERER, WILLIAM J., 000–00–0000
ELM, WILLIAM C., JR., 000–00–0000
HALSTEAD, CARL D., 000–00–0000
HAYSAHI, ZENA T., 000–00–0000
LAI, CHRISTOPHER W., 000–00–0000
NOMIYAMA, CALVIN H., 000–00–0000
STONE, BENJAMIN, 000–00–0000
WADE, MAURENIA D., 000–00–0000
ZINK, RONALD F., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 593(A) AND 3385:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

BREITHAUPT, MICHAEL P., 000–00–0000
BYERLY, JOHN H., SR., 000–00–0000
CHARLES, EDDY L., 000–00–0000
GIDDIS, JOSEPH A., III, 000–00–0000
GIGUERE, WILLIAM D., 000–00–0000
HUGHES, JOSEPH D., JR., 000–00–0000
JOHNSON, JAMES D., 000–00–0000
JONES, MICHAEL A., 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE, DION P., 000–00–0000
MASSA, ADOLPH W., 000–00–0000
ROBERTS, EDWIN H., JR., 000–00–0000
TAYLOR, ROBERT E., JR., 000–00–0000
WALKER, GENE J.P., 000–00–0000
WEISER, JAMES A., 000–00–0000

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be colonel

ASHCROFT, LYNN E., 000–00–0000
SCOTT, TURNER C., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

ALEXANDER, GEORGE A., 000–00–0000
YULIANO, SILVESTRO E., 000–00–0000

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

ALTER, RICHARD J., 000–00–0000
BAYLOR, RICHARD A., 000–00–0000
BURRELL, ARVONETTE M., 000–00–0000
COCHRANE, GERALD W., 000–00–0000
COOK, CHRISTINE M., 000–00–0000
COSME-BURGOS, CARLOS L., 000–00–0000
DONOVAN, DENNIS P., 000–00–0000
DORROUGH, DAVID T., 000–00–0000
GREEN, STEPHEN L., 000–00–0000
JUBY, PHILIP M., 000–00–0000
JUSTICE, CHARLES C., 000–00–0000
KEARNEY, JAMES C., 000–00–0000
KEITH, WILLIAM K., 000–00–0000
KENDER, LUCY L., 000–00–0000
MARTIN, MABRY E., 000–00–0000
MORALES-OLAN, ALFREDO, 000–00–0000
SCHUETZ, CRAIG L., 000–00–0000
SHARPER, LLOYD W., 000–00–0000
STIGAR, MARK S., 000–00–0000
SUTERA, RAYMOND S., 000–00–0000
TIPTON, GEOFFREY R., 000–00–0000
TYMESON, JODI S., 000–00–0000
WILKINSON, DOUGLAS R., 000–00–0000

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

COLON, RAFAEL, 000–00–0000
HARROD, ROGER B., 000–00–0000
SANTERRE, ELYCE K.D., 000–00–0000
SANTERRE, PHILLIP E., 000–00–0000
SERVE, BARBARA A., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

CHANG, DIANA M., 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MOSHEA, BETTY A., 000–00–0000

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

COKER, MARCUS G., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 624 AND 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

ARMY

To be lieutenant colonel

LEOPOLDO A. RIVAS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED AND FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 624 AND 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

CHAPLAIN

To be major

AUPKE, JOHN C., 000–00–0000
BRADFORD, PAUL K., 000–00–0000
CHAVARRIA, RICHARD, 000–00–0000
DURHAM, THOMAS M., 000–00–0000
FORD, GREGORY A., 000–00–0000
FRY, STEPHEN D., 000–00–0000
GERMAN, DON E., 000–00–0000
GRIFFIN, JAMES L., 000–00–0000
HATCH, WILLIAM A., 000–00–0000
HOWELL, CHARLES L., 000–00–0000
JACKSON, AUBREY N., 000–00–0000
KELLLER, ERIC R., 000–00–0000
LAIGAIE, WILLIAM T., 000–00–0000
LLOYD, SCOTTIE R., 000–00–0000
LOOPER, PAUL R., 000–00–0000
MEEK, ROBERT T., 000–00–0000
MOORE, RICHARD G., 000–00–0000
NORRIS, GARY L., 000–00–0000
PAYNE, DAN L., 000–00–0000
PAYNE, MICHAEL C., 000–00–0000
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM H., 000–00–0000
PROFFITT, DENNIS L., 000–00–0000
RAPPL, JOSEPH P., 000–00–0000
RODRIGUEZ, JOSE A., 000–00–0000
ROMER, BEN A., 000–00–0000
STIKE, LYNDELLEDWIN, 000–00–0000
TADEO, VICTOR C., 000–00–0000
VANSCHENKHOF, CAROL, 000–00–0000
VERMONT, ERNEST L., 000–00–0000
WERHO, KENNETH L., 000–00–0000
WILD, THOMAS P., 000–00–0000
WISDOM, CHRISTOPHER, 000–00–0000
WRIGHT, ROBERT K., 000–00–0000
YOUNG, CARL S., 000–00–0000
ZINSER, STEVEN H., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 624 AND 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFICER IS ALSO BEING NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

ARMY

To be major

DARRYL A. WILKERSON; 000–00–0000

MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER OF THE MARINE CORPS FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL UNDER SECTIONS 624 AND 628 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be lieutenant colonel

THOMAS E. SHEETS; 000–00–0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LIEUTENANT IN THE LINE OF THE NAVY FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW:

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (OCEANOGRAPHY)

To be lieutenant commander

SCOLLAN, SERGEY M., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OR STAFF CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

ESPER, MICHAEL J., 000–00–0000
NORWOOD, SHAWN B., 000–00–0000
SHIPLEY, MATTHEW B., 000–00–0000
VAN ITALLIE, BRYAN P., 000–00–0000

TRACY DEWITT, 000–00–0000, NAVY ENLISTED COMMISSIONING PROGRAM CANDIDATE TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED DISTINGUISHED NAVAL GRADUATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OR STAFF CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

CARPENTER, SCOTT A., 000–00–0000
COLE, TODMUND E., 000–00–0000
EDMAN, CARTER A., 000–00–0000
FAGAN, ROBERT, 000–00–0000
FAJARDIN, CRAIG L., 000–00–0000
FORT, STEPHEN W., 000–00–0000
GROVE, JOHN C., 000–00–0000
HANRAHAN, WILLIAM B., 000–00–0000
JOHNSON, ANTHONY L., 000–00–0000
KINNISON, WILLIAM P., 000–00–0000
MILLHOLLAN, CHARLES F., 000–00–0000
PIERCE, TODD J., 000–00–0000
RICCITELLO, JON M., 000–00–0000
RIVERA, SCOTT V., 000–00–0000
WARREN, MARK W., 000–00–0000
WEICHERT, SCOTT M., 000–00–0000
WILGENBUSCH, CRAIG A., 000–00–0000
WOOD, ROBERT B., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEDICAL COLLEGE GRADUATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593:

GROVES, RAYMOND J., 000–00–0000
ISHII, TOYOHISA T., 000–00–0000
MOGOLOF, JEFFREY S., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593:

REED, WILLIAM H., 000–00–0000
WENIG, BRUCE M., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OR STAFF CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

BILTOC, CLAUDIO, 000–00–0000
CHERRY, ANTHONY J., 000–00–0000
DESANDRE, MARIE E., 000–00–0000
DESSING, BRENT L., 000–00–0000
GARCIA, FRANK, 000–00–0000
GORDON, MELVIN P., 000–00–0000
GRIFFIN, MELVIN JR., 000–00–0000
HAMM, JOHN B., 000–00–0000
JACKSON, NATALIE, 000–00–0000
KUROSU, ROBERT M., 000–00–0000
LINDER, CHARLEYNE, 000–00–0000
MARTINEZ, JULIE D., 000–00–0000
NORBRATEN, TERRY D., 000–00–0000
OFFORD, BOSWYCK, 000–00–0000
PRIDGEN, DEACQUANITA R., 000–00–0000
REYNOLDS, DAVID W., 000–00–0000
ROE, MARIANNE, 000–00–0000
SPENCE, ERNEST L., 000–00–0000
TARN, MARK L., 000–00–0000
THOMPSON, BRYAN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED NAVY ENLISTED COMMISSIONING PROGRAM CANDIDATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

BUCKLEY, JAMES E., 000–00–0000
BURKHARDT, RICHARD K., 000–00–0000
CONNER, MICHAEL R., 000–00–0000
ELIASON, JEFFERY S., 000–00–0000
FIGANBAUM, TODD A., 000–00–0000
MORETTY, JOHN, 000–00–0000
POE, TIMOTHY J., 000–00–0000
SCHIAVONE, DENISE, 000–00–0000
THORNTON, MICHAEL A., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED DISTINGUISHED NAVAL GRADUATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OR STAFF CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

ANDREWS, NICHOLS, 000–00–0000
COSTA, CHRISTOPHER M., 000–00–0000
KILIAN, JEFFERY J., 000–00–0000
NORMAN, CASSIDY C., 000–00–0000
PITTMAN, GELL L., 000–00–0000
RHINEHART, RICHARD G., 000–00–0000
SHAFFER, JOHN A., 000–00–0000
SPILLER, RICHARD N., 000–00–0000
STEVENS, DOUGLAS R., 000–00–0000
THURMAN, CAMERON M., 000–00–0000
TREWIN, JAMES D., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEDICAL COLLEGE GRADUATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593:

BROWNE, GRAEME A., 000–00–0000
GARDELLA, JOHN E., 000–00–0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THEIR ACTIVE DUTY GRADE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, AND 533:

To be second lieutenant

MONNARD, RICHARD, 000–00–0000

To be first lieutenants

AHRENS, SEAN F., 000–00–0000
ANDERSON, RICHARD C., 000–00–0000
CANTU, ANDREW F., 000–00–0000
DONESKI, CHRISTOPHER, 000–00–0000
DRUMMOND, JOEL R., 000–00–0000
FALK, MICHAEL J., 000–00–0000
GRUBBS, ROBERT A., 000–00–0000
HATHAWAY, BRIAN, 000–00–0000
KIELER, STEVEN A., 000–00–0000
LANTZ, JAMES V., 000–00–0000
MATA, FRANK J., 000–00–0000
MCNAIR, RONALD S., 000–00–0000
ORR, RAYMOND J., 000–00–0000
RUHLEN, BRENT D., 000–00–0000
SWAIM, JEFFREY S., 000–00–0000
WILKERSON, ANTHONY, 000–00–0000

To be captains

ANDERSON, MATTHEW, 000–00–0000
AUBEL, PHIL L., 000–00–0000
BEHM, DARREN W., 000–00–0000
BERARDINI, BRUCE, 000–00–0000
BRANDT, MICHAEL, 000–00–0000
BRAUNBECK, WILLIAM, 000–00–0000
BROWN, CHARLES R., 000–00–0000
BURKE, EDWARD J., 000–00–0000
BURROUGHS, MAURENE, 000–00–0000
CARPENTER, CAROL L., 000–00–0000
COOPER, JOHN A., 000–00–0000
COYLE, TRISTAN P., 000–00–0000
CRADDOCK, DOUGLAS W., 000–00–0000
DAVID, EDWARD, 000–00–0000
DOWNS, THOMAS M., 000–00–0000
EARLES, MALCOLM, 000–00–0000
EGGEN, LOREN G., 000–00–0000
ERKER, ERICH, 000–00–0000
ESLINGER, JOHN J., 000–00–0000
GAINES, JOSEPH N., 000–00–0000
GARCIA, XAVIER O., 000–00–0000
GARRELL, MARK L., 000–00–0000
GRAMBO, BRADLEY, 000–00–0000
GRINES, ALLAN G., 000–00–0000
HAMILTON, RUTH L., 000–00–0000
HARPER, ROBERT D., 000–00–0000
HAUCK, JOHN A., 000–00–0000
HUDAK, DAVID, 000–00–0000
JAMESON, THOMAS, 000–00–0000
JANS, ALAN L., 000–00–0000
JENNINGS, MARIE, 000–00–0000
JONES, HARVEY B., 000–00–0000
JORDAN, JOSEPH R., 000–00–0000
KEENER, JAMES K., 000–00–0000
KELLAR, RONALD L., 000–00–0000
KEPPLER, STEPHEN, 000–00–0000
KLIMOWICZ, WILLIAM, 000–00–0000
KORCZ, CRAIG A., 000–00–0000
LARSEN, EDWARD C., 000–00–0000
LASSITTER, CHARLES, 000–00–0000
LLOYD, RUSSELL L., 000–00–0000
MATNEY, RANDEL D., 000–00–0000
MC CLOSKEY, WILLIAM, 000–00–0000
MOORE, AARON D., 000–00–0000
MOORE, BRIAN P., 000–00–0000
MOSER, MARK A., 000–00–0000
MOUNT, DAVID M., 000–00–0000
NAKUTIS, KRISTIN, 000–00–0000
NEGRO, ROBERT W., 000–00–0000
RAYMANN, WILLIAM, 000–00–0000
REDMON, LARRY J., 000–00–0000
RICE, TERRY L., 000–00–0000
RICHARDSON, RICHARD, 000–00–0000
RINGLER, DALE S., 000–00–0000
ROBINSON, MARK D., 000–00–0000
ROOKER, ROBERT W., 000–00–0000
RUDOLPH, JOHN K., 000–00–0000
RUSSELL, CHARLES, 000–00–0000
SALLEE, RICKEY L., 000–00–0000
SANTIAGO, NEFTAL, 000–00–0000
STEWART, DONALD, 000–00–0000
TAYLOR, RANDY S., 000–00–0000
THOMAS, LARRY W., 000–00–0000
THOMPSON, DWAYNE, 000–00–0000
VOGELHUT, JONAS, 000–00–0000
WAGNER, RAYMOND, 000–00–0000
WALKER, FLEM B., 000–00–0000
WILSON, MITCH L., 000–00–0000
WINGATE, LOUIS B., 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be first lieutenant

MUCKERMAN, RICHARD G., 000–00–0000

To be captain

SPINNER, SHEILA Y., 000–00–0000

To be majors

CARVILL, ALFRED N., 000–00–0000
HERNANDEZ, JIM R., 000–00–0000
JURGENSEN, MONSERRATE, 000–00–0000
RUIZ, ROGER G., 000–00–0000
VANDERLAAN, JOAN K., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be first lieutenantsO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

HOYT, RICHARD W., 000–00–0000
RYAN, CHRISTOPHER D., 000–00–0000
SCHMACKER, ERIC R., 000–00–0000
SONES, ERIC B., 000–00–0000

To be captains

BOWLEY, LEONARD W., 000–00–0000
KOZAR, MICHAEL P., 000–00–0000
MAYES, GORDON D., 000–00–0000
SCHIEK, WILLIAM F., 000–00–0000
THOMAS, ROBERT B., 000–00–0000
WILBON, TONI D., 000–00–0000

To be majors

BYRNE, ROBERT A., 000–00–0000
JOHNSON, RICHARD N., 000–00–0000
SMITH, CARL B., 000–00–0000

VETERINARY CORPS

To be captain

HARRIS, LINDA D., 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonels

ALVAREZ, FRANCO, 000–00–0000
ANDERSON, MERLIN G., 000–00–0000
ATKINSON, ALVA W., 000–00–0000
BOTKIN, WILLIAM M., 000–00–0000
BOURKE, LARRY T., 000–00–0000
BRUHN, FREDERIC W., 000–00–0000
BURKE, DONALD S., 000–00–0000
LUTZ, RONALD L., 000–00–0000
PERSON, DONALD A., 000–00–0000
SHAUKAT, MUHAMMAD, 000–00–0000
STOCKER, JOHN T., 000–00–0000

To be lieutenant colonels

BESSER, WILLIAM S., 000–00–0000
HECKEL, CHARLES G., 000–00–0000
JONES, DELBERT E., 000–00–0000
JORDAN, LEE W., 000–00–0000
KUMAR, SHASHI, 000–00–0000
LOUNSBURY, DAVE E., 000–00–0000
MAUL, RONALD A., 000–00–0000
SPRAGUE, MERLE S., 000–00–0000
TELL, DANIEL T., 000–00–0000
WALLINGFORD, JAMES L., 000–00–0000

To be majors

BIRDSONG, RICHARD H., 000–00–0000
FREEMAN, IAN H., 000–00–0000
SMITH, DARRYL R., 000–00–0000

To be captains

HACHEY, WAYNE E., 000–00–0000
TORRES, MARK F., 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

BUCHE, WILLIAM A., 000–00–0000

To be lieutenant colonels

CHISICK, MICHAEL C., 000–00–0000
GARBARINO, RICHARD P., 000–00–0000
HORNING, THOMAS G., 000–00–0000

To BE MAJOR

KNOX, BLAINE L., 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be captain

BAIRD, HAL D., 000–00–0000
BRENNER-BECK, DRU A., 000–00–0000
BUCKHEIT, JOHN L., 000–00–0000
CUELLAR, GUADALUPE, 000–00–0000
EINWECHTER, JOHN P., 000–00–0000
FLOWERS, JAMES P., 000–00–0000
HANSEN, VICTOR M., 000–00–0000
MARTIN, EDWARD J., 000–00–0000
PATRICK, JOHN P., 000–00–0000
SWALLOW, ANNA C., 000–00–0000
WILLIAMS, MICHELE E., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE TEMPORARY DISABILITY RETIRED LIST, IN HIS ACTIVE DUTY GRADE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1211:

To be major

EGLEY, PAUL S., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS CADETS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, AND 533:

BOUTON, BRIAN, 000–00–0000
BROWN, JULIE A., 000–00–0000
CHAMBERS, SCOTT V., 000–00–0000
DEGENNARO, RAYMOND, 000–00–0000
JOHNSON, MARK E., 000–00–0000
MARTINEZ, ANGEL, 000–00–0000
MCCAY, DAVID L., 000–00–0000
ORGANEK, DANIEL F., 000–00–0000
PIERSON, SUSAN K., 000–00–0000
SCANLIN, JOSEPH, 000–00–0000
TREDOR, DOUGLAS M., 000–00–0000
VONBEHREN, JEFFREY, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED DISTINGUISHED HONOR GRADUATES FROM THE OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, AND 533:

HAMILTON, RONALD G., 000–00–0000
KINDER, ROBERT W., 000–00–0000
RUNYON, DANIEL L., 000–00–0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, UNDER THE APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, AND THOSE OFFICERS IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN INDICATED.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

GEORGE M. ABERNATHY, 000–00–0000
BRUCE H. ACKER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE S. ACKERMAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. ACKERMAN IV, 000–00–0000
ANGEL D. ADAME, 000–00–0000
CARLA G. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL S. ADAMS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOSEPH W. ADAMS, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
VINCENT P. ADAMSKI, 000–00–0000
MARCELYN A. ADKINS, 000–00–0000
LYMAN A. ADRIAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. AHRENDT, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. AIRIS, 000–00–0000
STANLEY E. ALBAUGH, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. ALBERT, 000–00–0000
NORMAN R. ALBERT, 000–00–0000
GEORGE L. ALBERTI, JR., 000–00–0000
JEFFREY S. ALDERFER, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES A. ALLEN, IV, 000–00–0000
GORDON R. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
FELIPE T. ALONSO, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. ALSTON, 000–00–0000
PAUL A. ALTIER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. AMOND, 000–00–0000
KEVIN C. ANDERSEN, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
DARRELL L. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
DARWIN G. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
MARK ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
PAUL J. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
SILVIA S. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
WARREN R. ANDERSON, JR., 000–00–0000
ANTHONY R. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
HENRY L. ANDREWS, JR., 000–00–0000
MARK J. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM F. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
SUSAN A. ANSWAY, 000–00–0000
RODNEY L. APGAR, 000–00–0000
RICHARD ARELLANO, 000–00–0000
FRANK P. ARENA, JR., 000–00–0000
ALBERTO A. ARMESTO, 000–00–0000
JAMES F. ARMINGTON, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY C. ARMSTRONG, 000–00–0000
RONALD R. ARMSTRONG, 000–00–0000
RHONDA L. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
TONI A. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
NELSON E. ARROYO, 000–00–0000
RICHARD G. ARVIN, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN P. ASERCION, 000–00–0000
ERIC A. ASH, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP T. ASHBY, 000–00–0000
TERRY E. ASHER, 000–00–0000
BERNHARD W. ASIU, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE S. ATCHISON, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. ATKINS, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. ATKINS, 000–00–0000
MARK A. ATKINSON, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN AUBUCHON, 000–00–0000
GREGORY D. AUGST, 000–00–0000
CHARLES H. AYALA, 000–00–0000
DENISE L. AYDELOTTEWODESKY, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY D. AYRES, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. BACKHUS, 000–00–0000
MARK A. BACKLIN, 000–00–0000
FLOYD A. BADSKY, 000–00–0000
BENNY M. BAILEY, JR., 000–00–0000
JEFFREY BAILEY, 000–00–0000
PAUL D. BAILOR, 000–00–0000
WESLEY H. BAIN, 000–00–0000
JAMES B. BAIZE, 000–00–0000
ALAN K. BAKER, 000–00–0000
CARL W. BAKER, 000–00–0000
RALPH R. BAKER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. BALDWIN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. BALDWIN, 000–00–0000
DIANNA L. BALL, 000–00–0000
HAROLD R. BALL III, 000–00–0000
BOYD L. BALLARD, 000–00–0000
RONALD M. BALLENTINE, 000–00–0000
LUIS R. BALLESTER, 000–00–0000
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BILLY R. COLWELL, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. CONDON II, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. CONNELL, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. CONROY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM F. CONROY III, 000–00–0000
MARIA C. CONSTANTINE, 000–00–0000
RENE H. CONTRERAS, 000–00–0000
BILLY R. COOK, 000–00–0000
GARY L. COOK, 000–00–0000
SUSAN E. COOLEY, 000–00–0000
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VICKI A. COOPER, 000–00–0000
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JOSEPH E. COPENHAVER, JR., 000–00–0000
DIAN M. CORNELIUSSENJAMES, 000–00–0000
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DONN P. CORTS, 000–00–0000
JOSE A. COSTAS, 000–00–0000
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JOHN F. COURTNEY, 000–00–0000
LOURDES A. COVAS, 000–00–0000
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ERNEST L. COX, JR., 000–00–0000
LESLIE J. COX, 000–00–0000
MICKEY C. COX, 000–00–0000
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ALFRED C. COXE III, 000–00–0000
DUANE R. COZADD, 000–00–0000
ADOLFO COZZONE, 000–00–0000
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ENRIQUE G. DEJESUS, 000–00–0000
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GARY R. EDELBLUTE, 000–00–0000
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GENE P. EIRING, 000–00–0000
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RUTH E. ELLIS, 000–00–0000
SUSAN A. EMALA, 000–00–0000
HENRY N. EMERSON, 000–00–0000
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SIDNEY L. EVANS, JR., 000–00–0000
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GUNTER FINKENAUER, 000–00–0000
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LAURA J. FLY, 000–00–0000
MILO V. FOGLE, 000–00–0000
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JOSEPH F. LAHUE, 000–00–0000
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CHARLES J. LASKOWSKI, JR., 000–00–0000
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MARK E. OBRIEN, 000–00–0000
PETER F. OCONNELL IV, 000–00–0000
LAURALEEN OCONNOR, 000–00–0000
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PATRICIA C. ONEIL, 000–00–0000
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DUANE B. ORR, 000–00–0000
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MARTIN ORTOGERO, JR., 000–00–0000
TRAVIS W. OSBORNE, 000–00–0000
ROGER D. OSHEIM, 000–00–0000
PAUL H. OSTDIEK, 000–00–0000
RUTH J. OVITT, 000–00–0000
WALTER M. OWEN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN C. PAGE, 000–00–0000
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FRANK A. PALUMBO, JR., 000–00–0000
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DONALD A. SCHERBINSKE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN P. SCHEUERMANN, 000–00–0000
MARK O. SCHISSLER, 000–00–0000
EDWARD B. SCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK G. SCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL P. SCHMITT, 000–00–0000
PAUL H. SCHMONSEES, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. SCHNEE, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. SCHNELLER, 000–00–0000
DENNIS L. SCHOCH, 000–00–0000
NEIL F. SCHOON, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. SCHRECK, 000–00–0000
W. PAUL SCHROEDER, 000–00–0000
ARNOLD F. SCHUMACHER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL L. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
GLENN M. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
LESLIE A. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
ANDREW R. SCRAFFORD, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. SEABAUGH, 000–00–0000
NANCY K. SEEGER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. SEELEN, 000–00–0000
BRUCE W. SEIBER, 000–00–0000
DONALD G. SEILER, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY P. SEITZ, 000–00–0000

KAREN L. SELVA, 000–00–0000
SHIRLEY A. SENEY, 000–00–0000
SANDRA SERAFIN, 000–00–0000
DON S. SETA, 000–00–0000
JOHNNIE SEWARD, JR., 000–00–0000
CAMERON E. SHACKELFORD, 000–00–0000
SIDNEY R. SHAFER, 000–00–0000
MAX L. SHAFFER, 000–00–0000
PAUL B. SHANNON, 000–00–0000
JOY S. S. SHASTEEN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. SHAW, 000–00–0000
LEE W. SHEEDY, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. SHEETS, 000–00–0000
KENNETH P. SHELTON, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. SHEPHERD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. SHERIDAN, 000–00–0000
LYN D. SHERLOCK, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. SHIELDS, 000–00–0000
KIRBY A. SHINEMAN, 000–00–0000
MARK A. SHOLLY, 000–00–0000
GREGORY L. SHORT, 000–00–0000
HOWARD SHORT, 000–00–0000
DALE S. SHOUPE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. SHRIVER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES K. SHUGG, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. SHULTZ, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. SHUMATE, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS W. SICK, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. SIDELKO, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. SIEGNER, 000–00–0000
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JAIME R. SILVA, 000–00–0000
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RODNEY L. SIMMONS, 000–00–0000
SCOTT P. SIMMONS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL O. SIMPKINS, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. SIMPLICIANO, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. SIMS, JR., 000–00–0000
LOAIL M. SIMS, JR., 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER A. SINGALEWITCH, 000–00–0000
NOLAN L. SINGER, 000–00–0000
VERNON D. SINGLETON, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA J. SISCO, 000–00–0000
KERRY SISLER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. SIZEMORE, 000–00–0000
VANCE R. SKARSTEDT, 000–00–0000
JILL S. SKELTON, 000–00–0000
EDWARD SKIBINSKI, 000–00–0000
KEVIN L. SKINNER, 000–00–0000
KRISTIAN D. SKINNER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. SKOWRONEK, 000–00–0000
EASTERLY LAURIE S. SLAVEC, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. SLEIGHT, 000–00–0000
SANDRA M. SMALL, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. SMARSH, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. SMEDLEY, JR., 000–00–0000
BRENT S. SMELTZER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES P. SMILEY, 000–00–0000
ANN M. SMITH, 000–00–0000
BRET J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. SMITH, 000–00–0000
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SARAH J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
STEVEN H. SMITH, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. SMITH, 000–00–0000
WANDA L. P. SMITH, 000–00–0000
MARVIN T. SMOOT, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES M. SMOTHERMON, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH S. SMYTH, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH B. SNAUFER, 000–00–0000
WARREN W. SNOW, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA G. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
KEITH W. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
ANNE E. SOBOTA, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. SOLOMON, 000–00–0000
PAUL D. SONNER, JR., 000–00–0000
WALTER C. SORENSEN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. SORENSON, 000–00–0000
GLENN E. SORTE, 000–00–0000
JOHN O. SOURS, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. SOWDON, 000–00–0000
KENNETH E. SPAAR, 000–00–0000
DAVID K. SPAHR, JR., 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. SPANO, 000–00–0000
GREGG A. SPARKS, 000–00–0000
NELSON A. SPARKS, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. SPEAKE, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE L. SPEAKMON, 000–00–0000
ELLIS D. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
STANLEY E. SPILLERS, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE ANDREW SPITSER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL Y. SPRINGER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH P. SQUATRITO, JR., 000–00–0000
RICHARD P. STAFFORD, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY E. STAMBAUGH, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. STAMM, 000–00–0000
LEMUEL R. STANFORD, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. STANKOWSKI III, 000–00–0000
DANIEL H. STANTON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. STARK, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. STARK, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. STARKEY, 000–00–0000
BECKY J. STARNES, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM K. STARR, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN G. STATEN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. STEFFEN, 000–00–0000
JEAN L. STEIN, 000–00–0000
WALTER C. STEM, JR., 000–00–0000
LARRY F. STEPHENS, 000–00–0000
MARIANNE STERLING, 000–00–0000
KURT B. STEVENS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS M. STEWART, 000–00–0000
JACK D. STEWART, 000–00–0000
NORMAN M. STEWART, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. STIERS, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. STIEVEN, 000–00–0000
MURRELL F. STINNETTE, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. STOCKER III, 000–00–0000
TERRY L. STOCKHOLM, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. STOCKING, 000–00–0000
MELONEY J. STONE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. STONE, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES R. STORY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. STORY, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. STRANGE, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. STRAWN, 000–00–0000
KELVIN D. STREETY, 000–00–0000
RENEE B. STRICKLAND, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY A. STRIED, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. STRINI, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH E. STROHFUS, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. STURCH, 000–00–0000
BRUCE R. STURK, 000–00–0000
DONALD E. STUTSMAN, 000–00–0000
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DEBORAH J. SUSKI, 000–00–0000
MARK J. SVESTKA, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN L. SVOBODA, 000–00–0000
DAVID K. SWAFFORD, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. SWAN, 000–00–0000
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NORMAN C. SWEET, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS C. SWIFT, 000–00–0000
JANICE A. SWIGARTSMITH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. SWIGERT, 000–00–0000
PETER F. N. SZABO, 000–00–0000
TERENCE R. SZANTO, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. SZULTA III, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. TAGGART, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. TAGLIERI, 000–00–0000
STEVE M. TALTON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. TARULLI, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY A. TATE, 000–00–0000
ANNA L. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
BRIDGETTE L. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
KERRY D. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
RHETT P. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
WALTER W. TAYLOR, JR., 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS TAZOI, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. TEAFORD, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. TEIGELER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES F. TERRY, 000–00–0000
KENNETH P. TERRY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. TETTELBACH, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY THAU, 000–00–0000
MERRILL L. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
RONALD E. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
WAYNE L. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. THORP, 000–00–0000
YORK D. THORPE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. TIERNEY, JR., 000–00–0000
MARK W. TILLMAN, 000–00–0000
GUINN R. TIMMERMAN, JR., 000–00–0000
HAL M. TINSLEY, 000–00–0000
STANLEY W. TOENJES, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA C. TONNESON, 000–00–0000
LAURA C. TOOLE, 000–00–0000
GREGORY H. TOPPING, 000–00–0000
RITA H. TORNER, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND G. TORRES, 000–00–0000
TERRY D. TOSH, 000–00–0000
NATHAN G. TOTH, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL L. TOWE, 000–00–0000
LAURIE K. TOWNSEND, 000–00–0000
WALTER F. TOWNSEND, JR., 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS L. TRACY, 000–00–0000
WALTER J. TRACY, JR., 000–00–0000
BRIAN S. TRAUB, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. TRAUERNICHT, 000–00–0000
DENISE M. TRAVERS, 000–00–0000
MARK A. TRAVIS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. TRAVNICK, 000–00–0000
CHARLES G. C. TREADWAY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. TREMAINE, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. TRENT, 000–00–0000
HOWARD O. TRIEBOLD III, 000–00–0000
AARON D. TRIMBLE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES V. TRIPOLI, 000–00–0000
NANCY R. TRIVETT, 000–00–0000
CARLOS TROCHE, 000–00–0000
JILL R. TROUT, 000–00–0000
KEITH J. TROUWBORST, 000–00–0000
QUENTIN M. TRUMBLE, 000–00–0000
RANDY N. TRUSSELL, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. TSCHUDY II, 000–00–0000
JAMES O. TUBBS, 000–00–0000
JOE E. TUCKER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. TUELL, 000–00–0000
WINFIELD F. TUFTS, 000–00–0000
ELLSWORTH E. TULBERG, JR., 000–00–0000
TERRANCE T. TULLIA, 000–00–0000
GARY A. TULLIS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. TULLMAN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. TURBE, 000–00–0000
MARK S. TURBERVILLE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. TURGEON, 000–00–0000
DAVID G. TURNER, 000–00–0000
MARK D. TURNER, 000–00–0000
VELMA M. TURNER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. TYE, 000–00–0000
GARY M. ULLRICH, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. UMBAUGH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. URBAN, 000–00–0000
SARA L. UTSLER, 000–00–0000
GERALD E. VALENTINI, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. VANANTWERP, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. VANCE, 000–00–0000
DANNY E. VANDALSEN, 000–00–0000
BLAINE A. VANDAM, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. VANDERCOOK, 000–00–0000
CONSTANCE A. VANDERMARLIERE, 000–00–0000
EUGENE B. VANDEVENTER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. VANETTEN, 000–00–0000
MARC L. VANHOOSE, 000–00–0000
HAROLD M. VANLEEUWEN, JR., 000–00–0000
STEVEN F. VANOUS, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. VANSCOTTER, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. VANSCOYOC, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. VANTINE, 000–00–0000
KENNETH S. VANWICKLER, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK D. VANWICKLIN, 000–00–0000
GEORGE A. VARGAS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. VARNEY, 000–00–0000
EARL F. VAUGHN, JR., 000–00–0000
SUZANNE M. VAUTRINOT, 000–00–0000
GARY L. VAWTER, 000–00–0000
JULIAN E. VAZQUEZ, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. VELA, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. VENDZULES, 000–00–0000
CARL F. VERCIO, 000–00–0000
ESTEBAN VICENTE, 000–00–0000
BRIAN L. VICKERS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. VIDONI, 000–00–0000
VICTOR J. VILLHARD, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY W. VINING, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. VITOLO, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. VITULLO, JR., 000–00–0000
SCOTT L. WAGNER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM N. WAGNER, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. WAKELEY, 000–00–0000
GARY E. WALDERMAN, 000–00–0000
GREGORY L. WALKER, 000–00–0000
GAIL WALLER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. WALLEY, 000–00–0000
DONALD L. WALLQUIST, 000–00–0000
MELINDA J. WALSH, 000–00–0000
CURTIS K. WALT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL K. WALTERS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. WALTERS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. WARDELL, 000–00–0000
PHILIP F. WARING, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. WARNER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. WARNER, 000–00–0000
DARTANIAN WARR, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. WARREN, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER B. WASILOW, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. WASZAK, 000–00–0000
ALEX E. WATKINS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN D. WATKINS, 000–00–0000
PEGI J. WATKINSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. WATSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. WATSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. WATT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT F. WATTS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN K. WEART, 000–00–0000
ANDREW K. WEAVER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES M. WEAVER, SR, 000–00–0000
GLENN W. WEAVER, 000–00–0000
MARSHA KAY WEAVER, 000–00–0000
NANCY E. WEAVER, 000–00–0000
STEVEN G. WEBB, 000–00–0000
ROBERT I. WEBER, JR., 000–00–0000
CURTIS J. WEIDNER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM K. WEIGER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. WEINHOLD, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. WELCH, 000–00–0000
DONALD A. WELCH, 000–00–0000
ROGER L. WELDON, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. WELLMAN, 000–00–0000
SUSAN G. WELLNER, 000–00–0000
MARK J. WELSHINGER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD E. WERLING, 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. WESTMORELAND, JR., 000–00–0000
WRIGHT G. WHEELER, JR., 000–00–0000
JACK R. WHITE, 000–00–0000
MARK A. WHITE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. WHITE, JR., 000–00–0000
ROY A. WHITE, JR., 000–00–0000
SALLY J. WHITENER, 000–00–0000
HARRISON H. WHITING III, 000–00–0000
JAMES F. WHITNEY, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. WHOLEY, 000–00–0000
LARRY W. WIDNER, 000–00–0000
ROCHELLE D. WIEGMAN, 000–00–0000
DALE R. WILDEY, 000–00–0000
CRAIG H. F. WILKERSON, 000–00–0000
JANICE L. WILKINSON, 000–00–0000
GREGORY J. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
LARRY W. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
SHERMAN R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN E. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
CARL WILLIAMSON, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA G. WILLIAMSON, 000–00–0000
RICKY S. WILLIS, 000–00–0000
LYNDON G. WILLMS, 000–00–0000
GUY J. WILLS III, 000–00–0000
DEAN H. WILSON, 000–00–0000
EDWARD L. WILSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. WILSON, 000–00–0000

MARY L. WILSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. WILSON, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN W. WILSON, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. WILSON, 000–00–0000
WOODROW J. WILSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT I. WINEBRENNER, 000–00–0000
JERRY D. WINEGARDEN, 000–00–0000
PAUL R. WINGO, 000–00–0000
RON L. WINKEL, 000–00–0000
KAY J. WINSLOW, 000–00–0000
NORAJILL N. WINSTEAD, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. WINSTON, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK C. WIRSING, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. WISE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL H. WITT, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. WITWER, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN M. WOHLMAN, 000–00–0000
MARK S. WOISH, 000–00–0000
KAROL R. WOJCIKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN L. WOLBORSKY, 000–00–0000
FRANKLIN R. WOLF, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. WOLF, 000–00–0000
SUSAN S. WOLF, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. WOLFE, 000–00–0000
AUDREY L. WOLFF, 000–00–0000
GARY R. WOLTERING, 000–00–0000
MARY H. WOOD, 000–00–0000
PAMELA N. WOOD, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP S. WOOD, 000–00–0000
DONALD B. WOODARD, 000–00–0000
VICKIE L. WOODARD, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. WOODIER, 000–00–0000
SUSAN L. WOODLEE, 000–00–0000
RITA J. WOOLWINE, 000–00–0000
LARRY E. WOOTEN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY R. WORKMAN, 000–00–0000
KIT K. WORKMAN, 000–00–0000
JOSUELITO WORRELL, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. WORSOWICZ, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. WRIGHT, JR., 000–00–0000
WALTER E. WRIGHT III 000–00–0000
DALE A. WYANT, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. WYLAM, 000–00–0000
DWIGHT L. YARBROUGH, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS D. YATES, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND A. YELLE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. YETMAN, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES K. YORGEN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL O. YORKE, 000–00–0000
ALLEN A. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
BRUCE W. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
LAMAR YOUNG, 000–00–0000
TOMMI L. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
TRELLIS V. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
DIANA M. YOUNGS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. YUSI, 000–00–0000
CHARLES F. ZACCHERO, 000–00–0000
STEVEN W. ZANDER, 000–00–0000
EDWARD T. ZANOWICZ, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE J. ZAPPONE, 000–00–0000
EDWIN A. ZEHNER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH E. ZEIS, JR., 000–00–0000
FREDERICK H. ZEITZ III, 000–00–0000
GARY B. ZELINSKI, 000–00–0000
STEVEN G. ZENISHEK, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE J. ZERINGUE, 000–00–0000
FREDRICK T. ZIEGLER II, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. ZINK, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER THE APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, AND THOSE OFFICERS IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN INDICATED.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

GARY L. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID P. COTE, 000–00–0000
GREGGORY E. CUSTER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD G. ELLIOTT, JR., 000–00–0000
STEPHEN L. FRICK, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. HARTWELL, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. HOUGH, 000–00–0000
BRIAN K. HUNTER, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. KURZAK, 000–00–0000
FRANK P. MAYERNICK, 000–00–0000
DENNIS K. MCCARTY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. ONEILL, 000–00–0000
HAROLD RAY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. RICE, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. ROZMAN, 000–00–0000
GORDON E. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. SRODE, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN F. TANDY, 000–00–0000
BRIAN R. VANSICKLE, 000–00–0000
DOC R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
LEONARD H. ZELLER, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT BLEVINS, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR C. BREDEMEYER, 000–00–0000
CAROL L. BRENNECKE, 000–00–0000
ANNE L. BURMAN, 000–00–0000
W. WILSON BURR, 000–00–0000
KARLA R. BURTON, 000–00–0000
PAUL C. CLARK, 000–00–0000
KEVIN J. CORCORAN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH F. DENT, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER R. DOOLEY, 000–00–0000
BERNARD E. DOYLE, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN A. DYER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. FEDERICO, 000–00–0000
DANIEL B. FINCHER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. FREDERICK, 000–00–0000
MARK E. GARRARD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL H. GILBERT, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. GROVES, 000–00–0000
BRIAN J. HOPKINS, 000–00–0000
RONNIE D. JAMES, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. KELLOGG, 000–00–0000
KEITH J. KLEIN, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. KUNICH, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS J. LAMIR, 000–00–0000
ROCCO J. LAMURO, 000–00–0000
BLANE B. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
KENNETH G. MATTERN, 000–00–0000
CLIFFORD J. MCKINSTRY, 000–00–0000
LARRY T. MCRELL, 000–00–0000
TONY E. MONTGOMERY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. ORR, JR., 000–00–0000
ALBERT A. RINGGENBERG, 000–00–0000
ANNA T. SMITH, 000–00–0000
CRAIG A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. SPROWLS, 000–00–0000
LOWELL J. TENPAS, 000–00–0000
JERALD C. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
MARC W. TROST, 000–00–0000
MARC VANNUYS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. WADE, 000–00–0000
CARLA S. WALGENBACH, 000–00–0000
ROBIN D. WALMSLEY, 000–00–0000
EVERETT G. WILLARD, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES R. WISE, 000–00–0000

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN R. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES P. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
ALBERT F. BADEAU III, 000–00–0000
PAUL T. BARNICOTT, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE D. BARNUM, 000–00–0000
MARY E. BILLINGER, 000–00–0000
REX S. BRENNAN, 000–00–0000
ALBERT L. BREWSTER, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHELLE T. CAMACHO, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. CANESTRARI, 000–00–0000
ELIZABETH A. CARGO, 000–00–0000
RAMON A. CINTRONOCASIO, 000–00–0000
DARRELL W. CRISWELL, 000–00–0000
MARTHA L. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
PETER F. DURAND, 000–00–0000
GARY W. FREDERICKSEN, 000–00–0000
GLENN A. GODDARD, 000–00–0000
JUDITH A. HOLL, 000–00–0000
RANDALL L. HOWE, 000–00–0000
JACK H. JETER, JR., 000–00–0000
STEVEN C. JEZ, 000–00–0000
PATRICK N. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
CHARLES S. KLUNDER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. LALIBERTE, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. LIGHTFOOT, 000–00–0000
RICHARD S. LOFTS, JR., 000–00–0000
STEPHANIE F. MCCANN, 000–00–0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER THE APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, AND THOSE OFFICERS IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN INDICATED.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be major

MILTON C. ABBOTT, 000–00–0000
LARRY N. ADAIR, 000–00–0000
ROBIN M. ADAM, 000–00–0000
DONNELL E. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS D. ADDINGTON, 000–00–0000
JOE V. ALDAZ, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID L. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
GREGORY L. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
COURT C. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. ALLEN, JR., 000–00–0000
MERRIL J. ALLIGOOD, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN C. ALLISON, 000–00–0000
MARK B. ALSID, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. ALSING, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY F. ALSRUHE, 000–00–0000
MARK D. ALTENBURG, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. ALTMAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. ALYEA, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. AMATO, 000–00–0000
CURTIS R. AMBLE, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. AMIDON, 000–00–0000
PAUL F. AMIDON, 000–00–0000
HUGH A. AMUNDSON, 000–00–0000
CORT B. ANCMAN, 000–00–0000
EILEEN G. ANCMAN, 000–00–0000
KELLY E. ANDERSEN, 000–00–0000
DENNIS S. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
E. WEST ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN EDWARD ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. ANDRES, 000–00–0000
PHILIP R. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
TALENTINO C. ANGELOSANTE, 000–00–0000
MARK R. ANGERHOFER, 000–00–0000
BILLIE J. ANTES, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. ANTHONY, 000–00–0000
EMMANUEL E. ANTIMISIARIS, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. APPLEBY, 000–00–0000
ALAN W. ARATA, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. ARCENEAUX, 000–00–0000
KENNETH S. ARIOLA, 000–00–0000
GARY B. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM W. ARRASMITH, 000–00–0000
HUGH W. ARSENAULT, 000–00–0000
LEE J. ASH, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY K. ASHLEY, 000–00–0000
MARK R. ASHPOLE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. ASHTON, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. ASSELIN, 000–00–0000
RICKY N. ATKINS, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. AUGUSTIN, 000–00–0000
REBECCA A. AURINGER, 000–00–0000
PHIL L. AUSTIN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT C. AUSTIN, 000–00–0000
BRYAN S. AVERY, 000–00–0000
MARK A. AVERY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. AVERY, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. AYERS, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY E. BABB, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP P. BACA, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. BACHMANN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN BACHOWSKI, JR., 000–00–0000
VALENTINO BAGNANI, III, 000–00–0000
REX F. BAILEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. BAKER, 000–00–0000
DAVID T. BAKER, 000–00–0000
HOWARD B. BAKER, 000–00–0000
JODY B. BAKER, 000–00–0000
NORMAN J. BALCHUNAS, JR., 000–00–0000
LYNNE E. BALDRIGHI, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY K. BALL, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. BALLANCE, 000–00–0000
JOE G. BALLARD, 000–00–0000
WAYNE R. BALSAVICH, 000–00–0000
DANIEL F. BALTRUSAITIS, 000–00–0000
LENNIE M. BANE, 000–00–0000
CARL D. BANER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER E. BANKS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD T. BANKS, II, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. BAREFIELD, II, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. BARLOW, 000–00–0000
JUDY D. BARNES, 000–00–0000
PATRICK BARNES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. BARNES, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY K. BARNSON, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. BARONDES, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. BARR, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. BARRETT, III, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. BARRETT, 000–00–0000
GARY S. BARRON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT K. BARRY, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. BARTH, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. BARTHOLF, 000–00–0000
CHARLES J. BARTLETT, 000–00–0000
PAUL K. BARTLETT, JR., 000–00–0000
BURT A. BARTLEY, 000–00–0000
GRETA L. BARTLEY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. BARTON, 000–00–0000
PETER P. BARTOS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS K. BASIGER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. BATEMAN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS B. BAUCKMAN, 000–00–0000
FRANKLIN W. BAUGH, 000–00–0000
BRIAN T. BAXLEY, 000–00–0000
ALAN D. BEASLEY, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. BEASON, JR., 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. BEATTY, 000–00–0000
ROBIN E. BECKER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. BEDENBAUGH, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. BEDNAREK, 000–00–0000
KEVIN A. BEEBE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. BEEKS, JR., 000–00–0000
TERRI C. BEELERSAUCEDO, 000–00–0000
SUZANNE M. BEERS, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN W. BEESON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. BEHENNA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. BELETIC, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER R. BELFIELD, 000–00–0000
PAUL G. BELL, 000–00–0000
RAY BELZ, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER A. BENIKE, 000–00–0000
KENT R. BENNETT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. BENNETT, 000–00–0000
ANDREW M. BENO, 000–00–0000
TERRY R. BENTLEY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. BEREZNAK, 000–00–0000
PAUL D. BERG, 000–00–0000
WAYNE F. BERG, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. BERG, 000–00–0000
KEITH BERGERON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. BERGHOFF, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. BERGMANN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY T. BERNARD, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. BERRY, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. BEST, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. BETHEL, 000–00–0000
KEVIN T. BETZ, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. BICKER, 000–00–0000
JAMES BIERSTINE, JR., 000–00–0000
DONALD F. BILLARD, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER L. BIRGE, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. BISCHOFF, 000–00–0000
BRUCE C. BISER, 000–00–0000

BRUCE S. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
GERALD W. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
JUDITH D. BITTICK, 000–00–0000
MARK C. BIWER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN M. BJORNSON, 000–00–0000
DALE A. BLACKBURN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD E. BLACKBURN, 000–00–0000
LESLIE A. BLACKHAM, 000–00–0000
DALE A. BLAKE, 000–00–0000
HARRY H. BLANKE III, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA V. BLAZICKO, 000–00–0000
CARL H. BLOCK, 000–00–0000
MAX J. BLOOD, 000–00–0000
FRANK W. BOAZ III, 000–00–0000
MATHIAS C. BODDICKER II, 000–00–0000
LANCE E. BODINE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN BOE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER A. BOEDICKER, 000–00–0000
TODD A. BOESDORFER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER C. BOGDAN, 000–00–0000
EDWARD L. BOHRMANN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. BOITANO, 000–00–0000
DEAN K. BOLES, 000–00–0000
GARY C. BOLTON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. BONADONNA, 000–00–0000
ROBIN D. BONNER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. BONO, 000–00–0000
KARL S. BOSWORTH, 000–00–0000
TONY L. BOTHWELL, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. BOUGHNER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL V. BOUGHTON, 000–00–0000
GREGORY J. BOUKEDES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. BOULWARE, 000–00–0000
TEVIS W. BOULWARE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY B. BOWLES, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER W. BOWMAN, 000–00–0000
HUGH D. BOWMAN, 000–00–0000
REGINALD L. BOWYER, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. BOYD, 000–00–0000
MARCUS G. BOYETTE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM K. BRADEN, 000–00–0000
MARK H. BRADWICK, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER N. BRANTLEY, 000–00–0000
DONALD D. BRATTON, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN J. BRATUN, 000–00–0000
SHAWN P. BRAUE, 000–00–0000
PAUL A. BRAUNBECK, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID J. BREITENBACH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. BRICE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER L. BRICKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT T. BRIGANTIC, 000–00–0000
DANIEL C. BRINK, 000–00–0000
HARRIS L. BRISBON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. BRITTEN, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. BROADWAY, 000–00–0000
GREGORY N. BRODMAN, 000–00–0000
MARTIN H. BROGLI, 000–00–0000
EDWARD M. BROLIN, 000–00–0000
BUD L. BROOKS, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER K. BROOKS, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. BROOME III, 000–00–0000
CARY R. BROWN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES EVERETT BROWN, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. BROWN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. BROWN, 000–00–0000
TERRANCE J. BROWN, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA G. BROWN, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND J. BROYHILL, 000–00–0000
NORMAN J. BROZENICK, JR., 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. BRUBAKER, 000–00–0000
SCOTT L. BRUMMETT, 000–00–0000
ALVIN A. BRUNNER, III, 000–00–0000
DANIEL K. BRUNSKOLE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. BRYANT, 000–00–0000
MARK A. BUCCIGROSSI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S.M. BUCK, 000–00–0000
PHILIP C. BUCK, 000–00–0000
KEVIN W. BUCKLEY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. BUCKLEY, 000–00–0000
STANLEY J. BUELT, 000–00–0000
EDDY L. BUFFKIN, 000–00–0000
ERIC W. BULGER, 000–00–0000
DALE O. BULKLEY, 000–00–0000
JAY P. BULLOCK, 000–00–0000
ARNOLD W. BUNCH, JR., 000–00–0000
MARK S. BUNCHER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM P. BUNNING, 000–00–0000
TERRY P. BUQUET, 000–00–0000
EDWARD J. BURBOL, 000–00–0000
KENNETH F. BURGESS, 000–00–0000
ISMAEL BURGOS, JR., 000–00–0000
DANIEL T. BURKE, 000–00–0000
DARRYL W. BURKE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. BURKE, 000–00–0000
ROBERTA B. BURKE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. BURNES, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. BURNS, 000–00–0000
EDWIN C. BUSH, JR., 000–00–0000
PETER L. BUSSA, 000–00–0000
LUIS E. BUSTAMANTE, JR., 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER R. BUTLER, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. BUTTS, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW E. BYRD, 000–00–0000
MELVIN C. BYRD, 000–00–0000
RUDOLPH T. BYRNE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW S. CAIN, 000–00–0000
LARRY E. CAISON, 000–00–0000
LISA M. CALDWELL, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM K. CALDWELL, 000–00–0000
SCOTT E. CALKINS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH T. CALLAHAN, III, 000–00–0000
PHILIP S. CAMERON, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. CAMMEL, 000–00–0000
CRAIG F. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
ERIN E. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. CANFIELD, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. CANTRELL, 000–00–0000
LOUIS A. CAPORICCI, 000–00–0000
ZYNA C. CAPTAIN, 000–00–0000
NEAL R. CARBAUGH, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. CARLON, 000–00–0000
BRIAN L. CARLSEN, 000–00–0000
CARL R. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
GRANT E. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. CARLSON, 000–00–0000
PHILIP W. CARMENA, 000–00–0000
GREGORY S. CARMICHAEL, 000–00–0000
TODD L. CARNAHAN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. CARRIER, 000–00–0000
GUS A. CARRILLO, 000–00–0000
ELDRA D. CARSON, 000–00–0000
BILLY W. CARTER, 000–00–0000
DONALD C. CARTER, 000–00–0000
JESSE D. CARTER, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. CARTER, 000–00–0000
MARINA G. CARTER, 000–00–0000
SUE B. CARTER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS C. CARTER, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW G. CASELLA, 000–00–0000
BRIAN CASEY, 000–00–0000
ALLAN R. CASSADY, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. CASSENS, 000–00–0000
GLEN A. CATANIA, 000–00–0000
DEVIN L. CATE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY P. CATER, 000–00–0000
KEITH A. CAVER, 000–00–0000
RONALD J. CELENTANO, 000–00–0000
DARYL H. CHADDERDON, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND F. CHAMBERLAND, III, 000–00–0000
DALE P. CHANDLER, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. CHANDLER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. CHANGOSE, 000–00–0000
GORDON L. CHAPELL, 000–00–0000
DENNIS W. CHENEY, 000–00–0000
SUSAN M. CHENEY, 000–00–0000
BARRY R.J. CHEYNE, 000–00–0000
BETH A. CHILDS, 000–00–0000
CLAYTON W. CHILDS, 000–00–0000
DIEDRE M. CHIN, 000–00–0000
WALTER CHIN, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. CHITTUM, 000–00–0000
PAUL L. CHRISTIANSEN, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS K. CHUN, 000–00–0000
PAUL M. CHURCHILL, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. CICERE, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. CILEA, 000–00–0000
PETER A. CIPPERLY, 000–00–0000
ALBERT F. CIRCELLI, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. CLARK, 000–00–0000
JASON L. CLARK, 000–00–0000
JERALD V. CLARK, 000–00–0000
MARK A. CLARK, 000–00–0000
MARK H. CLARK, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND P. CLARK, 000–00–0000
WESLEY J. CLARK, 000–00–0000
JOHN G. CLARKE, 000–00–0000
SEAN D. CLARKIN, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. CLIFTON, 000–00–0000
WILLARD E. CLITES III, 000–00–0000
MARK A. COAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. COATS, 000–00–0000
WILLARD D. COBLE, 000–00–0000
LARRY J. COCCIA, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. COCCIE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. COCHRANE, 000–00–0000
MICKEY D. COCKERILL, 000–00–0000
TRACY W. COLBURN, 000–00–0000
LINDA R. COLE, 000–00–0000
MARK K. COLE, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE G. COLEMAN, 000–00–0000
DONALD W. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
GREGORY R. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND E. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
GENE T. COLLINSWORTH, 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. COMER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL L. COMMONS, 000–00–0000
MAVIS E. COMPAGNO, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. COMTOIS, 000–00–0000
PATRICK M. CONDRAY, 000–00–0000
DAVID CONLEY, 000–00–0000
GARY P. CONLON, 000–00–0000
CURTIS C. CONNELL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. CONNER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. CONNOLLY, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. COOK, 000–00–0000
GINGER D. COOK, 000–00–0000
LANDIS B. COOK, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. COOK, JR., 000–00–0000
MATTHEW E. COOMBS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. COONEY, 000–00–0000
KENNETH C. COONS, JR., 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. COOPER, 000–00–0000
PAUL S. COPELAND, 000–00–0000
DORIAN I. CORBETT, 000–00–0000
SARAH J. CORBETT, 000–00–0000
REBECA F. CORDINGLY, 000–00–0000
GLEN A. CORELL, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND D. CORNELIUS III, 000–00–0000
JON C. CORNICK, 000–00–0000
JOAN H. CORNUET, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. CORPMAN, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. CORRIGAN, 000–00–0000
COLIN B. COSGROVE, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN F. COSTA, JR., 000–00–0000
GERALD R. COSTELLO, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. COSTELLO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. COWAN, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS COX, 000–00–0000
KEVIN S. COX, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL D. COX, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. COX, 000–00–0000
SUSAN A. COX, 000–00–0000
GERALDINE B. COZZI, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW L. CRABBE, 000–00–0000
TERRENCE J. CRABTREE, 000–00–0000
RONALD H. CRANE, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. CRAWFORD, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. CRAWFORD, 000–00–0000
LARRY D. CRESSWELL, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND L. CREW, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH P. CREWS, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR S. CROKER, 000–00–0000
RODNEY L. CROSLEN, 000–00–0000
RANDOLPH G. CROWDER, 000–00–0000
SHANNON B. CROWLEY, 000–00–0000
CRAIG A. CROXTON, 000–00–0000
JESSE K. CRUMP, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. CRUSER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. CRUZ, 000–00–0000
RUBEN D. CRUZ, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. CULHANE, 000–00–0000
CLAY K. CULVER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN S. CUMMING, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. CURL, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. CURLEY, 000–00–0000
GERALD D. CURRY, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. CURTIS, 000–00–0000
RANDY K. CURTIS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. CUSHING, JR., 000–00–0000
RANDALL G. CUTHBERT, 000–00–0000
BRIAN P. CUTTS, 000–00–0000
WALTER CYKTICH, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. CZAPIEWSKI, 000–00–0000
TERRI J. CZENKUS, 000–00–0000
MARK R. DAGGITT, 000–00–0000
LINDA J. DAHL, 000–00–0000
DENNIS E. DALEY, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS H. DALSOGLIO, 000–00–0000
PENALOPE H. DALTON, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND T. DALY, JR., 000–00–0000
KEVIN B. DAMATO, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY H. DANIEL, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. DANIELS, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. DANIELS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL L. DANNENMUELLER, SR, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. DARBY, III, 000–00–0000
RICHARD N. DARCO, JR., 000–00–0000
SUSAN L. B. DARNELL, 000–00–0000
VINCENT L. DAUBENSPECK, II, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS W. DAUER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. DAVENPORT, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. DAVIDSON, 000–00–0000
BEVERLY H. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
DONNIE G. DAVIS, JR., 000–00–0000
HOWARD D. DAVIS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOSEPH E. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
MARK L. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
ROBIN DAVIS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN TODD DAVIS, 000–00–0000
AMY J. DAWSON, 000–00–0000
STEVEN O. DAWSON, 000–00–0000
CLIFFORD E. DAY, 000–00–0000
KATHYRN A. DAY, 000–00–0000
RONALD J. DEAK, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. DEAN, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. DEAN, JR., 000–00–0000
MARY K. DEATHERAGE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL V. DEATON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. DEBENEDICTIS, 000–00–0000
MARK DECESARI, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH A. DEE, 000–00–0000
LAURIE A. DEGARMO, 000–00–0000
KEVIN D. DEGNAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. DEGREEF, 000–00–0000
GUS W. DEIBNER, 000–00–0000
MARKUS R. DEITERS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. DEJONGE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. DEKEMPER, 000–00–0000
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VICTOR F. DELMORAL, 000–00–0000
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MARK GODINO, 000–00–0000
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LYDIA S. GROCE, 000–00–0000
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FRANKLIN C. HUHN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. HUHTALA, 000–00–0000
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DEAN J. LONGO, 000–00–0000
GARY W. LOOKABAUGH, 000–00–0000
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JEFFREY M. MURRAY, 000–00–0000
BROOKS A. MYERS, 000–00–0000
JOE G. MYERS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHNNY M. NAIL, 000–00–0000
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CYNTHIA A. STEWART, 000–00–0000
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JOHN E. SULLIVAN, III, 000–00–0000
KONDA H. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
PETER F. SULLIVAN, JR., 000–00–0000
SHANNON M. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA L. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
GREGORY M. SUMMERS, 000–00–0000
TERRENCE L. SUNNARBORG, 000–00–0000
STANLEY B. SUPINSKI, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. SUPPES, 000–00–0000
DANIEL A. SUROWITZ, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH C. SUSSINGHAM, 000–00–0000
ROLAND O. W. SUTTON, 000–00–0000
LAURA R. C. SUZUKI, 000–00–0000
GEORGE F. SWAN, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW D. SWANSON, 000–00–0000
ALLAN L. SWARTZMILLER, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. SWENSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. SWISHER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. SWISHER, 000–00–0000
JOHN K. SWITZER, 000–00–0000
CARLA S. SYLVESTER, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. SZELES, 000–00–0000
BRIAN K. TABOR, 000–00–0000
JERRY R. S. TACKETT, 000–00–0000
WENDEL H. TAKENAKA, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY G. TALIANCICH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. TALLENT, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN M. TANOUS, 000–00–0000
GARY J. TARKA, 000–00–0000
VICTOR M. TASIEMSKI, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. TASSO, 000–00–0000
EMILY C. TATE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT F. TATE, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP D. TAU, 000–00–0000
HALBERT F. TAYLOR, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES H. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
NANCI M. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
TONY A. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
T.A. TAYLORHUNT, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. TELEGA, 000–00–0000
DANIEL G. TELFORD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. TELLIER, 000–00–0000
DONALD D. THARP, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL T. THAYNE, 000–00–0000
ERIC E. THEISEN, 000–00–0000
SUSAN E. THIBODEAU, 000–00–0000
DENNIS R. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE D. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD G. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
WILBERT J. THOMAS, JR., 000–00–0000
MARY C. THOMASSON, 000–00–0000
BRUCE W. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
HOWARD E. THOMPSON, JR., 000–00–0000
JEROME B. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
KEITH A. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
MARK E. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. THOMSON, 000–00–0000
MACK J. THORN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL H. THORNTON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. THORNTON, 000–00–0000
ALBERT A. THRASHER III, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. THYSSEN, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE G. TIDBALL, 000–00–0000
FRANKLIN G. TIFFORD, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. TIGNER, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. TILLIE, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. TIMM, 000–00–0000
KENNETH R. TINGMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. TINSLER, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. TINSLEY, 000–00–0000
NELSON A. TIRADO, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. TISDALE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. TISDALE, 000–00–0000
MARK S. TISSI, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. TODD, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. TOLBERT, 000–00–0000
MARGARET E. TOLDY, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. TOLER, 000–00–0000
DALE L. TOLLESON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD M. TONEY, 000–00–0000
TERRI L. TOPPIN, 000–00–0000
MARK E. TORRES, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. TOSTE, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN M. TOURANGEAU, 000–00–0000
HENRY TOUSSAINT, 000–00–0000
ANDREW C. TRACEY, 000–00–0000
HAU T. TRAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL I. TRAPP, 000–00–0000
DARRYL G. TREAT, 000–00–0000
LINDA TRELFORDTHOMPSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. TRIMMER, JR., 000–00–0000
JEFFREY A. TRIPHAHN, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP C. TRIPLETT, JR., 000–00–0000
RODNEY M. TROYANOWSKI, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. TROYER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. TRUNDY, 000–00–0000
BRIAN W. TUBO, 000–00–0000
ALLAN T. TUCKER, JR., 000–00–0000
JERRY W. TUCKER, 000–00–0000
KATHERINE K. TUCKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. TUCKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. TUREK, 000–00–0000
DWAYNE R. TURMELLE, 000–00–0000
PRESTON W. TURNER, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. TUTTLE, 000–00–0000
FRANK M. TYBOROSKI, 000–00–0000
DALE E. TYLER, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. UHRICH, 000–00–0000
GAYLENE B. UJCIK, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. ULLESTAD, 000–00–0000
TERRY A. ULRICH, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. ULRICH, 000–00–0000
GREGG W. UNWIN, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. URBAND, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. UZZELL, 000–00–0000
MARGARITA L. VALENTIN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT C. VANBLARCUM, 000–00–0000
DANA S. VANCISE, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. VANDERHOVEN, 000–00–0000
ELISE M. VANDERVENNET, 000–00–0000
STAN L. VANDERWERF, 000–00–0000
HAROLD J. VANHAZEL, 000–00–0000
KENNETH J. VANTIGER, 000–00–0000
RODNEY K. VANWAGENEN, 000–00–0000
PETER M. VANWIRT, 000–00–0000
EMILIO VARCARCEL, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY R. VAUGHAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. VAUGHT, JR., 000–00–0000
RENNIE VAZQUEZ, 000–00–0000
KATIE D. VEAZIE, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY A. VEEDER, 000–00–0000
DAVID VEGA, 000–00–0000
RAMON G. VEGA, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. VERICA, JR., 000–00–0000
NANCY R. VETERE, 000–00–0000
THELMA D. VINCENT, 000–00–0000
DAVID G. VOELLER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. VOMELA, 000–00–0000
THERESA D. VORCE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINA E. VOSS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. WALBRIDGE, 000–00–0000
MARK T. WALDRON, 000–00–0000
WYNNE B. WALDRON, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE L. WALDROND, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. WALDROP, JR., 000–00–0000
JERRY A. WALKER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD F. WALKER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD N. WALKER, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. WALKER, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. WALLIN, 000–00–0000
JUDSON E. WALLS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH G. WALSH IV, 000–00–0000
JERRY E. WALTON, 000–00–0000
ROSS E. WALTON, 000–00–0000
BRIAN J. WAPLE, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH S. WARD, JR., 000–00–0000
MARK D. WARD, 000–00–0000
STEVEN E. WARE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL N. WARLICK, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY J. WARNEMENT, 000–00–0000
FRED L. WARREN III, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. WARREN, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW M. WARRENTHOMAS, 000–00–0000
CLIFTON W. WASH, 000–00–0000
LESLEE E. WASHER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. WAYSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. WEATHERLY, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. WEBB III, 000–00–0000
EDWARD V. WEBER, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. WEBER, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY N. WEBSTER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. WEBSTER, JR., 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. WEDDLE, JR., 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. WEEKES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. WEESNER, 000–00–0000
GEORGE E. WEIL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. WEILAND, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES R. WEIMER, 000–00–0000
MARCIA L. WEISS, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. WEISZ, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. WELCH, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. WELCH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. WELDON, 000–00–0000
GEOFFREY M. WELLS, 000–00–0000
MARK A. WELLS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. WELLS, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. WELTER, 000–00–0000
JON S. WENDELL, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. WENTE, 000–00–0000
TRACY L. WENTWORTH, 000–00–0000
FRANKLIN C. WENUM, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. WERCINSKI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. WERMUTH, 000–00–0000
BARBARA H. WERTMAN, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. WEST, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. WEST, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY C. WEST, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. WEST, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. WESTBERRY, 000–00–0000
EDWARD B. WESTERMANN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. WETTERSTROEM, 000–00–0000
KEITH R. WEYENBERG, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. WHATLEY, 000–00–0000
DONALD J. WHEATLEY, 000–00–0000
GREGORY W. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
WALTER W. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. WHITE, 000–00–0000
JACK J. WHITE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY D. WHITE, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. WHITE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. WHITE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. WHITE, 000–00–0000
YULIN G. WHITEHEAD, 000–00–0000
SCOTT G. WHITMORE, 000–00–0000
RICK E. WHITSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES G. V. WHITTEMORE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. WICHLAC, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. WICHMANN, 000–00–0000
GARY P. WICKMAN, 000–00–0000
RONALD C. WIEGAND, 000–00–0000
MARVIN W. WIERENGA, JR., 000–00–0000
RICHARD P. WIGGS, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM WIGNALL, 000–00–0000
PHYLLIS T. WILCOX, 000–00–0000
RICHARD S. WILCOX, 000–00–0000
PAUL G. WILDER, 000–00–0000
GREGORY E. WILEY, 000–00–0000
DONALD R. WILHITE, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. WILHITE, 000–00–0000
KURT E. WILKERSON, 000–00–0000
AARON L. WILKINS, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
CHARLES KEITH WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
CLIFFORD V. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
DONALD S. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
ELIZABETH T. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK L. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
HORACE B. WILLIAMS III, 000–00–0000
JACK G. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. WILLIAMS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN B. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
TROY M. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
CRAIG J. WILLITS, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. WILLSIE, 000–00–0000
KENNETH S. WILSBACH, 000–00–0000
AMY P. WILSON, 000–00–0000
CHESTER D. WILSON, 000–00–0000
DARRELL R. WILSON, 000–00–0000
GARY L. WILSON, 000–00–0000
KELLY W. WILSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. WILSON, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. WILSON, 000–00–0000
PETER R. WINDLER, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. WINKLER, 000–00–0000
PHILIP J. WINSLOW, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. WINSLOW, 000–00–0000
EDWARD C. WINSTEAD, 000–00–0000
MOSES B. WINSTON IV, 000–00–0000
ANDREW T. WISE, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. WISNIEWSKI, JR., 000–00–0000
EDWARD W. WITHERSPOON, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE L. WITKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
ROGER D. WITT, 000–00–0000
CLAYTON E. WITTMAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIS J. WITTY, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. WOLCOTT, 000–00–0000
JAMES G. WOLF, 000–00–0000

GARY A. WOLVER, 000–00–0000
HOWARD L. WONG, 000–00–0000
MARY B. WOO, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR J. WOOD III, 000–00–0000
EMMETT G. WOOD, 000–00–0000
FRED L. WOOD, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. WOOD, 000–00–0000
RICHARD P. WOOD, 000–00–0000
COENNIE F. WOODS, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. WOODS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. WOODS, 000–00–0000
PENNY D. WOODSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. WOODWARD, 000–00–0000
JASPER S. WOODWARD, JR., 000–00–0000
RUDI D. WOODWARD, 000–00–0000
DANIEL WOOLEVER, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW F. WOOLLEN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. WOOLLEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. WORLEY, 000–00–0000
GEORGE J. WORLEY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. WRIDE, 000–00–0000
CAMERON H. G. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
DANNY C. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
DARRELL L. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. WRIGHT, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. WRIGHT, JR., 000–00–0000
ROLAND P. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN F. WRINN, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS C. WROTEN, 000–00–0000
MARCUS D. WROTNY, 000–00–0000
LEE O. WYATT, 000–00–0000
LEWIS L. WYATT, JR., 000–00–0000
FRANCIS V. XAVIER, 000–00–0000
BARRY L. YACABUCCI, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. YAHN, JR., 000–00–0000
PAUL R. YAKES, JR., 000–00–0000
DENNIS D. YATES, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW C. YOTTER, 000–00–0000
BRADFORD P. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
CHARLIE R. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL K. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
SHANE A. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
THOMAS B. YOUNGS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY YUEN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY M. ZADALIS, 000–00–0000
RANDALL J. ZAK, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. ZALEWSKI, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH L. ZAMORASOON, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND B. ZAUN, 000–00–0000
DEBRA K. ZAWACKY, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. ZEH, 000–00–0000
DAVID F. ZEHR, 000–00–0000
GREGORY S. ZEMAN, 000–00–0000
MARK D. ZETTLEMOYER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL B. ZIEGLER, 000–00–0000
CAROL A. ZIENERT, 000–00–0000
LARRY D. ZIMMERMAN, 000–00–0000
EDMUND L. ZINNI, 000–00–0000
ANDREW G. ZINY, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER THE APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, AND THOSE OFFICERS IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A. VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN INDICATED.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be major

THOMAS P. AZAR, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. BIEWEND, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN N. BLAIR, 000–00–0000
EUGENE E. BLAZEK, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. BOOTH, 000–00–0000
MELVIN G. BRINKLEY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. BROWN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. COGGINS, 000–00–0000
DAN S. CRAWFORD, 000–00–0000
KEITH A. DARLINGTON, 000–00–0000
WILLIE F. DICKS, 000–00–0000
GEOFFREY V. DUDLEY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD B. DUNN, 000–00–0000
ERIC D. FENTON, 000–00–0000
MANUEL R. GUICO, 000–00–0000
FRANK M. HAMILTON, JR., 000–00–0000
DENNIS HUTSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. KOVALCIN, 000–00–0000
JERRY D. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
MARTIN S. MORGAN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. MOTSAY, 000–00–0000
RICHARD F. MUNSELL, 000–00–0000
CONRADO E. NAVARRO, 000–00–0000
BRETT C. OXMAN, 000–00–0000
CLIFTON PERRY, 000–00–0000
JERRY P. PITTS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD H. ROSENFELD, 000–00–0000
RAUL N. SANCHEZ, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. SANDERS, 000–00–0000
EARL G. SPRAGUE, 000–00–0000
MARK S. STANFORD, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. STROUD, 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. UNRATH, 000–00–0000
KARL J. WIERSUM, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE

To be major

BRYAN C. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
JOSE D. ALMENDRAL, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. ARGIRIOU, 000–00–0000
BARBARA E. BALIFF, 000–00–0000
GRANT BLOWERS, 000–00–0000
BRIAN D. BOURNE, 000–00–0000
GERALD R. BRUCE, 000–00–0000
DUNCAN R. BUTTS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY G. BUXTON, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
ALFRED CREWS, JR., 000–00–0000
BRENT G. CURTIS, 000–00–0000
JOHN W. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
PAULA J. DEMUTH, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY M. DOMEK, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. DOWLING, 000–00–0000
RODGER A. DREW, JR., 000–00–0000
DAWN R. EFLEIN, 000–00–0000
ERIC N. EKLUND, 000–00–0000
JODY A. EVANS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. FAULCONER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. GITTINS, 000–00–0000
KEVIN C. GREENFIELD, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP D. GRISSOM, 000–00–0000
KELLY L. GUILLORY, 000–00–0000
NIKKI A. HALL, 000–00–0000
SEAN M. HANNAWAY, 000–00–0000
MARY E. HARNEY, 000–00–0000
JESSICA A. HAYES, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. HELGET, 000–00–0000
HARRY M. HUGHES, 000–00–0000
ERIC S. ISRAEL, 000–00–0000
WALTER S. KING, 000–00–0000
ORVILLE W. J. LAYTON, 000–00–0000
BRUCE D. LENNARD, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER C. LOZO, 000–00–0000
EDWARD B. MACDONALD, 000–00–0000
JODY S. MACKENZIE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT R. MARCHAND, 000–00–0000
EARL F. MARTIN, III, 000–00–0000
SCOTT R. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD F. MARTZ, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID H. MCCRAY, 000–00–0000
LINDA K. NETSCH, 000–00–0000
DAN L. OBRYANT, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. PETERS, 000–00–0000
JANE M. E. PETERSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. PITTMAN, 000–00–0000
HERMAN REINHOLD, 000–00–0000
WALTER C. ROBERTS, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN E. SCHRAFT, 000–00–0000
PETER J. SEEBECK, 000–00–0000
SANDRA J. SINAY, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. SLEAR, 000–00–0000
ROBERT I. SMITH, 000–00–0000
GARY F. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
MARK S. STAY, 000–00–0000
MARK R. STRICKLAND, 000–00–0000
FRANCINE I. SWAN, 000–00–0000
SANDRA L. SWANTON, 000–00–0000
RITA A. TEAGUE, 000–00–0000
PATRICK E. TOLAN, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID W. TOOKER, 000–00–0000
TYRUS R. ULMER, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN C. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. WAND, 000–00–0000
NEIL S. WHITEMAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY PARKER WILCOX, 000–00–0000
SONJA M. WILHELM, 000–00–0000
ROBIN S. WINK, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. WOODY, 000–00–0000
LARRY D. YOUNGNER, 000–00–0000
BARBARA J. ZANOTTI, 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS

To be major

RANDALL A. AKINS, 000–00–0000
JACQUELINE D. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
SHARON A. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
CAROL A. AMADEO, 000–00–0000
REBECCA J. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
AMY K. BACHELOR, 000–00–0000
DIANE D. BALLWEG, 000–00–0000
CAROL A. BARCLAY, 000–00–0000
THOMAS G. BARLOCO, 000–00–0000
STEVEN C. BEAN, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH S. BEATTY, 000–00–0000
DIANE L. BECK, 000–00–0000
JEAN M. BELL, 000–00–0000
BRUCE D. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
MARIANNE M. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
EDWARD L. BLACKSTOCK, 000–00–0000
AUDREY M. BOLTON, 000–00–0000
CARLOS J. BORGES, 000–00–0000
ANNA M. BOWSER, 000–00–0000
ELIZABETH C. BRADLEY, 000–00–0000
CLIFFORD G. BREIER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY E. BRENNER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. BROWN, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. BROYLES, 000–00–0000
TINA M. BROYLES, 000–00–0000
BILLY J. BRUMMETT, 000–00–0000
MARJORIE M. BURRY, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH C. BUTLER, 000–00–0000
ANGELA M. CALDERON, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN A. CALIFORNIA, 000–00–0000
KATHERINE M. CALLIES, 000–00–0000
JEANNE L. CAMPSIE, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. CAPLE, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK M. CARDINAL, 000–00–0000
MARY E. CARNAGHI, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. CARROLL, 000–00–0000
SYLVIA E. CAYETANO, 000–00–0000
CECIL J. CLARK, JR., 000–00–0000
DANIEL CLAYTON, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA D. COLES, 000–00–0000
CHERYL A. COLLICOTT, 000–00–0000
CARY E. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. COWELL, 000–00–0000
HELEN K. CROUCH, 000–00–0000
KENNETH G. CROUCH, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA A. CUE, 000–00–0000
JIMMY L. CURTIS, 000–00–0000
DALLAN H. DANIELS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. DANIELS, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA B. DESIMONE, 000–00–0000
WAYNE R. DEYKES, 000–00–0000
NANCY A. DEZELL, 000–00–0000
THERESA L. DIFATO, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN A. DILLOW, 000–00–0000
DEBRA J. DONOGHUE, 000–00–0000
DEBRA L. DOTY, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. DOUGLAS, 000–00–0000
DENISE M. DUNKLEE, 000–00–0000
ANNETTE W. EDWARDS, 000–00–0000
MARILEE L. EDWARDS, 000–00–0000
ELVIRA R. ESPINOZA, 000–00–0000
TERESA L. ETHEN, 000–00–0000
JOYCE A. EVANS, 000–00–0000
PAULA I. EVANS, 000–00–0000
KAREN G. EVERS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. FAGAN, 000–00–0000
SUZANNE F. FELD, 000–00–0000
THERESA L. FELDMAN, 000–00–0000
SUSAN D. FISK, 000–00–0000
JOANNE C. FLAMMANG, 000–00–0000
WINIFRED L. FLANAGAN, 000–00–0000
JEREMIAH J. FLANIGAN, 000–00–0000
SHEILA D. FLEEGE, 000–00–0000
PATRICK B. FLEMING, 000–00–0000
DIANA R. FLORES, 000–00–0000
LYNNE A. FOSS, 000–00–0000
SUSAN M. FRIESE, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA L. GONZALEZ, 000–00–0000
PAULA J. GOODMAN, 000–00–0000
BONNIE L. GORDON, 000–00–0000
DAWN M. GRAHAM, 000–00–0000
CARLA K. GRAVES, 000–00–0000
MAUREEN F. GUICHARD, 000–00–0000
CHARLES A. HAGNER, 000–00–0000
SHARON L. HALE, 000–00–0000
TERESA A. HARRIS, 000–00–0000
MARY B. HARRISON, 000–00–0000
DIANE E. HART, 000–00–0000
BERLAIN HATFIELD, JR., 000–00–0000
SELEA A. HAYES, 000–00–0000
JANET A. HAYHURST, 000–00–0000
JANET C. HEGARTY, 000–00–0000
CATHLEEN A. HEMKER, 000–00–0000
MARVIN D. HILL, 000–00–0000
MELVIN D. HILL, 000–00–0000
LINDA K. HOGAN, 000–00–0000
DOROTHY A. HOGG, 000–00–0000
ROBERT G. HONTZ, 000–00–0000
DANA S. HOWARD, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS C. HOWARD, JR., 000–00–0000
FRANCES L. HOWE, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA HUGHES, 000–00–0000
SUSAN L. IRONS, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. JARRETT, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. JENKINS, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN L. JONES, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. KARABA, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. KNUDSON, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. KRAUSE, 000–00–0000
TSU CYNTHIA M. LANDRUM, 000–00–0000
ARDENE M. LAWRENCE, 000–00–0000
ROSE A. LAYMAN, 000–00–0000
PAUL W. LESAINT, 000–00–0000
HELEN F. LINDSEY, 000–00–0000
TAMARA L. LINK, 000–00–0000
ROBIN I. LONGEST, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. LORRAINE, 000–00–0000
LORI A. MACIAS, 000–00–0000
BONNIE L. MACK, 000–00–0000
ROSA M. MANCHA, 000–00–0000
TAMARA S. MATTER, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN A. MCCLELLAN, 000–00–0000
SHAE MCCOMAS, 000–00–0000
AMY K. MCDANIELS, 000–00–0000
MARY F. MCFADDEN, 000–00–0000
GENEVIEVE MCGOWAN, 000–00–0000
LAURIE J. MCMULLAN, 000–00–0000
MARGARET M. MCNEILL, 000–00–0000
MICHELE T. MILLER, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY W. MOORE, 000–00–0000
LUIS O. MORALES, 000–00–0000
PAUL T. MORDINI, 000–00–0000
DANNY A. MORGAN, 000–00–0000
CARYL J. MOULDER, 000–00–0000
MARIA K. NEFF, 000–00–0000
CLIFFORD E. NIELSEN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. NORTHERN, JR., 000–00–0000
MARY K. ODAHL, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. OLEARY, 000–00–0000
ROSALINDA C. OLIVER, 000–00–0000
MARGARET M. OTOOLE, 000–00–0000
KAREN L. PAYNE, 000–00–0000
PENNY L. PETERSEN, 000–00–0000
MARLENE R. PIETROCOLA, 000–00–0000
MEGHAN R. PILGER, 000–00–0000
CONSUELLA B. POCKETT, 000–00–0000
MELINDA L. POSO, 000–00–0000
SIDNEY H. POTMESIL, II, 000–00–0000
KELLY R. PRESTON, 000–00–0000
PAULA J. RALSTON, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA K. RAUSOBOTKA, 000–00–0000
SHERRY R. RAWLSBRYCE, 000–00–0000
EDWARD E. REEVES, II, 000–00–0000
DOLORES REYESGONZALEZ, 000–00–0000
EDWIN T. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN L. ROBINSON, 000–00–0000
CONNIE D. ROCCO, 000–00–0000
JUDITH I. ROSEN, 000–00–0000

ROBIN S. ROSENBERG, 000–00–0000
KENT D. ROYER, 000–00–0000
DENNIS L. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
VICTORIA M. RUTLEDGE, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE A. RYERSON, 000–00–0000
DENNIS C. SAMPSON, 000–00–0000
JOSEPHINE F. SCHANTZ, 000–00–0000
EVERLENE L. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
LINDA A. SEAVERS, 000–00–0000
CAROL M. SHEEHAN, 000–00–0000
JEAN M. SHELTON, 000–00–0000
AUDRENE A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
DOREEN A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
LAURA B. SMITH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT R. SMITH, 000–00–0000
JANET L. SOMLYAY, 000–00–0000
WANDA B. SPILLERS, 000–00–0000
STEVEN W. STAGNER, 000–00–0000
JAYNE E. STETTO, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE STEWART, 000–00–0000
SUZANNE P. STRAUB, 000–00–0000
DOREEN R. STREETER, 000–00–0000
JACQUELINE C. SULLINS, 000–00–0000
KEITH E. TACKETT, 000–00–0000
JANET T. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. THEDERS, 000–00–0000
CLARE M. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA F. THON, 000–00–0000
TERESA M. THORLEY, 000–00–0000
FRANKLIN J. TRZCINSKI, 000–00–0000
WENDY P. VANDYKE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW D. VANSICKEL, 000–00–0000
ANGELA C. VICKERS, 000–00–0000
KENNETH A. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
ANITA R. WOLFE, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH C. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
HARRIET L. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE M. YOUNKER, 000–00–0000
PAUL J. ZOLLMANN, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE

To be major

FRANK ALI, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
L. JOSEPHINE ALMONTE, 000–00–0000
GARY L. ASSANTE, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. BINDER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. BRANDT, 000–00–0000
PAUL L. BRENNER, 000–00–0000
ELIZABETH C. BROWN, 000–00–0000
BRENDA R. BULLARD, 000–00–0000
MAX D. BURKE, 000–00–0000
DENISE L. BURTON, 000–00–0000
GREGORY W. CARSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. COHEN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL T. CULHANE, 000–00–0000
DENNIS A. EIBE, 000–00–0000
RANDALL M. EMMERT, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES M. FOLEY, 000–00–0000
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THOMAS M. HARKENRIDER, 000–00–0000
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ROBERT J. HILL, 000–00–0000
DANIEL C. HONERBRINK, 000–00–0000
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BRUCE W. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
DRUSSELL B. JONES, 000–00–0000
RANDALL F. JONES, 000–00–0000
ROBIN M. KING, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. KRUEGER, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH L. LARY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. LYDEN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY R. MCCORMICK, 000–00–0000
MARK D. MULLEN, 000–00–0000
CLARA L. NIELSEN, 000–00–0000
ERNEST M. PARKER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. POTTER, 000–00–0000
DANNY B. RICHARDSON, 000–00–0000
LANE T. ROGERS, 000–00–0000
MARILYN J. RUCKER, 000–00–0000
SALLY A. RYAN, 000–00–0000
DEVIN A. SATZ, 000–00–0000
IVAN L. SHERARD, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. SHERRED, 000–00–0000
DEAN C. TANO, 000–00–0000
ELAINE D. TEEVENS, 000–00–0000
RUDOLPH W. WAGONER, 000–00–0000
JEAN A. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT F. WARDELL, 000–00–0000
KELLY A. WING, 000–00–0000
NORMAN F. W. WINTER, 000–00–0000

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

To be major

CARMEN L. ANGELOARCEO, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. ARREOLA, 000–00–0000
ROGER L. BENJAMIN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT F. BERKHEISER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE J. BERNACKY, 000–00–0000
KEVIN C. BLAKLEY, 000–00–0000
CHARLES H. BOARDMAN IV, 000–00–0000
ROBERT V. BOWERSOX, 000–00–0000
KEVIN M. BOYLE, 000–00–0000
PATRICK O. BRADSHAW, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. R. BRASWELL, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN A. BREHMHEITMAN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH G. BRETON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. BUTEL, 000–00–0000
MARK E. BUTLER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. BYRNE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN C. CABERTO, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. CARROLL, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. CLARKE, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA D. COGBURN, 000–00–0000
MARY A. COOK, 000–00–0000
SCOTT E. CORCORAN, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN M. CRONIN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS B. CROSS, 000–00–0000
RODNEY L. CROWLEY, 000–00–0000
MARILYN E. DAVIDTOPPERMAN, 000–00–0000
CRAIG B. DEZELL, 000–00–0000
RAFAEL A. DIAZ, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. DOBBERTIEN, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID R. DOWNEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID G. DUNLOP, 000–00–0000
DALE A. FERGUSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. FIELDS, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. FOSTER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS S. FRANZ, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. GALASKA, 000–00–0000
KUL B. GARG, 000–00–0000
CLIFTON M. GILMORE, 000–00–0000
RICARDO GONZALEZ, 000–00–0000
RAY A. GREEN, 000–00–0000
GARY GREER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN T. GREGOIRE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT O. HAIL, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. HAMER, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. HANNAFON III, 000–00–0000
SUE E. HARMON, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE K. HARRINGTON, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE I. HITTLE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY P. HOFFMAN, 000–00–0000
WINIFRED C. HOLCOMB, 000–00–0000
ARNOLD M. HUSKINS, 000–00–0000
BRIAN D. JARVIS, 000–00–0000
DALE E. JENNE, 000–00–0000
HELEN W. JERMYN, 000–00–0000
GLORIA J. JESZKE, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
PAMELA S. JORDAN, 000–00–0000
WALTER H. JOYNER, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND E. KING, 000–00–0000
WALTER B. KING, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. KLAUDER, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. KLECZEK, 000–00–0000
JOSE R. LOZADA, 000–00–0000
MITCHELL D. LUCY, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS G. LUTHMAN, 000–00–0000
MARK S. MALLETT, 000–00–0000
SCOTT R. MARRS, 000–00–0000
FRANK J. MATERESE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. MATTA, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. MEADE, 000–00–0000
MARLIN K. MOORE, 000–00–0000
GEORGE MUNKACHY, 000–00–0000
ROCK A. MUNSEE, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS W. MUSZYNSKI, 000–00–0000
SCOTT M. NICHELSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. PATTERSON, 000–00–0000
GARY G. PETERSON, 000–00–0000
PARKER P. PLANTE, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. POST, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. PUTNAM, 000–00–0000
STEVEN D. QUALLS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT V. ROBEY, JR., 000–00–0000
LINDA A. RUCKRIEGEL, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. SARGEANT, 000–00–0000
LISA K. SCHUETTE, 000–00–0000
TERRELL E. SCOGGINS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. SHARROW, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. SINGLETERRY, 000–00–0000
KAREN J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
LESLIE B. SMITH, 000–00–0000
MARTHA A. STOKES, 000–00–0000
TERRY L. STOTLER, 000–00–0000
MARK R. TIMS, 000–00–0000
LILLIAN V. TORRES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. TOWNSLEY, 000–00–0000
RONALD C. TUTT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. VALDEZ, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. VANVALKENBURG, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN L. VOIGT, 000–00–0000
AMY L. WALKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. WALTON, 000–00–0000
GARY M. WEIBY, 000–00–0000
NANCY E. WEINGARTNER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. WILSON, 000–00–0000
PETER M. VI YOUNG, 000–00–0000
TIPTON W. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
EDWARD M. ZASTAWNY, 000–00–0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

DONALD R. ADAMS, JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. ADDISON, JR., 000–00–0000
BRIAN T. ADKINS, 000–00–0000
DEAN J. ADKINS, 000–00–0000
KELLY F. AHMANN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN AHRENS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD ALBANESE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. ALFORD, 000–00–0000
LEA R. ALHOLINNA, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE G. ALICZ, 000–00–0000
TED D. ALLAIRE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES T. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
MARK P. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
JONAS C. ALLMAN, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. ALMGREN, 000–00–0000
BRUCE P. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
DEAN J. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
ERIC T. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
EUGENE S. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES V. ANDERSON II, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
JON M. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
MARK RICHARD ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY C. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
EDWARD C. ANDREJCZYK, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. ANDRUS, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS N. ANGELIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. ANGWIN, 000–00–0000
ERIC G. ANTON, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY R. ARCIERO, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. ARDREY, 000–00–0000
COURTNEY J. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
SCOTT M. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000
MARVIN A. AROSTEGUI, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. ARRIETA, 000–00–0000
KEVIN W. ASH, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. ASHLEY, 000–00–0000
KENDALL F. ASHLEY, 000–00–0000
GARY A. ASHWORTH, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. ASKEW, 000–00–0000
HANS R. AUGUSTUS, 000–00–0000
MARK A. AUSTIN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. AUSTIN, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHE L. AVILA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. BAAB, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. BABBIDGE, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. BABYAK, 000–00–0000
STEVEN E. BACHELOR, 000–00–0000
BOYD A. BADALI, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH V. BADALIS, 000–00–0000
LANCE R. BAGWELL, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK L. BAIER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS N. BAILEY, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW J. BAIN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY A. BAIR, 000–00–0000
DAVID H. BAIRD, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. BAIRD, 000–00–0000
ERIC W. BAKER, 000–00–0000
LYLE D. BAKER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. BAKER, 000–00–0000
SCOTT B. BAKER, 000–00–0000
RUSTY O. BALDWIN, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER BALLARD, 000–00–0000
CALVIN M. BALSAM, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH C. BALTZ, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. BALZANO, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. BANKER, 000–00–0000
DARWYN O. BANKS, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. BANWART, 000–00–0000
KENNETH M. BARANOWSKI, 000–00–0000
NORMAN W. BARBER, 000–00–0000
CHRIS BARGERY, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL D. BARILE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN D. BARKER, 000–00–0000
LANCE S. BARKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. BARKLEY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. BARKSDALE, 000–00–0000
CASSIE B. BARLOW, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY M. BARLOW, 000–00–0000
KYLER A. BARNES, 000–00–0000
RALPH J. BARRAS, JR., 000–00–0000
ARIEL B. BARREDO, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY J. BARRELL, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. BARRETT III, 000–00–0000
DARRIN L. BARRITT, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS W. BARRON, 000–00–0000
JON D. BARRY, 000–00–0000
GEORGE C. BARTH, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER R. BARTHE, 000–00–0000
FRANCESCA BARTHOLOMEW, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. BARTLETT, 000–00–0000
RICKY A. BARTLETT, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. BARTO, 000–00–0000
MARCUS P. BASS, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. BATH, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL B. BATMAN, 000–00–0000
CARL A. BATTS, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. BAUMHOVER, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. BEAUCHEMIN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL L. BEAUDRY, 000–00–0000
BRIAN A. BEAVERS, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. BECKER, 000–00–0000
DAVID T. BECKWITH, 000–00–0000
SCOTT M. BEDROSIAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. BEHLING, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. BEHRENS, 000–00–0000
SCOTT W. BEIDLEMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. BEIMBORN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN A. BEITLER, 000–00–0000
LEWONNIE E. BELCHER, 000–00–0000
KEVIN S. BENNETT, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. BENNETT, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. BENNING, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. BENNINGTON, 000–00–0000
SCOTT N. BENSON, 000–00–0000
CLAY BENTON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. BERKSTRESSER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. BERNERT, 000–00–0000
JAMES B. BERRY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. BERRY, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. BERTHA, 000–00–0000
MARK E. BEST, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. BEVER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS S. BEYER, 000–00–0000
RONALD L. BEYES, 000–00–0000
KURT J. BIENIAS, 000–00–0000
VAL J. BIGGER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY R. BIGGS, 000–00–0000

DAVID W. BIKKER, 000–00–0000
HELEN K. BIRCHENOUGH, 000–00–0000
KURT D. BIRMINGHAM, 000–00–0000
DARREN L. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY R. BISSETTE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. BITZER, 000–00–0000
MILTON L. BLACKMON, JR., 000–00–0000
RICHARD S. BLAES, 000–00–0000
RICK A. BLAISDELL, 000–00–0000
THOMAS S. BLALOCK, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. BLANTON, 000–00–0000
THADDEUS J. BLAZAK, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND H. BLEWITT, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. BLOCK, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. BLOCKER III, 000–00–0000
FRANZ E. BLOMGREN, 000–00–0000
ADAM J. BLOOD, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. BLUE, 000–00–0000
JUSTIN L. BOBB, 000–00–0000
DAMON A. BOEHMER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. BOJACK, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER A. BOLLINGER, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. BOLSINGER, 000–00–0000
WALLACE H. BONE, 000–00–0000
MILDRED E. BONILLALUCIA, 000–00–0000
BARBARA R. BONNER, 000–00–0000
AARON J. BOOHER, 000–00–0000
SCOTT G. BOOK, 000–00–0000
ALVIN L. BOONE, 000–00–0000
KEITH P. BOONE, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY D. BOONE, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP M. BOROFF, 000–00–0000
CHRISTIAN D. BORTH, 000–00–0000
CRAIG A. BOSWELL, 000–00–0000
GARY A. BOULWARE, 000–00–0000
TODD K. BOULWARE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT J. BOURGEOIS, 000–00–0000
EDWARD E. BOURNE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER L. BOWERS, 000–00–0000
GORDON F. BOYD II, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. BOYD, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE B. BOYETTE, 000–00–0000
TAURUS L. BRACKETT, 000–00–0000
KENNETH C. BRADSHAW, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. BRAKE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. BRASWELL, 000–00–0000
JAMES F. BRAY, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY R. BREAM, 000–00–0000
CRAIG A. BREKER, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. BRESCIA, 000–00–0000
STEVEN G. BREWER, 000–00–0000
COY J. BRIANT, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY S. BRIDGEMAN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. BRIGGS, 000–00–0000
JACK D. BRINKLEY, 000–00–0000
DONALD J. BRINKMAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. BRINLEY, 000–00–0000
KYLE P. BROADBENT, 000–00–0000
KENNETH W. BROCKMANN, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. BROOKER, 000–00–0000
GARY S. BROOKS, 000–00–0000
HAROLD E. BROSOFSKY, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA ANN THON BROWN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. BROWN, 000–00–0000
EDWARD R. BROWN, 000–00–0000
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JOHN F. DROHAN, 000–00–0000
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VALERIE LYNN DUFFY, 000–00–0000
SHANNON G. DUFRESNE, 000–00–0000
PATRICK S. DUGAN, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR E. DUNN III, 000–00–0000
ANDREW G. DUNNAM, 000–00–0000
SHAWN E. DUNSMOOR, 000–00–0000
JASON K. DURFEE, 000–00–0000
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KENT A. DUSEK, 000–00–0000
JOHN I. DUVAL, 000–00–0000
DUNCAN A. DVERSDALL, 000–00–0000
LEA A. DYE, 000–00–0000
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DAVID E. EATON, 000–00–0000
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KEVIN L. EDENBOROUGH, 000–00–0000
KIRK W. EDENS, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. EDMONDS, 000–00–0000
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GLORIA J. EDWARDS, 000–00–0000
REM B. EDWARDS, III, 000–00–0000
SCOTT D. EDWARDS, 000–00–0000
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LUIS E. ESCOBAR, 000–00–0000
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JOHN C. GORLA, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID D. GORMAN, 000–00–0000
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DOUGLAS P. GRACEY, 000–00–0000
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MICHAEL A. GRIFFITH, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. GRIMM, II, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. GRISWOLD, 000–00–0000
MARY E. GRISWOLD, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. GRISWOLD, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. GROFF, 000–00–0000
RONALD J. GROGIS, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. GRONDIN, 000–00–0000
JANET R. GRUNFELDER, 000–00–0000
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ANDRE A. KHAYAT, 000–00–0000
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MARK A. SATURNO, 000–00–0000
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VERNETT SMITH, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. SMITHIES, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. SNIDER, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. SNOW, 000–00–0000
CARL R. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
MARK I. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
MARTIN SOLIS, 000–00–0000
BRIAN B. SOLTZ, 000–00–0000
CRAIG D. SOMMER, 000–00–0000
MAURO D. SONGCUAN, JR., 000–00–0000
INEZ A. SOOKMA, 000–00–0000
JOHN G. SOPER, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. SOWDERS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. SPANGLER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. SPARACO, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER L. SPEARSHANGER, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN R. SPECHT, 000–00–0000
BYRON D. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
TANGELA D. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. SPIESS, 000–00–0000
HAROLD S. SPINDLER, 000–00–0000
ERIC K. SPITTLE, 000–00–0000
JAMES V. SPORLEDER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. SPRAGUE, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. SPRENKLE, JR., 000–00–0000
GERALD D. SPURGERS, 000–00–0000
GERMAIN BARRY W. ST, 000–00–0000
CARL M. STANDIFER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN K. STANDLEY, 000–00–0000
NANCY NAOMI STANLEY, 000–00–0000
AUGUSTUS L. STANTON, JR., 000–00–0000
ALLISON M. STARING, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. STARLING, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. STARNES, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. STASO, 000–00–0000
STEVEN H. STATER, 000–00–0000
RANDOLPH J. STAUDENRAUS, 000–00–0000
SHERRY L. STEARNS, 000–00–0000
KEVIN B. STEELE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. STEELE, 000–00–0000
ELDON R. STEEN, 000–00–0000
ALLEN M. STEENHOEK, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. STEINAUER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS K. STENGER, 000–00–0000
ALAN G. STEPANEK, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. STEPHENS, JR., 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY M. STEPHENS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY L. STEVENS, 000–00–0000
CHAD M. STEVENSON, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND S. STEVENSON, 000–00–0000
ERIC C. STEWART, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY P. STEWART, 000–00–0000
KEVIN STEWART, 000–00–0000
LATANYA M. STEWART, 000–00–0000
BRUCE C. STINAR, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. STINCHCOMB, 000–00–0000
CHARLES G. STITT, 000–00–0000
RODNEY J. STOKES, 000–00–0000
FERDINAND B. STOSS, 000–00–0000
TODD J. STOVALL, 000–00–0000
ERIC STRATTON, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS N. STRAWBRIDGE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL E. STRICKER, 000–00–0000
JESSE L. STRICKLAND, III, 000–00–0000
LEWIS H. STROUGH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL K. STROZZO, 000–00–0000
DANA E. STRUCKMAN, 000–00–0000
HENRY F. SUCHARSKI, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER F. SUCHECKI, 000–00–0000
BOBBY F. SUELL, 000–00–0000
PERRY D. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
MATHIAS J. SUTTON, 000–00–0000
DAVID G. SVEDEN, JR., 000–00–0000
PETER F. SVOBODA, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. SWAIN, 000–00–0000
DEVIN P. SWALLOW, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. SWAYNE, 000–00–0000
MARK J. SWEENEY, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY C. SWENSON, 000–00–0000
GERALD A. SWIFT, 000–00–0000
JOHN B. SWISHER, 000–00–0000
MARGARET N. SZCZEPANIK, 000–00–0000
STEVEN F. SZEWCZAK, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. SZEWS, JR., 000–00–0000
SCOTT D. TABOR, 000–00–0000
RANDALL J. TACK, 000–00–0000
BRUCE A. TAGG, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER P. TALBOT, 000–00–0000
JON T. TANNER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. TANNER, 000–00–0000
MOLLY L. TATARKA, 000–00–0000
DARRYL S. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL B. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
PATRICK W. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
TOMMY N. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. TEAL, 000–00–0000
CHESTER M. TEEL, 000–00–0000
ALVARO L. TEENEY, 000–00–0000
LOUIS L. TEER, 000–00–0000
MARK HERMAN TEINERT, 000–00–0000
KEITH J. TEISTER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. TEMPLE, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. TENAGLIA, 000–00–0000
TED M. TENNISON, 000–00–0000
SCOTT J. TEW, 000–00–0000
BEN M. THIELHORN, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. THIRTYACRE, 000–00–0000
BETHANNE B. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
ERIC H. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA R. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
TRAIRONG P. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
WALTER D. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH E. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
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ELAINE J. THOMSON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. THURBER, 000–00–0000
ANDREW J. THURLING, 000–00–0000
SHARON D. THUROW, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. TICHENOR, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. TILLEMA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. TILLEY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. TISDEL, 000–00–0000
RICHARD G. TOBASCO, 000–00–0000
JULIAN H. TOLBERT, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY S. TOMLINSON, 000–00–0000
BRIAN W. TONNELL, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY K. TOOMEY, 000–00–0000
EDWARD M. TOPPS, 000–00–0000
NELSON TOY, 000–00–0000
GARY S. TRAUTMANN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY TREFTS, 000–00–0000
DEAN A. TREMPS, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW A. TRIPPY, 000–00–0000
SANDRA K. TROEBER, 000–00–0000
HUGH M. TROUT, 000–00–0000
WARREN D. TROUT, 000–00–0000
ZENA A. TUCKER, 000–00–0000
ALLEN D. TUPY, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. TURNEN, 000–00–0000
BRYAN K. TURNER, 000–00–0000
GREGARY S. TURNER, 000–00–0000
RANDALL D. TURNER, 000–00–0000
LINDA M. TUTKO, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. TYLER, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES C. ULMAN, 000–00–0000
MARK DOUGLAS ULRICH, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER G. ULTSCH, 000–00–0000
GEORGE R. UNDERHILL, 000–00–0000
RICHARD E. UNIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL P. URBAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. URE, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. USELMAN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. VACCARELLA, 000–00–0000
VICENTE V. VALENTI, 000–00–0000
PAUL J. VALLEY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. VANCE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER VANDERGRIFF, 000–00–0000
MARK A. VANGRUNSVEN, 000–00–0000
GLEN D. VANHERCK, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR L. VANHOUTEN, 000–00–0000

GILLES K. VANNEDERVEEN, 000–00–0000
ANTON L. VANTERPOOL II, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. VANZO, 000–00–0000
CRISTOS VASILAS, 000–00–0000
JUAN R. VASQUEZ, 000–00–0000
OSCAR R. VAUGHN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. VAUGHN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT E. VAUGHN, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA O. VELEZ, 000–00–0000
DANGE GERALD J. VEN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. VENTRIGLIA, 000–00–0000
LEE A. VENTURINO, 000–00–0000
DELORIES M. VERRETT, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. VIED II, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH H. VIERECKL, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER S. VINES, 000–00–0000
SHAWN D. VINSON, 000–00–0000
MARC A. VIOLA, 000–00–0000
DEAN C. VITALE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN M. VLCEK, 000–00–0000
JESSIE H. VOISIN, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID J. VOLLMER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE M. VOSS, 000–00–0000
JAY C. VOSS, 000–00–0000
CLIFTON J. WADE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. WADE, JR., 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. WAGNER, 000–00–0000
BARRY C. WAITE, 000–00–0000
HOWARD E. WAITE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. WAITE, 000–00–0000
MARGUERITE I. WALBRIDGE, 000–00–0000
DON H. WALKER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS M. WALKER, 000–00–0000
DUNKIN E. WALKER, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL S. WALKER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. WALKER, 000–00–0000
TODD T. WALKOWICZ, 000–00–0000
BRIAN T. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD E. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER B. WALLINGTON, 000–00–0000
DARRELL E. WALLIS, JR., 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. WALTER, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. WALTERS, 000–00–0000
TODD P. WALTON, 000–00–0000
KAREN S. WALTS, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN F. WARD, 000–00–0000
WALTER H. WARD, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS K. WARK, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY K. WARNE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY S. WARNER, 000–00–0000
PETER H. WARNER, 000–00–0000
HARRY W. WASHINGTON, JR., 000–00–0000
KERVIN J. WATERMAN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN D. WATKINS, 000–00–0000
JAMES N. WATRY, 000–00–0000
LEANNE M. WATRY, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINA L. WATSON, 000–00–0000
MARY L. WATSON, 000–00–0000
BRYAN C. WATT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT O. WATT, 000–00–0000
HOSEA R. WEARING, 000–00–0000
DAVID S. WEBB, 000–00–0000
FRANK R. WEBB, JR., 000–00–0000
MURRY B. WEBB, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. WEBER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. WEBER, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY R. WEED, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN F. WEHSE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. WEICHERT, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. WEIGLE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. WEISS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS P. WEITZEL, 000–00–0000
STEVEN M. WELD, 000–00–0000
CLAY E. WELLS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS H. WELLS, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL P. WELSCH, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH A. WENDL, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. WENGER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. WENKE, 000–00–0000
NEIL D. WENTZ, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN P. WERNER, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY S. WESSELS, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. WEST, JR., 000–00–0000
DANIEL H. WESTBROOK, 000–00–0000
BEATRIZ WESTMORELAND, 000–00–0000
RALPH D. WESTMORELAND, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. WEYER, 000–00–0000
CARLOS C. WHALEY, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID G. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
PHILLIPS K. WHEELER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL WHELAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. WHELAN, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN P. WHITAKER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE N. WHITE, 000–00–0000
ERIC J. WHITE, 000–00–0000
MARK H. WHITE, 000–00–0000
NATHAN T. WHITE, 000–00–0000
PAUL A. WHITE, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL A. WHITE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. WHITE, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER E. WHITLOCK, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY J. WHITMIRE, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. WHITNEY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. WICHLEI, 000–00–0000
JIM R. WIEDE, 000–00–0000
TODD H. WIEGAND, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. WIESE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN E. WILHELM, 000–00–0000
HEATHER S. WILKINSON, 000–00–0000
KIRK D. WILLBURGER, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. WILLE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, III, 000–00–0000
DANIEL M. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
GRETCHEN D. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. WILLIAMS II, 000–00–0000
LEWIS WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
PAUL R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
RANDOLPH S. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
SANDRA M. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY L. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
DAVID D. WILLIS, 000–00–0000
STEWART S. WILLITS, 000–00–0000
BRYAN L. WILMUNEN, 000–00–0000
DWAYNE K. WILSON, 000–00–0000
GREGORY WILSON, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY H. WILSON, 000–00–0000
MARTY E. WILSON, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY D. WILSON, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. WINGO, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES A. WINNINGHAM, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS P. WISE, 000–00–0000
DAVID O. WITHERS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. WITTERHOLT, 000–00–0000
DANNY R. WOLF, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. WOLF, 000–00–0000
DONALD P. WOLFF, 000–00–0000
DAVID K. WOLSEFER, 000–00–0000
RORY S. WOMACK, 000–00–0000
ENOCH K. WONG, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. WOOD, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. WOOD, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. WOOD, 000–00–0000
THIERRY C. WOODS, 000–00–0000
VINCENT G. WOODS, 000–00–0000
LARRY D. WORLEY, JR., 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER F. WRENN, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
EDWARD K. WRIGHT, JR., 000–00–0000
PATRICK WRYNN, 000–00–0000
MARK P. WYROSDICK, 000–00–0000
JULIE ANN WYZYWANY, 000–00–0000
JASON R. XIQUES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. YATES, 000–00–0000
CAROL A. YEAGER, 000–00–0000
KEVIN J. YENTZ, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW YOUNG, 000–00–0000
STEPHANIE P. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. YOUNGLING, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. YOUTSEY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. ZABEL, JR., 000–00–0000
TODD M. ZACHARY, 000–00–0000
EDWARD T. ZAJAC, 000–00–0000
PAUL ALBERT ZAVISLAK, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM Z. ZECK, 000–00–0000
LEON D. ZERA, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. ZERKLE, 000–00–0000
BONNIE ANN ZEUNER, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. ZIELINSKI, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY A. ZOERLEIN, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. ZORZI, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY R. ZOUBEK, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN

CHAPLAIN CORPS

DONALD W. AILSWORTH, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP M. ARMSTRONG, 000–00–0000
KENNETH C. ASCHENBRENNER, 000–00–0000
ERNEST H. BERTHELETTE, 000–00–0000
LORENZO L. BOLDEN, JR., 000–00–0000
WENDELL L. BRENNEMAN, 000–00–0000
JIMMY M. BROWNING, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
JR NORMAN DESROSIERS, 000–00–0000
DONOVAN V. C. GAFFNEY, 000–00–0000
DANA E. GROVER, 000–00–0000
RUTH E. HENDERSON, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND L. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. KINNEY, 000–00–0000
HEZEKIAH R. LAWSON, II, 000–00–0000
ROY A. LEE, 000–00–0000
STEVEN J. NICOLAI, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. OFSDAHL, 000–00–0000
HAROLD B. OWENS, 000–00–0000
LISA ANNE PINEAU, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. RYAN, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS J. SLATER, SR, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. STEWART, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. TOGUCHI, 000–00–0000
VICTOR J. TONEY, 000–00–0000
DENNIS G. VOLMI, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. WALKER, 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS

DANA M. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
PAUL K. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
ERICA J. AUERBACH, 000–00–0000
WILHELMA J. BADGER, 000–00–0000
ELLEN W. BARGER, 000–00–0000
DENISE M. BARLOW, 000–00–0000
JILL E. BARNES, 000–00–0000
LISA K. BARNETT, 000–00–0000
JULIE A. BERIG, 000–00–0000
PATRICK E. BERTZ, 000–00–0000
ERIC M. BINDER, 000–00–0000
JACQUELINE A. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
SHEILA C. BLACKSTOCK, 000–00–0000
DEBRA A. BORCHERT, 000–00–0000
GLORIA S. BOWDEN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. BRONSON, JR., 000–00–0000
VALERIE A. BROOKS, 000–00–0000
BRENDA A. BRYANT, 000–00–0000
SUSAN J. BURNETT, 000–00–0000
ADRIENNE G. BURNETTE, 000–00–0000
KRISTEN L. CADY, 000–00–0000
BARRY H. CAPE, 000–00–0000
COLLEEN A. CARMODY, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. CARNEY, JR., 000–00–0000
KAREN R. M. CARR, 000–00–0000
FLAVIA CASASSOLA, 000–00–0000
GREGORY J. CLARK, 000–00–0000
CRAIG R. CLOSE, 000–00–0000
PAULA C. CLUTTER, 000–00–0000
SUSAN E. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
MARY E. COLYER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. CONLEY, 000–00–0000
DEAN KAREN L. COX, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. CRAIG, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN B. CRAVER, 000–00–0000
JANET M. CREELMAN, 000–00–0000
ELLEN M. CRIST, 000–00–0000
SHELLY R. CUDABACK, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN A. CUMMINGS, 000–00–0000
LARRY R. CURTIS, 000–00–0000
GRETCHEN A. CUSACK, 000–00–0000
REBECCA L. CYPHER, 000–00–0000
SOPHIA J. DALDINE, 000–00–0000
KRISTI J. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
MELISSA DEFENSOR, 000–00–0000
MARLA J. DEJONG, 000–00–0000
DONNA N. DEMOSS, 000–00–0000
SHEILA L. DEW, 000–00–0000
TRACY A. DEWOODY, 000–00–0000
EDNA E. DOMINO, 000–00–0000
KATHRY L. DOTY, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR M. DURKIN, JR., 000–00–0000
GLENN R. ERMER, 000–00–0000
JOSE A. ESTELA, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN R. EWING, 000–00–0000
CARLTON M. FANCHER, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA J. FEESER, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA L. FERGUSON, 000–00–0000
SANDRA K. FISK, 000–00–0000
GLEN A. FOGGER, 000–00–0000
MARY ELLEN FORDHAM, 000–00–0000
JEANETTE A. FORTUNA, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH A. FRANCO, 000–00–0000
ANNETTE S. GABLEHOUSE, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY K. GANOUS, 000–00–0000
GARY J. GARDNER, 000–00–0000
LINDA S. GHANEM, 000–00–0000
ROBIN C. GIACONIA, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. GILLESPIE, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE E. GOLDING, 000–00–0000
JORGE L. GOMEZDIAZ, 000–00–0000
CHARLES H. GOSHEN, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS D. GRAY, 000–00–0000
ANNA M. GREEN, 000–00–0000
ALISA M. GREGORY, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA M. GUNTER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS R. GUSTAFSON, 000–00–0000
LAURIE A. HALL, 000–00–0000
CHERYL R. HALLJORDAN, 000–00–0000
PHYLLIS A. HAMILTON, 000–00–0000
JODY A. HAMMERS, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH S. HARP, 000–00–0000
BRIDGET B. HARRELL, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. HARTLEY, 000–00–0000
THEODORE D. HAYNES, JR., 000–00–0000
CONNIE R. HERRON, 000–00–0000
DENNIS L. HIGGINS, 000–00–0000
KEVIN W. HILL, 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. HOAG, JR., 000–00–0000
JOY M. HODGES, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH M. HOFFMAN, 000–00–0000
JEAN M. HOLT, 000–00–0000
HELEN M. HORN, 000–00–0000
HEIDI M. HOYT, 000–00–0000
DAWN M. HRDLICKA, 000–00–0000
BARBARA HUDAK, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY A. F. HUNT, 000–00–0000
ROBIN E. HUNT, 000–00–0000
DENISE R. IRIZARRY, 000–00–0000
CARLEIGH JEANNE JACOBS, 000–00–0000
JORDAN L. JANSEN, 000–00–0000
DIANA E. JOHNS, 000–00–0000
CHARLES M. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
LAURIE E. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
ANDREA L. JONES, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. JONES, 000–00–0000
FELECIA M. JONES, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. KALMEN, 000–00–0000
BARBARA R. KELLY, 000–00–0000
EMMA J. KIENTZ, 000–00–0000
EVA L. KIILKNOX, 000–00–0000
JENNIFER A. KIMMET, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. KLENOW, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. KNIGHT, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. KNISLEY, III, 000–00–0000
BONNIE J. KNOX, 000–00–0000
MAUREEN A. KOCH, 000–00–0000
JODY L. KOEPPNORRIS, 000–00–0000
GARY E. KOVALCHIK, 000–00–0000
MOLLY J. KUSIK, 000–00–0000
THERESA M. LAKE, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH P. LAMANA, 000–00–0000
SHAROLYN K. LANGE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE E. LARSEN, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE D. LAVEY, 000–00–0000
JANET I. LAWRENCE, 000–00–0000
JERRY B. LAWSON, 000–00–0000
BETH S. LECKEY, 000–00–0000
MARK A. LEE, 000–00–0000
CINDY L. LEMAY, 000–00–0000
EILEEN M. LOFLIN, 000–00–0000
ADAM LOPEZ, 000–00–0000
JACQUELINE A. LORZING, 000–00–0000
TRACY E. LYKE, 000–00–0000

JANICE F. LYLE, 000–00–0000
PAULA A. MALONEY, 000–00–0000
MELINDA S. MANDRILLO, 000–00–0000
KATHRYN A. MANGION, 000–00–0000
BARBARA M. MASON, 000–00–0000
HOLLY A. MATIKIEWICZ, 000–00–0000
SHARON L. MCCARTY, 000–00–0000
BERNADETTE T. MCDERMOTT, 000–00–0000
CAROLINE MCGRATH, 000–00–0000
IRMA L. MCNAMEE, 000–00–0000
BETH A. MEADE, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. MECHTEL, 000–00–0000
JEAN A. MEINK, 000–00–0000
RICHARD T. MELCHIOR, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. MILLER, 000–00–0000
VIVIAN B. MILLS, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE M. MITCHELL, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP A. MOBLEY, 000–00–0000
JOLEEN M. MONTES, 000–00–0000
SUSAN D. MORGAN, 000–00–0000
CATHY L. MUELLER, 000–00–0000
KARLA MURPHY, 000–00–0000
JOHN Z. NAGY, 000–00–0000
LISA B. NEISEN, 000–00–0000
VALERIE R. NELSON, 000–00–0000
ALVIN J. NEWCOMER, 000–00–0000
ANDREA NORRIS, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. OCONNELL, 000–00–0000
MARY M. OLOUGHLIN, 000–00–0000
MARY A. OVERHOLSER, 000–00–0000
JULIE P. PACK, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. PAPIO, 000–00–0000
TAMMI LOUISE PAPPAS, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA F. PARK, 000–00–0000
SANDRA J. PARKER, 000–00–0000
CAROLINE C. PARMANN, 000–00–0000
GARY E. PARSONS, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. PATRICK, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER H. PAYNE, 000–00–0000
ANNE M. PECHOTTAKNAPP, 000–00–0000
LISA M. PERDUE, 000–00–0000
RACHEL A. PERKINS, 000–00–0000
KATHY J. PETERSON, 000–00–0000
MARK A. PISTONE, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY S. PLUMMER, 000–00–0000
LORENDA A. POISSANTSALLING, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN N. PORTIS, 000–00–0000
KAREN A. POTH, 000–00–0000
DEAN L. PRENTICE, 000–00–0000
MARK G. PRESCOTT, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY K. PROCTOR, 000–00–0000
LISA M. A. RANDALL, 000–00–0000
KAREN S. RASMUSSEN, 000–00–0000
FRED E. REEVES, 000–00–0000
TERRI A. RENSCH, 000–00–0000
ADRIENNE L. RIZZO, 000–00–0000
BRENDA J. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
CHRISTLE A. ROBINSON, 000–00–0000
MARY E. ROBINSON, 000–00–0000
LELAND J. ROCKSTRAW, 000–00–0000
ELAINE B. ROWLEY, 000–00–0000
MARJORIE L. RUCHHOEFT, 000–00–0000
CARMEN Y. RUMBLE, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. RUTTER, 000–00–0000
JIMMIE G. SAMUEL, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. SANBORN, 000–00–0000
DENISE R. SCHRADER, 000–00–0000
ROBIN L. SCHULTZE, 000–00–0000
JOANN E. SKEEN, 000–00–0000
DANA J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
SHARON A. SOBOLIK, 000–00–0000
KAREN D. SPRINGER, 000–00–0000
JULIE M. STOLA, 000–00–0000
DEIDRE L. STROTHER, 000–00–0000
MARY E. STURDEVANT, 000–00–0000
ANNATA RAE SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. SUMMERLIN, 000–00–0000
HEIDI M. SUMMERS, 000–00–0000
SONIA J. SUTHERLAND, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA S. SVETZ, 000–00–0000
STEFANIE A. SWIDER, 000–00–0000
CULLITON KATHRYN F. TATE, 000–00–0000
SARA J. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
CAROL A. THEISS, 000–00–0000
CLINTON A. THIEL, 000–00–0000
ELLEN K. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
LAURIE D. TIGNER, 000–00–0000
RAMONA D. TIPLER, 000–00–0000
BELINDA L. TURNER, 000–00–0000
SANDRA C. TYNES, 000–00–0000
CHERYL Y. UNDERWOOD, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW R. VALKO, 000–00–0000
CHARLES R. VARNER, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH VUILLEMOT, 000–00–0000
MARGARET M. WAGNER, 000–00–0000
DARLENE E. WALKENHORST, 000–00–0000
KAREN D. WALLS, 000–00–0000
JUDY L. WARD, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. WEISS, 000–00–0000
REGINA A. WELCH, 000–00–0000
MARIAN A. WHITE, 000–00–0000
DWAYNE B. WILHITE, 000–00–0000
LINDA E. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
MARY A. WILLIAMS-GRANT, 000–00–0000
CATHY S. WINTERBOTHAM, 000–00–0000
ROBERTA E. WOOLLEY, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA K. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
PAULINE L. WRUBEL, 000–00–0000
EDITH J. YASSO, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE

To be determined later

SHIRLEY J. B. ABBOTT, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. ALTLAND, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. AROSE, 000–00–0000
GINO L. AUTERI, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. BAXTER, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. BERNIER, 000–00–0000
DEAN B. BORSOS, 000–00–0000
ERIC C. BRUSOE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. BYRD, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. CLAPSADDLE, 000–00–0000
CARY A. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
SUSAN L. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
PATRICK L. DAWSON, 000–00–0000
LINDA LEE EATON, 000–00–0000
BARRY W. EVANS, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. FLYNN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL GAINER, 000–00–0000
MARK GOLLNER, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. GRAULTY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD F. HART, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY P. HERREMANS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. HUNT, 000–00–0000
EDWIN A. HURSTON, 000–00–0000
PHILIP E. JONES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. JORDAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. KAFORA, 000–00–0000
DARRELL W. LANDREAUX, 000–00–0000
LAURA L. LARSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. LESKO, 000–00–0000
MARK LEWANDOWSKI, 000–00–0000
JENNEY L. LORD, 000–00–0000
KIM D. LOWE, 000–00–0000
JUDY L. LUCE, 000–00–0000
LISA A. MACUS, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. MAJERLE, 000–00–0000
ARMAND L. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
LEWIS M. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
PAUL F. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
JACK L. MCCAULEY, 000–00–0000
JOANNE P. MCPHERSON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. MILES, 000–00–0000
JANET L. MILLER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL S. MILNES, 000–00–0000
SANDRA L. MOORE, 000–00–0000
MARK L. MURPHY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL OGORMAN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. OWEN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. PIKE, 000–00–0000
JO ELLEN A. POLITE, 000–00–0000
DENNIS R. PORTER, 000–00–0000
BETTY L. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
JERRY D. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
ELMO J. ROBISON III, 000–00–0000
DAWN E. ROWE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. SCHOTT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. SKIDMORE, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. STEWART, 000–00–0000
TRACY A. TENNEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID P. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
CAMILLE M. TILSON, 000–00–0000
PAULA M. TRUSELA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. VALENTINE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. WETZ, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL A. YEAGER, 000–00–0000

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

To be determined later

DARRELL L. ALLMAN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN G. ALLRED, 000–00–0000
MARK J. ARMSTRONG, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. BACON, 000–00–0000
SHARON F. BAILEY, 000–00–0000
ANNE H. BARRETT, 000–00–0000
TERRY A. BEGINES, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. BELL, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. BENNETT, 000–00–0000
DANA M. BOURNE, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. BRIDGEST, 000–00–0000
GRETCHEN P. BROWN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. BURGESS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. BURKETT, 000–00–0000
JANETTE BURRIS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL F. CAPUTO, 000–00–0000
STEVEN S. CARLISLE, 000–00–0000
BRIAN G. CASLETON, 000–00–0000
REGINA G. CHACE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY S. CORNELL, 000–00–0000
PETER K. COUTURE, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. CRIST, 000–00–0000
BRENDA L. CROOK, 000–00–0000
VALERIE J. CURRY, 000–00–0000
DARRIN L. CURTIS, 000–00–0000
PAUL B. DEVANE, 000–00–0000
DAVID P. DIAZ, 000–00–0000
LANNY F. DUCLOS, JR., 000–00–0000
PAMELA A. DUNCAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. DUNNE, 000–00–0000
A. LAMAR ETHINGTON, 000–00–0000
BRIDGET I. FATH, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. FOFI, 000–00–0000
KAREN S. FRALEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. FRANKLIN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS F. FRYER, 000–00–0000
PAUL R. GARDETTO, 000–00–0000
FRANK A. GLENN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN D. GODDARD, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. GOLEN, 000–00–0000
GEORGE P. GONZALES, 000–00–0000
GERARD A. GONZALUDO, 000–00–0000
SUSAN D. GORSKI, 000–00–0000
BETH ANN GRADY, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY K. GRAMENZ, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. GRIMM, 000–00–0000
JOHN O. GROOMS, 000–00–0000
LORETTA J. HAGEN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN F. HAMILTON, 000–00–0000
ROCHELLE M. HAMP, 000–00–0000
YVONNE L. HARMON, 000–00–0000
TERRANCE A. HARMS, 000–00–0000
MARK P. L. HARPER, 000–00–0000
RODERICK HARRIS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD T. HARTMAN, 000–00–0000
ALVIS W. HEADEN, III, 000–00–0000
SHARON M. HEFFNER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER L. HERRON, 000–00–0000
MARK S. HILL, 000–00–0000
NORMAN D. HUFF, 000–00–0000
GINA J. JATHO, 000–00–0000
KEVIN K. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
GEORGE E. JONES, JR., 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. JUDKINS, 000–00–0000
MARGARET R. KOHUT, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. KOTUN, 000–00–0000
JENICE L. LITTLE, 000–00–0000
MEDORA LITTLE, 000–00–0000
ABBIE K. LUCKSHAFER, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY R. LUSCHEN, 000–00–0000
DAISY LUSSIER, 000–00–0000
DENA M. MAHER, 000–00–0000
RONALD P. MANDRELL, 000–00–0000
LONNIE W. MANNING, 000–00–0000
JOAN MARINE, 000–00–0000
LETITIA R. MCGEE, 000–00–0000
LAURA J. MCWHIRTER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH A. MIGGINS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. MILLER, 000–00–0000
BARRY E. MOORE, 000–00–0000
LINDA J. MORRIS, 000–00–0000
RANDALL C. NEDEGAARD, 000–00–0000
DAVID K. NELSON, 000–00–0000
MARY C. NGUYEN, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL L. NORFLEET, 000–00–0000
ANDREW F. OBRIEN, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH LYNNE ODELL, 000–00–0000
CRAIG A. OLSON, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA A. OVERLY, 000–00–0000
RHONDA G. OZANIAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. PANK, 000–00–0000
DEBRA A. PARRISH, 000–00–0000
STANLEY D. PELFERY, 000–00–0000
NANCY J. PETRILAK, 000–00–0000
CARL L. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000
MICHELE C. PINO, 000–00–0000
MELVIN F. RICHARDS, 000–00–0000
TODD A. RITTER, 000–00–0000
JAMES RYPKEMA, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN F. SARGENT, 000–00–0000
FRANZ J. SCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
REBECCA B. SCHULTZ, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL B. SEHY, 000–00–0000
ETHEL S. SHEARER, 000–00–0000
PAUL A. SJOBERG, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY A. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
SHARON L. SPRADLING, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. STOECKER, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN W. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. THORNSON, 000–00–0000
PETER R. VEALE, 000–00–0000
BUSCH TAMMY A. VON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS B. WALKER, JR., 000–00–0000
TODD A. WARREN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN L. WARRICK, 000–00–0000
RUTH A. WEDDELL, 000–00–0000
HAL J. WEIDMAN, 000–00–0000
KRISTA K. WENZEL, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. WHITWORTH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. WILCOX, 000–00–0000
BRAD S. WINTERTON, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. WROCKLOFF, 000–00–0000
ROBERT ZAJAC, 000–00–0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFICERS INDICATED BY ASTERISK ARE ALSO NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, 000–00–0000
BRIAN C. BALDWIN, 000–00–0000
PAUL S. BEATY, 000–00–0000
FRANK J. BERLINGIS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. BOZO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM BROADWATER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD E. BROWN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. BROYLES, 000–00–0000
DONALD C. CURRY, 000–00–0000
ERIC G. DAXON, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. FOXWORTH, 000–00–0000
PAUL L. FREDERICK, 000–00–0000
GARY R. GILBERT, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. HARRIS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL K. HATTON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. HEATH, 000–00–0000
LINDA K. JELLEN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
WENDELL C. KING, 000–00–0000
ALBERT E. KINKEAD, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. KLUCKMAN, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP G. LAWYER, 000–00–0000
DARRYL W. LLOYD, 000–00–0000
GRIFFIN D. LOCKETT, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN L. MARKELZ, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. MARTIG, 000–00–0000
GEORGE V. MASI, 000–00–0000
RONALD L. MCNABB, 000–00–0000
EMIL F. MEIS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM M. NICHOLS, 000–00–0000

CALVIN J. OLSON, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. ROACH, 000–00–0000
RODGER R. SEXTON, 000–00–0000
LUTHER D. SOLVERSON, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. STEGER, 000–00–0000
LARRY Z. STONE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN J. SWENIE, 000–00–0000
GLENN W. TAPLIN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. THRESHER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. WALKER, 000–00–0000
HERSHELL E. WOLFE, 000–00–0000
LEON WOODLEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID T. ZOLOCK, 000–00–0000

ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

To be colonel

JOSEPH R. DETTORI, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. PETERSON, 000–00–0000
GILBERT SOSA, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. STOEHR, 000–00–0000

VETERINARY

To be colonel

DANIEL L. JARBOE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. LANGFORD, 000–00–0000
DALE G. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
DAVID H. MOORE, 000–00–0000
GERALD W. PARKER, JR., 000–00–0000
JAMES R. STEWART, 000–00–0000
JOHN V. WADE, 000–00–0000

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

DENNIS C. ALLISON, 000–00–0000
CARL R. BARGABOS, 000–00–0000
HOLLY K. BUCHANAN, 000–00–0000
LINDA E. CASEY, 000–00–0000
LORNA R. CHATMON, 000–00–0000
SALVATORE A. CIRESI, 000–00–0000
LYNNE M. CONNELLY, 000–00–0000
LAURIE J. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
KAREN T. FERGUSON, 000–00–0000
ROBIN A. HIGHTOWER, 000–00–0000
CLARA M. HUFF, 000–00–0000
BETTY C. JONES, 000–00–0000
LINDA C. KIRK, 000–00–0000
REBECCA LOOMIS, 000–00–0000
*MARTHA C. LUPO, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINE P. MILLER, 000–00–0000
GARY J. NALESKI, 000–00–0000
TERESA Y. PIERCE, 000–00–0000
JUDITH L. POWERS, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA F. PRATHER, 000–00–0000
ELIZABETH SAMPSON, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA SAULSBERY, 000–00–0000
JACKIE W. SAYE, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH A. WICKER, 000–00–0000
DONNA M. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
JULIE K. ZADINSKY, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3370:

To be colonel

GLENDON L. ACRE, 000–00–0000
JESSE L. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
ERNEST R. ADKINS, 000–00–0000
RONALD W. ALBERT, 000–00–0000
JOE R. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
HARRY C. ALLEN III, 000–00–0000
ROGER L. ALLEN, 000–00–0000
RANSOME W. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
GEORGE ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
WILEY E. ANDREWS, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. ANTHONY, 000–00–0000
LOUIS J. ANTONETTI, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH ANTONIOTTI, 000–00–0000
DAVID N. APPLEBY, 000–00–0000
RENE AQUERON, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN E. AREY, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. ASHLEY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT V. BALDWIN, 000–00–0000
PETER P. BALJET, 000–00–0000
RICHARD A. BALLIET, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. BARKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT K. BAUER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD E. BAUMER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. BENDAS, 000–00–0000
LYLE D. BENDER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL E. BENES, 000–00–0000
ALLEN D. BENNETT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. BERKLEY, 000–00–0000
DONALD BERNHARDSEN, 000–00–0000
GRANT I. BEYL, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. BILLIMEK, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER BILLS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS F. BINEK, 000–00–0000
RONALD E. BIRCHALL, 000–00–0000
JON P. BIRD, 000–00–0000
LEONARD W. BIRDSONG, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. BISSON, 000–00–0000
LOWELL E. BLAGMON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM P. BOCKOVEN, 000–00–0000
HENRY A. BOESE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. BOOTZ, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. BORDEN, 000–00–0000
DANNY W. BOROFF, 000–00–0000
BRUCE C. BORRETT, 000–00–0000
DARWIN G. BOSTIC, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. BOSTON, 000–00–0000
RONALD I. BOTZ, 000–00–0000
TERRY G. BOUNDS, 000–00–0000
DON J. BOUTZ, 000–00–0000
DONALD W. BOWLES, 000–00–0000
GEORGE F. BOWMAN, 000–00–0000
TOMMY L. BOYD, 000–00–0000
DON R. BRADLEY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. BREEN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL BREITHAUPT, 000–00–0000
BRADFORD BRIGHTMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. BRITAIN, 000–00–0000
KERMIT BRITT, JR., 000–00–0000
MATTHEW C. BROCKWAY, 000–00–0000
GEORGE R. BROOKS, 000–00–0000
WAYNE R. BROSSETT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. BROWN, 000–00–0000
PHILIP K. BROWN, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL S. BROWNING, 000–00–0000
HARRY H. BRUBAKER, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. BRUNSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. BUFORD, 000–00–0000
KENNETH J. BUKOWSKI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. BURKETT, 000–00–0000
RAY J. CAGLE, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. CAIN, 000–00–0000
BRUCE J. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. CAMPBELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. CARDAMONE, 000–00–0000
DANA E. CARDEN, 000–00–0000
LAWRENC CARMICHAEL, 000–00–0000
TOD J. CARMONY, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN J. CARRE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL F. CARROLL, 000–00–0000
CHARLES M. CARTER, 000–00–0000
MARY N. CARTER, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND K. CARTER, 000–00–0000
BYRON L. CASEBIER, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. CASHIN, 000–00–0000
LEONARD CASILLAS, 000–00–0000
GARY N. CASSIDY, 000–00–0000
LLOYD E. CAVEY, 000–00–0000
ROY T. CAVICCHI, 000–00–0000
RONALD CEFALONE, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. CHAMBERS, 000–00–0000
DENNIS R. CHRISTIAN, 000–00–0000
DOROTHY H. CLARK, 000–00–0000
ANTON COBIANMENDEZ, 000–00–0000
THOMAS D. COCHRAN, 000–00–0000
DAN M. COLGLAZIER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. CONDON, 000–00–0000
RONALD D. CONE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. CONNER, 000–00–0000
MARGARET COPPERNOLL, 000–00–0000
STEVEN C. CORDON, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. CORRIGAN, 000–00–0000
MARC S. COSTANTINO, 000–00–0000
ENRIQUE COSTAS, 000–00–0000
PAUL D. COSTILOW, 000–00–0000
ALAN M. COX, 000–00–0000
NORMAN J. COX, JR., 000–00–0000
STEPHEN T. COX, 000–00–0000
WESLEY E. CRAIG, 000–00–0000
CARMEL CRESPOCABAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. CROOM, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. CROWSON, 000–00–0000
BERNARD M. CULLEN, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. CURRIE, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. CURTIN, 000–00–0000
DONALD F. CURTIS, 000–00–0000
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MICHAEL J. DOSTILIO, 000–00–0000
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MARVIN B. DUNCAN, 000–00–0000
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VANCE R. HIGHSMITH, 000–00–0000
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JOHN L. HUTCHERSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. INMAN, 000–00–0000
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DONALD L. JACKA, 000–00–0000
PAUL E. JENSEN, 000–00–0000
FORREST R. JOHANSEN, 000–00–0000
SHELDON D. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
WILEY H. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
RICHARD JORGENSEN, 000–00–0000
GREGORY C. JOY, 000–00–0000
CHARLES H. JOYNER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN S. KAPPA, 000–00–0000
EDWARD J. KELLY, 000–00–0000
ROY D. KENNEDY, 000–00–0000
BERT W. KEY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL KILCULLEN, 000–00–0000
DANNY D. KINNEY, 000–00–0000
HERMAN G. KIRVEN, 000–00–0000
DENNIS J. KLEPPICK, 000–00–0000
JEROME B. KNUESEL, 000–00–0000
FRANK J. KOEGL, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. KONICKI, 000–00–0000
BERNARD P. KRAMER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. KRIMMER, 000–00–0000
DONALD W. KROENING, 000–00–0000
FREDERICK KUEHN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. KUNCZT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. LABADIE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. LAFLEUR, 000–00–0000
LYLE D. LALIM, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. LAMBACK, 000–00–0000
DAVID W. LANCE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. LASSER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. LAURA, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. LAY, 000–00–0000
MITCHELL LECLAIRE, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. LEE, 000–00–0000

RONALD R. LEMOINE, 000–00–0000
OLIVER D. LENARD, 000–00–0000
DANNY A. LENHART, 000–00–0000
LYNN E. LEVENGOOD, 000–00–0000
LIONEL D. LEVESQUE, 000–00–0000
DICK C. LITTLE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM LITZINGER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. LIVELY, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS LIVINGSTON, 000–00–0000
RICK A. LOMBARD, 000–00–0000
HAROLD E. LOMENICK, 000–00–0000
HAL A. LONG, 000–00–0000
WENDELL H. LONG, 000–00–0000
VICTOR N. LOONEY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. LORBEER, 000–00–0000
HAROLD I. LOVETT, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. LOWE, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE T. LUBA, 000–00–0000
EDWIN T. LUCAS, 000–00–0000
RONALD L. LUCAS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. LUCZYNSKI, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. LUEDEKE, 000–00–0000
CARL F. LUNDELL, 000–00–0000
JAMES N. LUNSFORD, 000–00–0000
LEONARD LUZKY, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. LYNCH, 000–00–0000
RALPH F. LYON, 000–00–0000
BUFORD S. MABRY, 000–00–0000
THOMAS S. MACRAE, 000–00–0000
KEITH C. MAGNUSSON, 000–00–0000
FRANK J. MAGUIRE, JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. MALLAMS, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. MALLOY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. MALONE, 000–00–0000
LEWIS D. MALPHRUS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. MANCINO, 000–00–0000
DENNIS W. MANSKE, 000–00–0000
DON M. MARLATT, 000–00–0000
LARY D. MARLER, 000–00–0000
ROB MARREROCORLETO, 000–00–0000
FRANK C. MARSHALL, 000–00–0000
CHARLES F. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
ROY T. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
EARL R. MASSEY, JR., 000–00–0000
LARRY E. MATCHETT, 000–00–0000
EDWARD E. MATHEWS, 000–00–0000
JULIUS E. MATHIS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. MC CALLUM, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. MC CALLUM, 000–00–0000
CHARLES MC CARTNEY, 000–00–0000
WENDALL MC CLELLAN, 000–00–0000
LOUIS A. MC CLOSKEY, 000–00–0000
JIMMIE M. MC DONALD, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. MC DONALD, 000–00–0000
PATRICK F. MC GOVERN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. MC GRAW, 000–00–0000
JOHN K. MC ILHENNY, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. MC INTYRE, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH MC LAUGHLIN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN C. MC NABB, 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. MC NAUGHER, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. MC REYNOLDS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. MEEK, 000–00–0000
NORBERT A. MENGOT, 000–00–0000
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DENNIS C. MERRILL, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. MESKILL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. MESSINA, 000–00–0000
MARVIN G. METCALF, 000–00–0000
JAMES MEZA, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN A. MICIK, 000–00–0000
HANS W. MIJOCEVIC, 000–00–0000
PAUL M. MIKESH, 000–00–0000
MARVIN R. MIKESKA, 000–00–0000
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AMEDEO R. MONACELLI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL MONTGOMERY, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH L. MOORE, 000–00–0000
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GLENN G. NACKONEY, 000–00–0000
DARRYL W. NASH, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH F. NASH, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. NASIF, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. NATTERSTAD, 000–00–0000
JON A. NEALON, 000–00–0000
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GERARD B. NERY, JR., 000–00–0000
CHARLES H. NEWELL, 000–00–0000
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GARY E. PARIS, 000–00–0000
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ISAAC D. PICKERING, 000–00–0000
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ROBERT S. RYDER, 000–00–0000
FRED SADRAK, 000–00–0000
CHESTER I. SAITO, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. SALVIANO, 000–00–0000
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WILLIAM E. SAUL, 000–00–0000
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CRAIG V. SHUEY, 000–00–0000
THEODORE G. SHUEY, 000–00–0000
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JAMES M. SIKES, 000–00–0000
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THOMAS F. SPARKMAN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT K. SPEAR, 000–00–0000
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WILLIAM R. SPORES, 000–00–0000
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KERRY R. STACKHOUSE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD P. STAGE, 000–00–0000
LINDA L. STANLEY, 000–00–0000
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MICHAEL A. STROJNY, 000–00–0000
LARRY S. STROUD, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. STURM, 000–00–0000
MARK E. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
WARNER I. SUMPTER, 000–00–0000
ERIC M. SUNDIN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD H. SWEAT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. SYMANSKI, 000–00–0000
JACKIE TALIAFERRO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM W. TANEY, 000–00–0000
MARGARET TANKOVICH, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000
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ROBERT A. THIESING, 000–00–0000
TOM W. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
CURTIS L. THOMPSON, 000–00–0000
RUEDIGER TILLMANN, 000–00–0000
JERRY W. TIPPS, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. TRACEY, 000–00–0000
GREGORY M. TRAVALIO, 000–00–0000
FRANK L. TRAVIS, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. TRIPLETT, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. TRITSCH, 000–00–0000
JON L. TROST, 000–00–0000
ANDRE J. TROTTIER, 000–00–0000
LESLIE K. TUBB, 000–00–0000
FRANK T. TUCKER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. TUTTLE, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM H. TUTTLE, 000–00–0000
ROY M. UMBARGER, 000–00–0000
BRUCE R. UTZ, 000–00–0000
JAMES B. VALLIERE, 000–00–0000
PETER J. VENZA, 000–00–0000
KENNETH VIEMEISTER, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. VOLLRATH, 000–00–0000
KENNETH R. WADE, 000–00–0000
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KATHIE E. WALKER, 000–00–0000
DENNIS M. WALLACE, 000–00–0000
JOHN G. WARREN, 000–00–0000
JIMMY R. WATSON, 000–00–0000
DALE W. WELLS, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH D. WEST, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. WHITE, 000–00–0000
BRUCE R. WHITMAN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD T. WHITMAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM WILBOURNE, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY F. WILHELM, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL A. WILKS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL R. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT WILLIAMSON, 000–00–0000
HOWARD L. WILLIS, 000–00–0000
MITCHEL WILLOUGHBY, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. WILLUT, 000–00–0000
RONALD W. WILSON, 000–00–0000
EDWARD H. WINKLER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN D. WINTER, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. WISE, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN R. WISE, 000–00–0000
ALAN M. WITKIN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH T. WOJTASIK, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. WOLFE, SR., 000–00–0000
KENNETH F. WONDRACK, 000–00–0000
CHARLES W. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
DALTON C. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR H. WYMAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY L. YEAW, 000–00–0000
RONALD R. YOSHIDA, 000–00–0000
CLYDE M. YOSHIMURA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. YOUMANS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL E. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. YOUNG, 000–00–0000
DEAN A. YOUNGMAN, 000–00–0000
DAVID T. ZABECKI, 000–00–0000
BRUCE P. ZELIS, 000–00–0000
DENNIS J. ZIFCAK, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. ZIWESLIN, 000–00–0000
PATRIC M. ZWOLENSKI, 000–00–0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR PROMOTION TO THE PERMANENT GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL UNDER SECTION 5912 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be colonel

KAREN J. ANTHONY, 000–00–0000
EDWARD A. BATTEN, 000–00–0000
GARY L. BEAVER, 000–00–0000
CORNELIA R. BECKER, 000–00–0000
DALFIN D. BLASKE, JR., 000–00–0000
RONALD CANALE, 000–00–0000
BRIAN T. CAPONE, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. CHAPMAN, 000–00–0000
CHARLES D. CHATELAIN, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. CHEVALLIER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN W. CLAYTON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. DAINTY, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. DAVIES, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
MARY A. DEVLIN, 000–00–0000
JAMES H. DONNAN, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH S. DUARTE, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY D. EASON, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. EASTBURN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN K. FARBER, 000–00–0000
HENRY J. FOSHEE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. FOULK, 000–00–0000
GREGORY A. FREEMAN, 000–00–0000
SARAH E. FRY, 000–00–0000

DAVID W. FURTNETT, 000–00–0000
RODNEY J. GERDES, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. GLASS, 000–00–0000
SAMMY C. GRAHAM, 000–00–0000
MARCUS T. GREEN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. HAINES, 000–00–0000
PAUL P. HAMMAN, 000–00–0000
DONALD E. HANCOCK, 000–00–0000
DALE A. HANSEN, 000–00–0000
KAREN E. HECK, 000–00–0000
ROBERT N. HERING JR., 000–00–0000
DAN C. HERMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES D. HERRINGTON, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. HOHMANN JR., 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. HUBERT, 000–00–0000
KEVIN P. HUGHES, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. HUMM, 000–00–0000
ROGER B. HUMPHREYS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. JAKUCS, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. KAYSER JR., 000–00–0000
KENNETH R. KNAPP, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. LONG, 000–00–0000
ROBERT T. MAGUIRE, 000–00–0000
HENRY P. MASONE III, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. MCLEISH, 000–00–0000
PATRICK J. MEEHAN, 000–00–0000
RALEIGH H. MEISER, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. MILES IV, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. MOORHEAD, 000–00–0000
DAVID B. MOREY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN W. MYHRE, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. NEUBAUER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. OLIVIER, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. OLSON, 000–00–0000
GLENN E. PALIS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. PARRAMORE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. PETERSON, 000–00–0000
DAVID E. PRUETT, 000–00–0000
CURTIS G. RAETZ, 000–00–0000
JANET E. RASCHKE, 000–00–0000
RENEE L. RENNER, 000–00–0000
KIT C. ROBINSON, 000–00–0000
BETH A. SALAMANCA, 000–00–0000
LOURIE A. SALLEY III, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. SCARBOROUGH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. SCHICK JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL H. SCHOELWER, 000–00–0000
CRAIG R. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND D. SCOTT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. SNYDER, 000–00–0000
HENRY S. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. STOLLERY JR., 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. STROFF, 000–00–0000
LANDON K. THORNE III 000–00–0000
CRAIG S. VANDEBERG, 000–00–0000
STEVEN B. VITALI, 000–00–0000
EUGENE L. WALDEN, 000–00–0000
GARY L. WEGNER, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR E. WHITE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. WILKINSON JR., 000–00–0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(A):

To be lieutenant (Junior Grade)

JOSEPH A. SURETTE, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant

KENNETH J. ACOSTA, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
MARK E. ADAMS, 000–00–0000
THOMAS C. ALBANESE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES J. ALEXANDER, 000–00–0000
TROY A. AMUNDSON, 000–00–0000
AXEL S. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
MARK A. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
PAUL B. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
MITCHELL APPEL, 000–00–0000
PETER A. ARMATIS, 000–00–0000
RUSSELL B. AUSLEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. AYLMER, 000–00–0000
LEON R. BACON, 000–00–0000
JAY C. BALLARD, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY A. BELANGER, 000–00–0000
JERRI A. BELL, 000–00–0000
JOHN D. BELL, 000–00–0000
JON G. BENAVENTE, 000–00–0000
HARALD BERGE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. BERNARD, 000–00–0000
DONALD R. BISHOP, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS J. BITZAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. BOCK, JR., 000–00–0000
RODNEY A. BOLLING, 000–00–0000
BARTEL J. BOOGERD III, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. BORAH, 000–00–0000
BRIAN K. BORING, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. BRADLEY, 000–00–0000
KAREN K. BRADY, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP A. BRANCH, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. BRECKHEIMER, 000–00–0000
DONALD S. BROCE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. BROOKES, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. BROOKS, JR, 000–00–0000
BRADFORD L. BROWN, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP B. BROWN, 000–00–0000
STEVEN H. BRUBAKER, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY C. BURGESS, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. BUSH, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW R. BUTKIS, 000–00–0000
GEORGE J. BYRD III, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE J. BYRNES, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS J. CAMPION, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. CARBONARI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. CARR, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. CARRILLO, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. CASHMAN, 000–00–0000
JUAN C. CASTILLO, 000–00–0000
THOMAS G. CAWLEY, 000–00–0000
THOMAS N. CHABY, 000–00–0000
TIMMIE R. CHAMBERS, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER D. CHASE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL N. CHERI, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND C. CHOP, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. CLARK, 000–00–0000
SEAN P. CLARK, 000–00–0000
MARK V. CLEUGH, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY D. COBB, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. CONDON, 000–00–0000
KARL A. COOKE, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. COWAN, 000–00–0000
VINCENT S. CROMER, 000–00–0000
BRYAN W. CROSBY, 000–00–0000
KERRY B. CROSBY, 000–00–0000
NORVELL N. CUMMINGS, 000–00–0000
SHARON L. CUMMINS, 000–00–0000
DANIEL L. CURRIE III, 000–00–0000
JAMES N. DALTON, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. DALY, JR, 000–00–0000
DARYL S. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
LARRY D. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
CHARLES J. DEGILIO, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER S. DESROCHES, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL DEWITT, 000–00–0000
JOHN G. DICKENSON JR., 000–00–0000
RONALD D. DIENER, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE R. DIRUSSO, 000–00–0000
KIM E. DIXON, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. DONATO, 000–00–0000
FRANK J. DOWD, 000–00–0000
JAMES P. DOWNEY, 000–00–0000
CRAIG A. DOXEY, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN N. DVORNICK, 000–00–0000
DANIEL W. DWYER, 000–00–0000
WILLARD E. DYURAN, 000–00–0000
DONALD C. EBY, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY T. ELDER, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. ERICKSON, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. FAHEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. FETEN, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. FLAKE, 000–00–0000
SHELLIE FOUNTAIN JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN B. FOY, 000–00–0000
JONI L. FRANK, 000–00–0000
BRIAN P. GALLAGHER, 000–00–0000
TORSTEN A. GARBER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. GELLATLY, 000–00–0000
BRENT K. GEORGE, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. GIBLIN, 000–00–0000
GREGORY J. GIBSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. GILLENWATER II, 000–00–0000
ERIC A. GLEYSTEEN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM G. GNESDA, 000–00–0000
MARK R. GONZALES, 000–00–0000
JOHANNA O. GOOBY, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. GOODMAN, 000–00–0000
ANDREW M. GORZELA, 000–00–0000
DEAN H. GOSSETT, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY C. GRAF, 000–00–0000
RONALD W. GRAFT, 000–00–0000
BRIAN P. GRANT, 000–00–0000
GREGORY W. GRAP, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, 000–00–0000
DEMETRIES A. GRIMES, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. GROFF, 000–00–0000
COURTNEY L. GROVES, 000–00–0000
ROBERTO I. GUERRERO, 000–00–0000
ALLEN W. HAMMERQUIST, 000–00–0000
WARREN S. HAMMONDS, 000–00–0000
KEVIN L. HANNES, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER A. HARRIS, 000–00–0000
GREGORY M. HARRIS, 000–00–0000
KIM A. HARROWER, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. HAYES, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. HEATH, 000–00–0000
ERICK V. HEILMAN, 000–00–0000
KIP L. HENDERSON, 000–00–0000
STEWART J. HENDERSON, 000–00–0000
ERIC HENDRICK, 000–00–0000
MARK S. HERATH, 000–00–0000
PATRICK B. HERRINGTON, 000–00–0000
RUDOLPH L. HIGHTOWER, JR., 000–00–0000
CURTIS A. HOEKSTRA, 000–00–0000
STEWART W. HOLBROOK, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. HOLMES, 000–00–0000
PETER E. HOOPER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. HOPPER, 000–00–0000
ALFRED L. HORTON, 000–00–0000
MARK O. HOWELL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL C. HUME, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. IRVINE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW D. JAMES, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. JENIK, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. JENKINS, 000–00–0000
MARK J. JENSEN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT F. JESSUP II, 000–00–0000
DAVID P. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
CRAIG M. JOY, 000–00–0000
KEVIN W. KALTENBACH, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH C. KEITH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. KELLY, JR., 000–00–0000
GLENNON J. KERSGIETER, 000–00–0000
DONNA A. KIERAN, 000–00–0000
KEITH A. KIMBERLY, 000–00–0000
STEVEN A. KLOCK, 000–00–0000
KARL A. KLOPP, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. KOYAMA, 000–00–0000
PAUL A. KRATZER, 000–00–0000
ALAN F. KUKULIES, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL H. KUTYBA, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. LANDIS, 000–00–0000
LINDA E. LANGE, 000–00–0000
DEBRA A. LANKHORST, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY LAVECCHIA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. LAWRENCE, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND A. LEAVITT, 000–00–0000
GERALD H. LEEKEY, 000–00–0000
HOWARD F. LENWAY, 000–00–0000
JEFFRY P. LEPORTE, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. LIVELY, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. LOBDELL, 000–00–0000
LOWEN B. LOFTIN, JR, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. LOWE, 000–00–0000
RICHARD H. LUCAS, 000–00–0000
MARY E. LUGENBEAL, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY A. MACQUARRIE, 000–00–0000
LOREN W. MANSKE, 000–00–0000
CARLIUS A. MAPP, 000–00–0000
NATHANIEL R. MARLER, 000–00–0000
GARY A. MARONEY, 000–00–0000
GREGORY T. MARTINEZ, 000–00–0000
DARYL J. MARTIS, 000–00–0000
KENNETH M. MASSON, 000–00–0000
KEEVAN D. MASTEN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL J. MAYO, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. MCCLEEREY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL K. MCCLURE, 000–00–0000
PAUL J. MCCRONE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW D. MCDONALD, 000–00–0000
DENNIS W. MCFADDEN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. MCNABB, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY S. MCPHERSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. MELONIDES, 000–00–0000
MILTON C. MERRITT, 000–00–0000
RANDELL L. MERRITT, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. MIGAS, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY M. MIGLIORE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL H. MIKLASKI, 000–00–0000
RICHARD W. MILLER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM T. MILLER, 000–00–0000
JOHN K. MISURADZE, 000–00–0000
ERIC J. MITCHELL, 000–00–0000
MASON K. MOLPUS, 000–00–0000
ANDREW T. MONASKY, 000–00–0000
MARC O. MONBOUQUETTE, 000–00–0000
CHRIS D. MONROE, 000–00–0000
BRIAN M. MOONEY, 000–00–0000
DAVID F. MOORE, 000–00–0000
BRENT A. MORGAN, 000–00–0000
HEROLD N. MORRIS, 000–00–0000
KURUSH F. MORRIS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY P. NAILL, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. NEAS, 000–00–0000
PAMELA S. NEUMANN, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL W. NEWMAN, 000–00–0000
ERIC P. NEWSTROM, 000–00–0000
NANCY L. NICHOLS, 000–00–0000
JAMES W. NOLAN, 000–00–0000
MUSTAFA M. NOORZAD, 000–00–0000
TODD M. NUNNO, 000–00–0000
DAVID OAKES III, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN F. OBRYAN JR, 000–00–0000
TERRENCE J. OBRYAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. OCKERMAN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS C. OCONNELL, 000–00–0000
THOMAS D. OKEEFE, 000–00–0000
DAVID D. ONSTOTT, 000–00–0000
SCOTT E. ORGAN, 000–00–0000
PEDRO J. ORTIZ, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. OTOOLE IV, 000–00–0000
VICTOR M. OTT, 000–00–0000
STACY A. OWECKE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY M. PALMER, 000–00–0000
SAMUEL J. PAPARO JR, 000–00–0000
JONGKAP PARK, 000–00–0000
RONALD D. PARKER, 000–00–0000
CHERYL L. PATLA, 000–00–0000
JOHN O. PATTERSON, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. PEARCE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. PEOPLES, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. PERRY, 000–00–0000
GREG D. PETERSEN, 000–00–0000
EFFIE R. PETRIE, 000–00–0000
VALERIE PISANI, 000–00–0000
MARTIN L. PLUMLEIGH, 000–00–0000
JOHN H. POWELL, 000–00–0000
PAMELA J. PRICE, 000–00–0000
JORGE E. QUIROGA JR, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN G. RADY III, 000–00–0000
RINDA K. RANCH, 000–00–0000
KIMBLE J. REDSHAW, 000–00–0000
PHILIP N. REGIER, 000–00–0000
JAMES J. REICH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. RICE, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN D. RICHMOND, 000–00–0000
KIPTON S. RIETZ, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM A. RIGAZZI, 000–00–0000
BRIAN E. RIGGS, 000–00–0000
DENNIS B. RITCHEY, 000–00–0000
GEORGE S. ROBINSON, 000–00–0000
BRIAN ROEMER, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY C. ROTH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. ROURKE, 000–00–0000
DAVID L. SAAS, JR., 000–00–0000
BENNIE SANCHEZ, 000–00–0000
KATHLEEN M. SAYLOR, 000–00–0000
TYSON P. SCHAEDEL, 000–00–0000
KEITH E. SCHAFFLER, 000–00–0000
THOMAS SCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. SCHREINER, 000–00–0000

FRANK J. SCHULLER, JR., 000–00–0000
PAUL R. SCURIO, 000–00–0000
JEROME T. SEBASTYN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. SHACKELFORD, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. SHARP, 000–00–0000
SHAWN R. SHAW, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA M. SHEA, 000–00–0000
THOMAS A. SMALL, 000–00–0000
LARRY A. SMITH, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL O. SMITH, 000–00–0000
SALLY J. SMITH, 000–00–0000
GARY A. SNELLS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD T. SOWLES, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. SPENCER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. SPOSATO, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. SPRINGETT, 000–00–0000
GEOFFREY G. STAHL, 000–00–0000
MARK J. STANSELL, 000–00–0000
JEANINE M. STANTON, 000–00–0000
RODNEY J. STOUT, 000–00–0000
WILBURN T. STRICKLAND, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. STUHLTRAGER, 000–00–0000
DENNIS SUAREZ, III, 000–00–0000
JOHN J. SUAREZ, 000–00–0000
GREGORY S. SUPPES, 000–00–0000
KEVIN K. TAMASHIRO, 000–00–0000
PAUL TANKS, JR., 000–00–0000
LEO F. TAYLOR, II, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL F. TEDESCO, 000–00–0000
KERRY R. TEEPLE, 000–00–0000
JOHN S. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
STEPHANIE A. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY M. THOMAS, 000–00–0000
JAMES F. TISCHKE, 000–00–0000
DONALD W. TITUS, III, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL V. TREAT, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. TREFZ, JR., 000–00–0000
MARK A. TRULUCK, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. TUCCILLO, 000–00–0000
RICHARD J. TYLER, 000–00–0000
DANIEL B. UHLS, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. URAL, 000–00–0000
DEEAN R. VANWORMER, 000–00–0000
TROY A. VANWORMER, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE R. VASQUEZ, 000–00–0000
RONALD E. VAUGHT, 000–00–0000
OMAR VELASQUEZ, 000–00–0000
THOMAS K. VINSON, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS K. VODANTIS, 000–00–0000
RANDY P. WAGONER, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW WAKABAYASHI, 000–00–0000
ROBERT WALKER, 000–00–0000
DONALD J. WALSH, 000–00–0000
DENNIS J. WARREN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. WARREN, JR., 000–00–0000
PETER M. WATERS, 000–00–0000
BRUCE E. WATKINS, 000–00–0000
TODD M. WATKINS, 000–00–0000
KENNETH L. WEEKS, III, 000–00–0000
KURT E. WEIDMAN, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE A. WELLS, JR., 000–00–0000
SANDRA L. WHATLEY, 000–00–0000
NICHOLAS H. WHITE, 000–00–0000
MARTHA L. WHITEAKER, 000–00–0000
MAX A. WILLEY, 000–00–0000
BRIAN D. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
MARK A. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
CURTIS S. WILMOT, 000–00–0000
WAYNE E. WISEMAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM P. WOOD, 000–00–0000
MONTE L. YARGER, 000–00–0000
SERGIO A. ZAMORA, 000–00–0000
DANIEL E. ZIMBEROFF, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

JESS W. ARRINGTON, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. BACON, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER P. BARTELS, 000–00–0000
TODD H. BISANG, 000–00–0000
MARCIA J. BISNETTE, 000–00–0000
DANIELE M. BRADFORD, 000–00–0000
BARBARA A. BURFEIND, 000–00–0000
QUENTIN W. BURNS, 000–00–0000
BRADLEY B. BYERLEY, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER W. CALDBECK, 000–00–0000
GUY N. CARUSO, 000–00–0000
PAUL V. CHUNG, 000–00–0000
ROBERT T. CLARK, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. COCHRAN, 000–00–0000
CATHY J. COLE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY S. COLE, 000–00–0000
CARR P. COLLINS IV, 000–00–0000
GERALD W. COSGROVE, 000–00–0000
ALBERT R. COSTA, 000–00–0000
DONALD A. CRIBBS, 000–00–0000
JON D. CROWE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT C. DENNY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. DERESPINIS, 000–00–0000
MARK D. DIVINE, 000–00–0000
KEVIN C. DOGGETT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. DOLAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. DORSEY, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN A. DUNAI, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY G. DYER, 000–00–0000
DARRIN S. ELLIOTT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. ENGELHARDT, 000–00–0000
JILL C. ENTERLINE, 000–00–0000
CHERYL J. ESKINS, 000–00–0000
OSCAR EVANS II, 000–00–0000
EDWIN D. EXUM, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. FARWELL, 000–00–0000
JUAN G. FERNANDEZ II, 000–00–0000
EDWARD J. FISCHER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM J. FLAGGE, 000–00–0000
LEE A. FORSYTHE, 000–00–0000
PAUL GILMARTIN, 000–00–0000
NEIL H. GLASSTEIN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. GONZALEZ, 000–00–0000
ANDREW J. GWYER, 000–00–0000
SHAWN M. HALL, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM E. HAYDEN, 000–00–0000
JAMES C. HEILMAN, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN P. HOKANSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN T. HOLOBINKO, 000–00–0000
DAVID HOMEIER, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN T. HORNE, 000–00–0000
ALEXANDER M. HOWELL, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. HUNT, 000–00–0000
STACY K. IRWIN, 000–00–0000
KRISTIN E. JACOBSEN, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY S. KAPUSCHANSKY, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. KENNETT, 000–00–0000
ROBERT E. KETTLE, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. KIM, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. KING, 000–00–0000
RONALD L. KIRKLAND, 000–00–0000
FRANK J. KOSKA, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY J. KOTT, 000–00–0000
SUSAN L. LABESKY, 000–00–0000
SHIRLEYANN D. S. LAROCHE, 000–00–0000
CRAIG E. LEE, 000–00–0000
ANNA LIM, 000–00–0000
BERTRAN L. LONG III, 000–00–0000
EDGAR LUCAS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. LYNCH, 000–00–0000
MARGARET L. MARSHALL, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. MAURER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTINA M. MAY, 000–00–0000
SCOTT F. MCKENNA, 000–00–0000
RICHARD T. MENDEZ, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. MILLER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM B. MIN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL S. MOFFIT, 000–00–0000
GEOFFREY C. MONES, 000–00–0000
AUDREY M. MONISH, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. MONSON, 000–00–0000
JOHN P. MOONEY, JR., 000–00–0000
DAVID H. MOORE, 000–00–0000
JAMES G. MUNNIS III, 000–00–0000
SERDAR M. MUTLU, 000–00–0000
SCOTT D. NEWMAN, 000–00–0000
REGGIE V. NORTHRUP, 000–00–0000
ELAINE M. OLSON, 000–00–0000
JULIE J. ONEAL, 000–00–0000
JOHN F. OUELLETTE, 000–00–0000
MADHAVEN M. PATHASARTHY, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL G. PAVLOVICH, 000–00–0000
LEONARD J. PICK II, 000–00–0000
PHILLIP E. POURNELLE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES A. PRATT, 000–00–0000
EUGENE M. PRESTERA, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. QUINN III, 000–00–0000
SEAN A. RACKLEY, 000–00–0000
MONTE R. REINITZ, 000–00–0000
DALE C. RIELAGE, 000–00–0000
DANIEL P. RILEY, 000–00–0000
DION A. ROBB, 000–00–0000
VERONIQUE L. ROBERTS, 000–00–0000
DONALD A. ROSS, 000–00–0000
LINDA J. ROWE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL S. RUTH, 000–00–0000
HARRY M. SAMIT, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. SATZ, 000–00–0000
BRIAN C. SCHUESSLER, 000–00–0000
REED L. SCHWARTZ, 000–00–0000
DANIEL F. SEARLES, 000–00–0000
CHARLES L. SELLERS, 000–00–0000
ANTHONY L. SIMMONS, 000–00–0000
BLAIR N. SMITH, 000–00–0000
CRAIG A. SORENSEN, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY S. STEADMAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. STEWART, 000–00–0000
SCOTT A. SWOPE, 000–00–0000
CHARLES R. TAYLOR, II, 000–00–0000
SHERWOOD C. TEFFT, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. TOBIN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL E. TOTH, 000–00–0000
WHITNEY M. TREADWELL, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH J. VERTENTEN, 000–00–0000
ANDREW J. WEGMAN, 000–00–0000
KENNETH A. WEIS, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE K. WHISENHANT, 000–00–0000
FRED R. WILHELM, III, 000–00–0000
GERVAISE A. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
TIMOTHY D. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
GREGORY J. ZACHARSKI, 000–00–0000
TODD A. ZEICH, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10,UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be Ensign

JEREMY E. BAILEY, 000–00–0000
BRENT J. BISCHOFF, 000–00–0000
LANE E. BOS, 000–00–0000
MARK S. BOWER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. BROZEK, 000–00–0000
RONALD E. BRUSKOTTER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. CAREY, 000–00–0000
ROLANDO I. CHEN, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY J. CLARKSON, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN W. COOK, 000–00–0000
JOHN M. COUTO, 000–00–0000
ROBERT J. DUNN, 000–00–0000
NADER ELGUINDI, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS H. EPPLER III, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. FULLWOOD, 000–00–0000
ARNO M. GARTZKE, 000–00–0000
JAMES R. GINO, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM D. GOOCH, 000–00–0000
MINGHUEI A. HAN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. HARDMAN, 000–00–0000
BRYAN E. HELLER, 000–00–0000
MARC S. HELOUIN, 000–00–0000
TODD E. HERNANDEZ, 000–00–0000
DAVID M. HIMES, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN M. HOPKINS, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. LAGERSTROM, 000–00–0000
GEORGE J. LANE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. LOWRY, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH M. MARRAZZO, 000–00–0000
STEVEN R. MAULICK, 000–00–0000
STEVEN N. MELICK, 000–00–0000
MARK A. MENDELMAN, 000–00–0000
ROGER E. MEYER, 000–00–0000
JERRY W. MILLER, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW A. MILLER, 000–00–0000
ROBERT H. MILLER, 000–00–0000
MANSIK M. MIN, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. MIRACLE, 000–00–0000
SCOTT K. MIYOSHI, 000–00–0000
QUOC U. A. NGUYEN, 000–00–0000
BRIAN T. OGRADY, 000–00–0000
ALEJANDRO E. ORTIZ, 000–00–0000
DARREN R. POORE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. PORTER, 000–00–0000
DAVID A. PULLEY, 000–00–0000
STUART B. ROSNER, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS M. RUSSELL, 000–00–0000
SHANE R. SANDAL, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY A. SANDEN, 000–00–0000
MATIAS C. STITCH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. THORNBURGH, 000–00–0000
DENNIS Q. TRAN, 000–00–0000
DANIEL M. VANDERWOUDE, 000–00–0000
JOHN E. WEGLIAN, 000–00–0000
NATHANIEL P. ZEE, 000–00–0000
MACIEJ ZIELINSKI, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT CAPTAIN IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be Captain

THOMAS C. FARRELL, JR., 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be Lieutenant Commander

JOSEPH M. BLONSKI, 000–00–0000
OSCAR S. BRANN, 000–00–0000
ROSE M. BULGER, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. DANIEL, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN H. FLAX, 000–00–0000
JOHN C. FORSYTH, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA L. HEINS, 000–00–0000
DENNIS L. HUFFORD, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM HURST, 000–00–0000
THOMAS J. KERSCH, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY C. KUHLMAN, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY J. KUHN, 000–00–0000
SHAWNO E. MAY, 000–00–0000
TODD A. PERLA, 000–00–0000
ALAN E. ROLFE, 000–00–0000
BARRY A. WAYNE, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. WOODWORTH, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be Lieutenant

DEBRA A. ARSENAULT, 000–00–0000
JEFFREY P. BLICE, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN J. FERRARI, 000–00–0000
THOMAS M. HERRMANN, 000–00–0000
JOEL M. JONES, 000–00–0000
SYBIL A. TASKER, 000–00–0000
GUSTIN M. WELCH, 000–00–0000
DAVID G. WRIGHT, 000–00–0000

SUPPLY CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

To be Lieutenant

TONY R. ENCINIAS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT S. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
ROBERT B. OAKELEY, 000–00–0000
CHARLES F. PRATT, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be Lieutenant

WILLIAM J. ALLISON, 000–00–0000
JIMMY L. BOSS, JR., 000–00–0000
HANH H. CHAU, 000–00–0000
CHARLES E. CHURCHWARD, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. COLLINS, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS A. ESPINET, 000–00–0000

TIM A. FESPERMAN, 000–00–0000
MARTIN F. FIELDS, JR., 000–00–0000
PAUL A. GODEK, 000–00–0000
JIMMIE S. GRIFFEA, 000–00–0000
ROWDY C. GRIFFIN, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. HEINZ, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. HOYT, 000–00–0000
ALBERT LAFERTY, 000–00–0000
MATTHEW J. MATUSIK, 000–00–0000
THOMAS H. MCGARRY, 000–00–0000
JOHN L. MECKLEY, 000–00–0000
MIGUEL D. MIRANO II, 000–00–0000
CRAIG H. OZAKI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. PETEE, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM C. POWER, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH W. SCHAUBLE, 000–00–0000
MARCOS A. SEVILLA, 000–00–0000
GARY W. SOUTHERLAND, 000–00–0000
ROBERT K. TUFTS, 000–00–0000
BRUCE J. WEIDNER, 000–00–0000
PAMELA Y. WILLS, 000–00–0000
POLLY S. WOLF, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

ROGELIO E. ALVAREZ, 000–00–0000
JOHN A. ATKINSON, JR, 000–00–0000
FRANKIE J. HAND, 000–00–0000
KENNETH R. KUBOWICZ, 000–00–0000
SETH A. MANTI, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. REINERS, 000–00–0000
CHARLES M. RITTLING, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER M. STEVENS, 000–00–0000
ROBERT W. SUTHERLAND, 000–00–0000
JASON A. WHITEHEAD, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

STACEY L. JONES, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. LAPOINTE, 000–00–0000
GARY W. SMITH, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

To be ensign

ERIC J. BACH, 000–00–0000
LAWRENCE L. BANGERT, 000–00–0000
FRANCISCO A. GONZALEZ, 000–00–0000
MONTE W. MANN, 000–00–0000
DENNIS J. WAGNER, 000–00–0000

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

To be lieutenant

JOEL D. FANTZ, 000–00–0000
ALLAN H. FEHR, 000–00–0000
GREGORY S. WAGNER, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant

JOHN J. ADAMETZ, 000–00–0000
STEVEN K. KELLEY, 000–00–0000
THERON R. KORSAK, 000–00–0000
RODNEY M. MOORE, 000–00–0000
BRUCE C. NEVEL, 000–00–0000
CARLTONN H. PACE, 000–00–0000
THOMAS P. SCHEUERMANN, 000–00–0000
MICHELLE M. SCHMODE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT D. SCHROEDER, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER R. SIBERT, 000–00–0000
STEVEN L. SIMS, 000–00–0000
TODD W. STEPHENS, 000–00–0000
MARSHALL T. SYKES, 000–00–0000
STEVEN T. ZIMMERMAN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

JASON FOURNIER, 000–00–0000
VINCENT E. FRAGOMENE, 000–00–0000
ANDREW E. KETTERING, 000–00–0000
RONALD F. KRAMPS, 000–00–0000
FRANCIS S. MULCAHY, 000–00–0000
JOSHUA B. PEARLMAN, 000–00–0000
JOHN R. SCHWARTZBECK, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

JOSEPH F. ALLING, 000–00–0000
JEANINE M. AVANT, 000–00–0000
RAYMOND R. DECK, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER J. LUZ, 000–00–0000
CARMELO MELENDEZ, 000–00–0000
RONALD J. WHITE, JR, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531 AND 5582(B):

To Be Ensign

JOHN M. FARTHING, 000–00–0000
DOUGLAS E. HOLT, 000–00–0000
RODNEY A. MARTIN, 000–00–0000
RA YOEUN, 000–00–0000

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To Be Lieutenant

GREGORY P. BELANGER, 000–00–0000
VICTOR E. BERNSON, JR., 000–00–0000
THOMAS L. COPENHAVER, 000–00–0000
KAREN M. GIBBS, 000–00–0000
DAVID J. GRUBER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL W. KERNS, 000–00–0000
ANDREA Y. PRINCE, 000–00–0000
JAMES L. ROTH, 000–00–0000
KELVIN M. STROBLE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT P. TAISHOFF, 000–00–0000
JAMES A. TALBERT, 000–00–0000
PETER J. VANHARTESVELDT, 000–00–0000
DOMINICK G. YACONO, JR., 000–00–0000

DENTAL CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To Be Commander

DON A. HATFIELD, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To Be Lieutenant Commander

AMY L. COUNTS, 000–00–0000
ARTHUR GREEN, JR., 000–00–0000
JOHN H. MUMFORD, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTEDPERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To Be Lieutenant

JOHN D. BLOOM, 000–00–0000
ANDREA L. BURGESS, 000–00–0000
KIMBERLY A. BUSCH, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. CARUSO, JR., 000–00–0000
LEE M. CERESA, 000–00–0000
RICHARD C. COLBY, 000–00–0000
CATHERINE N. CUMMINGS, 000–00–0000
JASON P. DEVEY, 000–00–0000
JERRY W. HAMLIN, 000–00–0000
KRIS D. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
SEAN R. KELLY, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH C. MAVEC, 000–00–0000
ALONSO M. POZO, 000–00–0000
ANDREW I. RADOVAN, 000–00–0000
GARY H. REMPERT, 000–00–0000
GEORGE D. SELLOCK, 000–00–0000
LOAN T. SU, 000–00–0000
DAVID C. SUH, 000–00–0000
KARLA A. TASSIAN, 000–00–0000
NGOC N. TRAN, 000–00–0000
JONATHAN G. VANDERMARK, 000–00–0000

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To Be Lieutenant Commander

PATRICK A. BUDIN, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant

JOHN C. DAVID, 000–00–0000
BRYANT W. KNOX, 000–00–0000
ROBERT K. LEE, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant

ELLEN M. ANDERSEN,, 000–00–0000
FILOMENO J. ARENAS, JR, 000–00–0000
DALE A. BAKER, 000–00–0000
RAMON N. BAYLON, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. CLEARWOOD, 000–00–0000
EUGENE M. CORDOVA, 000–00–0000
LORING J. CREPEAU, 000–00–0000
DONNA L. DAVIS, 000–00–0000
KRISTI B. DEPPERMAN, 000–00–0000
THOMAS W. DOWTY, 000–00–0000
BENJAMIN D. ERNST, 000–00–0000
BRIAN M. FARMER, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL R. GREEN, 000–00–0000
DWIGHT D. HART, 000–00–0000
THOMAS E. HICKEY, 000–00–0000
PAUL B. JACOB, 000–00–0000
RICHARD D. JOHNSON, 000–00–0000
LINDA V. KANE, 000–00–0000
KAREN S. KATO, 000–00–0000
MARCUS S. LARKIN, 000–00–0000
SCOTT P. LAWRY, 000–00–0000
RUTH A. LEONHARDT, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. LESSER, 000–00–0000
KRISTIN L. MC KIBBIN, 000–00–0000
HUMPHREY MINX, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA A. NIXON, 000–00–0000
DAVID R. PAGE, 000–00–0000
MICHELE A. PARIS, 000–00–0000
AMILCAR RODRIGUEZ, 000–00–0000
JIMMY RUIZ, 000–00–0000
GEORGE B. SCHOELER, 000–00–0000
VIRGINIA A. SCHOENFELD, 000–00–0000
DANIEL B. TRAMMELL, 000–00–0000
ROBERT M. WAGNER, 000–00–0000
BRIAN K. WILLIAMSON, 000–00–0000
TOBY L. WILSON, 000–00–0000
JEFFERY L. YOUNG, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED LINE OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

PATRICK M. CALLAGHAN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL A. CORRIERE, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL J. DUSZYNSKI, 000–00–0000
LESLIE M. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

FELIX A. ALFONSO, 000–00–0000
JOSEPH R. BECKHAM, 000–00–0000
TRACIE L. CRAWSHAW, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. DEVORE, 000–00–0000
DUANE A. EGGERT, 000–00–0000
SHEILA C. HECHT, 000–00–0000
CHARLES R. HULETT, 000–00–0000
BARBARA M. KRAUZ, 000–00–0000
STEPHEN C. KRAUZ, 000–00–0000
GARY A. MORRIS, 000–00–0000
TERRENCE B. OREILLY, 000–00–0000
PATRICK W. PAUL, 000–00–0000
LUIS A. RAMOS, 000–00–0000
JAMES T. WARMOWSKI, 000–00–0000

NURSE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be Lieutenant Commander

ROBERT T. HAAS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

ANGELICA L.C. ALMONTE, 000–00–0000
ROBERT L. ARBEENE, 000–00–0000
JULIA C. BUCK, 000–00–0000
SARAH M. BUTLER, 000–00–0000
IRIS A. BYERS, 000–00–0000
BRENDA A. CLARK, 000–00–0000
SUZANNE M. CLARK, 000–00–0000
ROSEMARY COTA, 000–00–0000
LUZ M. CRELLIN, 000–00–0000
SUSAN E. DIONNE, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA L. DOERING, 000–00–0000
ROBERT A. FISCHER, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA A. FLEMING, 000–00–0000
MICHELE D. FLICKINGER, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM L. FOSTER, 000–00–0000
TANYA S. GAINES, 000–00–0000
DEBRA C. GARDNER, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. KELLEY, 000–00–0000
PATRICIA A. KISNER, 000–00–0000
SHARRON A. LEWIS, 000–00–0000
KATHY L. MORRIS, 000–00–0000
MARY S. NADOLNY, 000–00–0000
LINDA L. NASH, 000–00–0000
MARY K. NUNLEY, 000–00–0000
KERRI S. PEGG, 000–00–0000
MARY S. PERALES, 000–00–0000
HOWARD R. PLATT, 000–00–0000
SALLY R. PULLEN, 000–00–0000
KAREN L. SALOMON, 000–00–0000
MARY T. SULLIVAN, 000–00–0000
CYNTHIA D. TURNER, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH G. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000
JAMIE H. WISE, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

MARK L. BEEDE, 000–00–0000
TERRI L. BENNETT, 000–00–0000
CAROLYN L. BETHEL, 000–00–0000
DIANE T. BURNELL, 000–00–0000
PAMELA M. CREIGHTON, 000–00–0000
MARY F. DALESSANDRO, 000–00–0000
JAMES S. DEROSA, 000–00–0000
JOAN K. DOUGHTY, 000–00–0000
REBEKAH J. EID, 000–00–0000
TRISHA L. FARRELL, 000–00–0000
MARK R. GOHL, 000–00–0000
CLYDA L. LAURENT, 000–00–0000
COLLEEN M. LAVALLEY, 000–00–0000
JOSE R. LEMA, 000–00–0000
BRIAN L. MCCANN, 000–00–0000
MICHAEL D. RAMOS, 000–00–0000
JESSICA D. REED, 000–00–0000
DEBORAH E. ROY, 000–00–0000
CHRISTOPHER E. SCHMIDT, 000–00–0000
MOISE N. WILLIS, 000–00–0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE LINE AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

To be lieutenant

CAMILO L. ABALOS, 000–00–0000
CLIFFORD A. ANDERSON, 000–00–0000
EMELITO T. DEGUZMAN, 000–00–0000
SHIRLEY A. HILLERY, 000–00–0000
DANIEL E. INMAN, 000–00–0000
JAMES M. JOLLY, 000–00–0000
HAROLD W. JONES, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM S. MCCAIN, 000–00–0000
EDWARD W. MCDONALD III, 000–00–0000
JAMES E. NEAL, 000–00–0000
BOBBY E. PULLIN, 000–00–0000
WILLIAM R. RUTLEDGE, JR., 000–00–0000
WILLIAM P. SPOONER, 000–00–0000
RICHARD L. WILLIAMS, 000–00–0000

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS AS A LIMITED DUTY OFFICER OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

To be lieutenant

NEIL E. GIBBS, 000–00–0000

Friday, January 6, 1995

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S529–S577

Measures Introduced: Two bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 172–173, and S. Res. 31–35. **Page S563**

Measures Passed:

Minority Committee Appointments: Senate agreed to S. Res. 32, to make minority party appointments to Senate Committees under paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of Rule XXV for the One Hundred Fourth Congress. **Page S577**

Majority Committee Appointments: Senate agreed to S. Res. 33, making majority party appointments to Senate Committees for the One Hundred Fourth Congress. **Page S576**

Amending Senate Rules: Senate agreed to S. Res. 34, amending paragraphs 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate. **Pages S576–77**

Majority Committee Appointments: Senate agreed to S. Res. 35, making majority party appointments to the Small Business Committee for the One Hundred Fourth Congress. **Pages S576–77**

Congressional Accountability Act: Senate continued consideration of S. 2, to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government, taking action on amendments proposed thereto, as follows: **Pages S529–62, S577**

Rejected:

(1) Wellstone Amendment No. 5, to restrict political contributions by lobbyists. (By 74 yeas to 17 nays (Vote No. 3), Senate tabled the amendment.) **Pages S532–39**

(2) Simon Amendment No. 7, to express the sense of the Senate that Bridgestone/Firestone should reconsider its decision to hire permanent replacement workers. (By 56 yeas to 23 nays (Vote No. 5), Senate tabled the amendment.) **Pages S557–60**

Pending:

Ford/Feingold Amendment No. 4, to prohibit the personal use of accrued frequent flyer miles by Members and employees of the Congress. **Page S529**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 30 yeas to 53 nays (Vote No. 4), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected a motion to waive the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to consideration of Exon Modified Amendment No. 6, to establish Congressional enforcement of a balanced budget. Subsequently, a point of order that the amendment was in violation of section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act was sustained, and the amendment thus fell. **Pages S540–57**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill and certain amendments to be proposed thereto. **Page S577**

Senate will resume consideration of the bill on Monday, January 9.

Appointments:

Select Committee on Intelligence: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to S. Res. 400, 94th Congress, and S. Res. 4, 95th Congress, appointed the following Senators to the Select Committee on Intelligence: Senators Specter, Lugar, Shelby, DeWine, Kyl, Inhofe, Hutchison, Mack, and Cohen. **Page S563**

Select Committee on Intelligence: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to S. Res. 400, 94th Congress, and S. Res. 4, 95th Congress, appointed the following Senators to the Select Committee on Intelligence: Senators Kerrey, Glenn, Bryan, Graham, Kerry, Baucus, Johnston, and Robb. **Page S563**

Board of Regents/Smithsonian Institution: The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of 20 U.S.C., sections 42 and 43, appointed the following Senators as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: Senators Cochran and Simpson. **Page S563**

Board of Trustees/John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 85–874, as amended, appointed Senator Dole to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. **Page S563**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

2 Army nominations in the rank of general.

9 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Coast Guard, Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. **Pages S577–S608**

Statements on Introduced Bills: **Page S564**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S564**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S566–67**

Authority for Committees: **Page S567**

Additional Statements: **Pages S567–74**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—5) **Pages S539, S556–57, S560**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:15 a.m., and adjourned at 5:23 p.m., until 2 p.m., on Monday, January 9, 1995. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's RECORD on page S577.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

SECURITIES MARKETS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded hearings to examine issues involving municipal, corporate and individual investors in derivative products and the use of highly leveraged investment strategies, after receiving testimony from Robert D. McKnew, Bank of America, San Francisco, California, on behalf of the Public Securities Association; Marc E. Lackritz, Securities Industry Association, Washington, D.C.; Bonnie Ridley Kraft, Gresham, Oregon, on behalf of the Government Finance Officers Association; Richard B. Roberts, Wachovia Corporation, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on behalf of the American Bankers Association; and Nevada State Treasurer Robert Seale, Carson City, on behalf of the National Association of State Treasurers.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. It will meet next at 2 p.m. on Monday, January 9.

Committee Meetings

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Committee on the Budget: Met for organizational purposes.

IS TODAY'S SCIENCE POLICY PREPARING US FOR THE FUTURE?

Committee on Science: Held a hearing on ''Is Today's Science Policy Preparing Us for the Future?'' Testimony was heard from Ronald H. Brown, Secretary of Commerce; Daniel S. Goldin, Administrator, NASA; Carol M. Browner, Administrator, EPA; Neal F. Lane, Director, NFS; and Jack Gibbons, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Joint Meetings

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Joint Economic Committee: Committee held hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for December, receiving testimony from Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Committee recessed subject to call.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of January 9 through 14, 1995

Senate Chamber

On *Monday,* Senate will resume consideration of S. 2, Congressional Accountability Act.

During *the balance of the week,* following disposition of S. 2, Congressional Accountability Act, Senate will consider S. 1, Unfunded Mandates.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m., on Tuesday, January 10, 1995, for respective party conferences.)

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: January 12, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 10 a.m., SR–332.

Committee on Appropriations: January 11, organizational meeting to consider subcommittee membership, committee rules of procedure, and committee budget for the 104th Congress, 10 a.m., S–128, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services: January 10, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 9:30 a.m., SR–222.

January 12, Full Committee, closed briefing on the current situation in Bosnia, 9:30 a.m., SR–222.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: January 11, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 9:30 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: January 9, business meeting, to mark up S. 1, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments, and to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments, 2 p.m., SD–608.

January 10, Full Committee, to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Budget to review congressional budget cost estimating, 9 a.m., 345 Cannon Building.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: January 9, to hold hearings to examine telecommunication reform issues, 3:30 p.m., SR–253.

January 12, Full Committee, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: January 11, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 9:30 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: January 11, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: January 9, business meeting, to mark up S. 1, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments, and to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments, 10 a.m., SD–342.

January 11, Full Committee, business meeting, to mark up the proposed Paperwork Reduction Act, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: January 10, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Labor and Human Resources: January 10, 11 and 12, to hold hearings to examine Federal job training programs, 9 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Indian Affairs: January 11, organizational meeting to consider committee business, 2:30 p.m., SR–485.

Select Committee on Intelligence: January 10, to hold a closed organizational meeting to consider committee business, 9 a.m., SH–219.

January 10, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine world threat issues, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

House Chamber

Monday, No legislative business is scheduled.

Tuesday, House is not in session.

Wednesday, No legislative business is scheduled.

Thursday, House is not in session.

Friday, No legislative business is scheduled.

NOTE.—Any further program will be announced later.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, January 11, to hold an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, January 10, to hold an organizational meeting, 9:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

January 11, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, hearing on the following: Citizen's Against Government Waste, 10 a.m., Heritage Foundation, 10:40 a.m., CATO, 11:10 a.m.; and Public Witnesses, 11:40 a.m., B–308 Rayburn.

January 11, Subcommittee on Transportation and Related Agencies, hearing on Department of Transportation/GAO, 10 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Committee on Banking and Financial Services, January 12, to hold an organizational meeting, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Commerce, January 10, to hold an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

January 12, oversight hearing on Developments in Municipal Finance Disclosure, 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, January 11, hearing on the Federal Role in Work Place Policy, 9 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

January 12, hearing on the Federal Role in Education Policy, 9:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, January 10, to hold an organizational meeting; to be followed by markup of H.R. 5, Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

January 12, hearing on the Line Item Veto, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on House Oversight, January 11, to hold an organizational meeting, 11 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

Committee on International Relations, January 10, to hold an organizational meeting, 4 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

January 12, to hold a hearing on Evaluating U.S. Foreign Policy, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, January 9, Subcommittee on the Constitution, hearing on H.J. Res. 1, proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

January 11, full Committee, to mark up H.J. Res. 1, proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, 10 a.m. 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on National Security, January 10, to hold an organizational meeting, 1 p.m. 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, January 11, to hold an organizational meeting, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, January 9, Subcommittee on Social Security, to hold an organizational meeting, 1:30 p.m., followed by a hearing on H.R. 8, Senior Citizens' Equity Act, 2 p.m., B–318 Rayburn.

January 9, Subcommittee on Trade, to hold an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 1129 Longworth.

January 10, 11, and 12, full Committee, to continue hearings on proposals contained in the Contract With America, 9 a.m., on January 10 and 10 a.m., on January 11 and 12, 1100 Longworth.

January 13, Subcommittee on Human Resources, to hold an organizational meeting, 9:30 a.m., followed by a hearing on H.R. 4, Personal Responsibility Act, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, January 10, to hold an organizational meeting, 3:30 p.m., H–405 Capitol.

Joint Meetings

Joint hearing: January 10, Senate Committee on the Budget, to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Budget to review congressional budget cost estimating, 9 a.m., 345 Cannon.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, January 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the recognition of the two leaders and the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 90 minutes), Senate will resume consideration of S. 2, Congressional Accountability Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, January 9

House Chamber

Program for Monday: No legislative business is scheduled.

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