

The second letter I want to describe tonight comes from an elderly couple from my hometown in Portland who said they have already spent \$1,750-plus on their prescription drug costs so far this year. They wrote: We have saved all our life, never knowing what health problems would befall us. We are glad to pay our fair share, but the cost of prescription drugs is eating up our savings.

Finally, a constituent from Myrtle Creek has written that recently they spent \$700 on prescription medicines. This exceeds the so-called average many of the experts in the beltway are talking about as not being that big a deal for senior citizens. This is a bill incurred by an older person from Myrtle Creek. We hear the same thing from Portland, OR. We hear the same thing from Philomath, OR. This is what we are hearing all across this country.

It would be a terrible shame, in my view, for the Senate to say we are not going to act, we are going to let this become a big campaign issue in the 2000 election, and Democrats and Republicans can engage in a lot of finger pointing and, in effect, sort of put out that the other side doesn't care, the other side isn't interested. We will end up seeing this issue drag on well into the next century.

I believe the Snowe-Wyden legislation, the only bipartisan bill now before the Senate on prescription drugs, may not be the last word on this issue. It is not going to be enacted into law with every I dotted and every T crossed, as it has been proposed thus far, but I do believe it can serve as a model.

It is bipartisan. Fifty-four Members in the Senate are already on record as having cast a vote for the specific plan we have to fund this program. And so the opportunity to make the lives of older people in this country better, to help those who are scrimping and not taking their drugs the way they ought to, to be able to do it in a way that uses marketplace kinds of forces and provides choices and options, just the way our families get, seems to be an opportunity we cannot afford to pass up.

I know Senator GRAHAM, who has done good work on the health care issue and the prescription issue as a member of the Finance Committee, is here to talk. The hour is late. But I intend to keep coming to the floor of the U.S. Senate and pushing for action on this issue. There is a bipartisan bill before the Senate now. This would be the kind of issue that could be a legacy for this session of the Congress. I intend to keep coming to the floor of the U.S. Senate, reading from the letters I am getting from home, urging seniors to do as this poster says: Send in copies of your prescription drug bills.

I intend to come back to this floor again and again and again, until we get action on this matter. For years, since the days when I was director of the Oregon Gray Panthers at home, I have

had a dream that the U.S. Congress would make sure that older people who aren't taking their medicines because they can't afford it would be able to get this coverage.

The opportunity to team up with Senator SNOWE has been a real pleasure for me. She has been speaking out on this issue. I will continue to speak out on it, and we are going to do everything we can to make sure the U.S. Senate acts on this question and does it in this session of the Congress.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized.

IN HONOR OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND JOHN CHAFEE

THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor two visionary statesmen—President Theodore Roosevelt and Senator John Chafee. Today, October 27, 1999, we celebrate what would have been President Theodore Roosevelt's 141st birthday. Last Friday, we celebrated John Chafee's 77th—and much to our sadness his last.

Working at opposite ends of the 20th century, these two outstanding leaders contributed greatly to the cause of preserving our precious natural resources for this and especially for future generations.

President Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858, in New York City. He is remembered as one of our finest Presidents. He is honored as such by being the only 20th century President to join Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln at Mount Rushmore.

In 1901, after the assassination of President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt became America's youngest President. As a child, Roosevelt was faced with poor health and asthma. To escape the pollution of New York City, Roosevelt's father would often take him to Long Island for extended visits. It was there that Roosevelt began his lifelong devotion to the outdoors and to vigorous exercise. His dedication to the "strenuous life" was a hallmark of his career.

In 1884, his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and his mother died on the same day. Roosevelt spent much of the next two years on his ranch, the Elkhorn, located in the Badlands of the Dakota Territory.

Today, a portion of this ranch is included in the national park named in his honor—the Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota. History shows Roosevelt to be a true visionary as one reviews his many accomplishments. The Panama Canal, one of the world's engineering marvels, would not have been complete without President Roosevelt's tenacious leadership. He is remembered by business and labor as a "trust buster" who spearheaded the dissolution of a large railroad monopoly in the Northwest using the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In 1905, Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating an end to the Russo-Japanese War.

But perhaps his greatest contribution to future generations of Americans was his passionate advocacy of conservationism. The history of our Nation is marked by activism on public lands issues. The beginning of the 19th century was marked by President Thomas Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory. That one purchase added almost 530 million acres to the United States. The Louisiana Purchase changed America from an eastern coastal Nation to a continental empire.

Roosevelt set the tone for public lands issues at the beginning of the 20th century. His words and his actions created a new call to America's environmental ethic. Theodore Roosevelt said, "We must ask ourselves if we are leaving for future generations an environment that is as good, or better, than what we found."

He lived up to his challenge. Mr. President, listen to what Theodore Roosevelt contributed to the public lands legacy of the United States. During his period in the White House, from 1901 to 1909, Theodore Roosevelt designated 150 national forests; the first 51 Federal bird reservations; 5 national parks; the first 18 national monuments; the first 4 national game preserves; and the first 21 reclamation projects.

Theodore Roosevelt also established the National Wildlife Refuge System, beginning with Pelican Island in Florida, which was designated in 1903. Together, these projects equaled Federal protection for almost 230 million acres—a land area equivalent to that of all the east coast States from Maine to Florida and just under one-half of the area of the Louisiana Purchase.

Theodore Roosevelt's contributions to the public land trust cannot be equaled. Perhaps even greater was his contagious passion for the ethic of conservation that he managed to instill for the first time in America's consciousness, the idea of conservation and environmental protection as goals worthy of pursuit.

Mr. President, Senator John Chafee was a leader in the Theodore Roosevelt model. Senator Chafee was a major participant in every piece of environmental legislation that passed the Congress since the early 1980s. He authored the Superfund program, created in 1980 to direct and fund the cleanup of hazardous waste dump sites and leaking underground storage tanks.

In 1982, he sponsored the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, a law that resulted in the preservation of thousands of acres of coastline throughout the Nation.

He led major reform of the Clean Water Act in 1986, introducing more thorough controls on industrial pollution and a new emphasis on non-point source pollution.

He created the National Estuary Program to protect coastal resources and

steered the bill to enactment over a Presidential veto in 1987.

In the 1980s, Senator Chafee turned his attention to the air, leading efforts to adopt the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, taking steps to control acid rain and toxic chemical emissions.

In 1993, Senator Chafee wrote the law establishing the nation's first indoor air hazard research and response program.

With his clear head, methodical mind, and ability to broker a compromise, Senator Chafee led us through these legislative battles to today's result—a legal infrastructure of environmental law that ensures our own health and safety and preserves the public land trust established by Theodore Roosevelt.

On this day, as we celebrate the 141st anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt and pay tribute to the work of Senator John Chafee, we must ask ourselves, "Can we meet the challenge posed by Theodore Roosevelt and leave an environment for future generations that is as good or better than it was when we found it?" Are we worthy inheritors of the legacy of John Chafee?

Senator Chafee leaves us with his model to follow as a member of this body which took Roosevelt's challenge to heart and led the Environment and Public Works Committee to take actions on the environment that have left us better off than when he arrived in the Senate.

Sadly, I argue that we, the Senate, are struggling with a backlog of neglect and are ill prepared to assure the well being of one of the most prominent examples of America's environmental heritage: our national parks.

In 1916, Congress created the National Park Service "... to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

My friend and colleague, the Presiding Officer, and I have the privilege of living in two of our States which have been especially blessed by God and blessed by preceding generations willing to take the steps to protect the beauties of the Yellowstone, or of an Everglades. The challenge that we have is worthy of the standard that has been set by Theodore Roosevelt and the others who have made it possible for us to enjoy those wonders of nature.

Today, the "unimpaired" status of our national parks is at-risk.

On April 22, 1999, the National Parks and Conservation Association identified this year's ten-most endangered parks.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Tom Kiernan, president of the NPCA, stated that these parks were chosen not because they are the only parks with endangered resources, but because they demonstrate the resource damages that are occurring at all of our parks.

These parks demonstrate the breadth of the threats facing our park system.

For example, Chaco Culture National Historical Park in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, contains the remains of thirteen major structures that represent the highest point of Pueblo pre-Columbian civilization.

What is the status of this great world treasure?

In the words of the NPCA, it is "... falling victim to time and neglect." Weather damage, inadequate preservation, neglected maintenance, tourism impacts, and potential resource development on adjacent lands threaten the long-term life of these structures.

Another example: All of the parks in the Florida Everglades region were included on the list of the most endangered.

In this area, decades of manipulation of the water system led to loss of significant quantities of Florida's water supply to tide each day, a 90-percent decline in the wading bird population, invasion of non-native plants and animals, and shrinking wildlife habitat.

Mr. President, you will be particularly interested and saddened by what the National Park and Conservation Association calls Yellowstone National Park, the "poster child for the neglect that has marred our national parks."

We have all heard Senator THOMAS and others speak about the degradation of the sewage handling and treatment system at Yellowstone National Park—a situation that has caused spills into Yellowstone Lake and nearby meadows, sending more than 225,000 gallons of sewage into Yellowstone's waterways, threatening the water quality of this resource.

I recently had an opportunity to visit yet another example of neglect, Ellis Island National Monument in New York Harbor. The state of the historical resources in this important part of the history and heritage of America—the space through which millions of people first gained their exposure and appreciation and commitment to America—is unconscionable.

While there are a handful of buildings that have been restored to their previous level of majesty, over 30 buildings where immigrants came to the United States lie abandoned, in disrepair, and deteriorating.

Particularly troubling was damage to the hospital buildings, which, when restored, will be a valuable tool in recreating an important era in our nation's history.

The hospital on Ellis Island provided care for immigrants who were detained temporarily for medical reasons.

This marked one of our country's earliest efforts at providing for public health and disease control and prevention.

Broken windows and leaky roofs have allowed the elements to wreak havoc on these buildings and trees are sprouting from the floorboards of what was once an immigrant dormitory.

Lead paint flakes fall from the walls and rats scurry down historic hallways.

There are efforts being made to block further deterioration, but the existing damage is extensive.

Small scale actions to prevent further destruction are wholly inadequate in the face of the extensive damage to these buildings which are so important to our nation's history.

Mr. President, the sad circumstances of Chaco Canyon, of the Everglades, of Yellowstone, of Ellis Island, the sad circumstances of these few examples by no means mean that they are the extent of the challenge of our national parks.

In fact, estimates of the maintenance backlog at our national parks reach as high as \$3.5 billion. The National Park Service has now developed a 5-year plan to meet this requirement based on its ability to execute funds and the priorities of the National Park System.

This year the National Park Service requested \$194 million in order to commence the process of meeting this accumulated backlog of maintenance needs.

I am pleased to say, Mr. President, that I believe Members of Congress should take some pride in the fact that as a result of this year's appropriations process the House and Senate have modified the National Park Service request of \$194 million and increased it to \$224.5 million. This is a very commendable step forward.

I am proud of the actions of the appropriations committees. I know that there is likely to be further executive and legislative considerations of the budget of the National Park Service before we complete our action. But I hope that we will continue to maintain this level of commitment to meeting the backlog of urgent maintenance needs in our national parks.

Although these actions demonstrate a willingness to work to meet the needs of the National Park Service, I believe we cannot adequately address the extent of needs, including the needs of natural resources within the Park System and the external threats to those natural resources with a piecemeal approach.

There is a limit to what we can do with the tools we have today. The Senate is working to fund 21st century needs for construction and natural resource preservation using a 19th century, year-to-year annual appropriations process. What the National Park Service needs is a sustained, reliable funding source that will allow it to develop intelligent plans based on a prioritization of needs with confidence that the funds will be available when they are necessary to complete those plans. This approach will allow common sense to prevail when projects are prioritized for funding.

Let me use the example which is closest to me. That is the effort about to be launched for restoration of the Florida Everglades. We are now over half a century into man's major manipulation of the Florida Everglades, a

manipulation which has had many positive effects in terms of protecting millions of people from the ravages of flooding but has also very fundamentally changed the character of the Florida Everglades. The Corps of Engineers has presented to the Congress its recommendation of how to remedy the scars that have been imposed on the Everglades. If authorized by this Congress, the Everglades restoration plan of the Corps of Engineers will be the most extensive restoration of an environmental system ever undertaken in our Nation's history and, in all probability, in the history of the world. It will be an effort at the beginning of the 21st century of the scale, boldness, and challenge that the Panama Canal was at the beginning of the 20th century.

This is also going to be a project which will challenge America financially. The estimate is that over the 20 years to complete this project, the total cost will be approximately \$8 billion. The State of Florida will pay half; the Federal Government will pay half. The math indicates that for each year for the next 20 years, the average demand on Federal resources for this restoration project will be approximately \$200 million.

I think it is critical before we begin this restoration we have the maximum assurance of the resources necessary to complete the restoration. I use the analogy of open-heart surgery. If one is going to open up a system and take a great knife and begin to cleave the changes that have occurred in the Everglades over the last 50 years so that at the conclusion of this operation we will have a healthier, more natural system, it is incumbent upon those who start the surgery to be assured they will have the resources to complete the operation. Failure to have those resources at any stage throughout this 20-year process will certainly result in the death of the patient.

We have taken some steps to attempt to assure a more reliable source of funds for the National Park Service. Your colleague, Senator THOMAS, led the way to reform with his landmark legislation on the National Park Service called Vision 2000. This legislation adopted for the first time both concessions reform and science-based decisionmaking on resource needs within the Park Service. We took a big step forward last year with the extension of the fee demonstration program. The fee demonstration program allows individual parks to charge entrance fees and to use a portion of the proceeds for maintenance backlog and natural resource projects. This action generated about \$100 million annually for the Park System.

Now it is time to take the next step. Earlier this year with Senators REID and my colleague, Senator MACK, we introduced legislation entitled "The National Park Preservation Act." This legislation would provide dedicated funding to the National Park Service to restore and conserve the natural re-

sources within our Park System. This legislation seeks to address the long-term efforts required to truly restore and protect our natural, cultural, and historic resources within the National Park Service.

This legislation would allocate funds derived from the use of a nonrenewable resource, our offshore drilling in the outer continental shelf, to recover the American resource of oil and gas. We would then convert those funds derived from the Federal royalty on offshore oil and gas drilling for a program of restoration and preservation of our natural, cultural, and historic resources within the National Park Service. These funds provided by our bill would assure that each year the National Park Service would have the resources it needed to restore and prevent damages to its resources.

At the beginning of this century, at a time of relative tranquility, President Theodore Roosevelt managed to instill a nation with a tradition of conservation with this simple challenge: Can we leave this world a better place for future generations?

At the end of this century, we honor Senator John Chafee who leaves a legacy of a legal infrastructure that provides a foundation upon which we can continue to meet President Theodore Roosevelt's challenge. Let us keep the vision of these great leaders in mind as we embark together on our efforts to protect the National Park System into the new century.

In the words of President Theodore Roosevelt: Nothing short of defending the country during wartime compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in adjournment until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, October 28, 1999.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:27 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, October 28, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 27, 1999:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAMES D. BINDENAGEL, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING TENURE OF SERVICE AS SPECIAL ENVOY AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HOLOCAUST ISSUES.

MARTIN S. INDYK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ISRAEL.

EDWARD S. WALKER, JR., OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS), VICE MARTIN S. INDYK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THOMAS A. FRY III, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, VICE PATRICK A. SHEA, RESIGNED.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271:

To be commander

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PETER K. OITTINEN, 0000 | SHARON D. |
| WILLIAM J. REICKS, 0000 | DONALDBAYNES, 0000 |
| JEFFREY C. GOOD, 0000 | JOSEPH T. BAKER, 0000 |
| RICHARD L. ARNOLD, 0000 | BRIAN J. PETER, 0000 |
| STEPHAN P. FINTON, 0000 | DENISE L. MATTHEWS, 0000 |
| ROBERT S. HOLZMAN, 0000 | PAUL E. DEVEAU, 0000 |
| NORMAN S. SELLEY, 0000 | EDGAR B. WENDLANDT, 0000 |
| AUDREY A. MCKINLEY, 0000 | PAUL F. THOMAS, 0000 |
| SCOTT BURLINGAME, 0000 | CHARLES D. MICHEL, 0000 |
| CHARLES JAGER, 0000 | MICHAEL J. LODGE, 0000 |
| PETER J. BERGERON, 0000 | JOHN A. FURMAN, 0000 |
| LISA T. HEFFELFINGER, 0000 | DAVID S. KLIPP, 0000 |
| CHRISTOPHER J. OLIN, 0000 | PETER J. BROWN, 0000 |
| RUSSELL L. HARRIS, 0000 | FREDERICK J. SOMMER, 0000 |
| JOSEPH R. JOHNSON, 0000 | ROBERT P. WAGNER, 0000 |
| PHILIP E. ROSS, 0000 | DOUGLAS J. HENKE, 0000 |
| GARY C. RASICOT, 0000 | JOSEPH M. VOJVODICH, 0000 |
| WILLIAM L. HUCKE, 0000 | CHRIS P. REILLY, 0000 |
| MICHAEL D. TOSATTO, 0000 | JAMES L. MCCAULEY, 0000 |
| ANDREW P. WHITE, 0000 | TODD A. SOKALZUK, 0000 |
| DONALD G. BRUZDZINSKI, 0000 | CARL B. FRANK, 0000 |
| RICHARD A. BUTTON, 0000 | PETER G. BASIL, 0000 |
| MICHAEL D. DRIEU, 0000 | DANIEL C. BURBANK, 0000 |
| EDWARD W. PARSONS, 0000 | DAVID G. THROOP, 0000 |
| THOMAS D. BEISTLE, 0000 | JOHN F. PRINCE, 0000 |
| RICHARD KERMOND, 0000 | BRADLEY D. NELSON, 0000 |
| GAIL P. KULISCH, 0000 | TIMOTHY J. QUIRAM, 0000 |
| DAVID C. STALFORT, 0000 | STEVEN J. ANDERSEN, 0000 |
| JAMES P. SOMMER, 0000 | JOHN M. KNOX, 0000 |
| CRAIG B. LLOYD, 0000 | MICHELLE L. KANE, 0000 |
| ROSANNE TRABOCCHI, 0000 | JOHN J. HICKEY, 0000 |
| LYNN M. HENDERSON, 0000 | CHARLES W. MELLO, 0000 |
| GEORGE H. BURNS III, 0000 | EDWARD N. ENG, 0000 |
| WILLIAM C. DEAL III, 0000 | WAYNE A. MULLENBURG, 0000 |
| MARCUS E. WOODRING, 0000 | WILLIAM S. KREWSKY, 0000 |
| ALGERNON J. KEITH, 0000 | VINCENT D. DELAURENTIS, 0000 |
| DREW W. PEARSON, 0000 | MARK J. HUEBSCHMAN, 0000 |
| HERBERT M. HAMILTON III, 0000 | ROBERT J. PAULISON, 0000 |
| ELISABETH A. PEPPER, 0000 | JERRY C. TOROK, 0000 |
| NORMAN S. SCHWEIZER, 0000 | JOHN P. SIFLING, 0000 |
| DOUGLAS E. KAUP, 0000 | KELLY A. SULLIVAN, 0000 |
| MICHAEL R. BURNS, 0000 | KELLY L. HATFIELD, 0000 |
| BRADLEY W. BEAN, 0000 | CHRISTOPHER A. MARTINO, 0000 |
| MICHAEL ZACK, 0000 | GREGORY T. NELSON, 0000 |
| PETER N. TROEDSSON, 0000 | JOSEPH M. RE, 0000 |
| TIMOTHY M. O'LEARY, 0000 | JEFFREY R. BRANDT, 0000 |
| JAMES A. WIERZBICKI, 0000 | LINDA L. FAGAN, 0000 |
| EDUARDO PINO, 0000 | JEFFERY D. LOFTUS, 0000 |
| | JOSEPH P. SARGENT, JR., 0000 |

IN THE ARMY

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

To be major general

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| CELIA L. ADOLPHI, 0000 | JON R. ROOT, 0000 |
| JAMES W. COMSTOCK, 0000 | Joseph L. Thompson III, 0000 |
| ROBERT M. KIMMITT, 0000 | John R. Tindall, Jr, 0000 |
| PAUL E. LIMA, 0000 | GARY C. WATTNEM, 0000 |
| THOMAS J. MATTHEWS, 0000 | |

To be brigadier general

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ALAN D. BELL, 0000 | Ronald S. Mangum, 0000 |
| Kristine K. Campbell, 0000 | Randall L. Mason, 0000 |
| Wayne M. Erck, 0000 | Paul E. Mook, 0000 |
| Stephen T. Gonczy, 0000 | Collis N. Phillips, 0000 |
| Robert L. Heine, 0000 | Michael W. Szymanski, 0000 |
| Paul H. Hill, 0000 | Theodore D. Szakmary, 0000 |
| Rodney M. Kobayashi, 0000 | David A. VanKleeck, 0000 |
| Thomas P. Maney, 0000 | George H. Walker, Jr, 0000 |
| | WILLIAM K. WEDGE, 0000 |

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AND ASTERISK (*) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be colonel

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| JOSEPH A. ABBOTT, 0000 | REGINALD A. BANKS, 0000 |
| PAUL R. ACKERLEY, 0000 | KENNETH E. BANKSTON, 0000 |
| DAVID M. ALDRICH, 0000 | DOUGLAS N. BARLOW, 0000 |
| STEVEN G. ALLEN, 0000 | LEE M. BARNBY, 0000 |
| JOHN D. ALLERS, 0000 | SAMUEL J. BARR, 0000 |
| MICHAEL D. ALTOM, 0000 | RONALD E. BAUGHMAN, 0000 |
| MARK E. ANDERSEN, 0000 | RANDALL BAXTER, 0000 |
| ANDY L. ANDERSON, 0000 | RICHARD A. BEAN, 0000 |
| HENRY L. ANDREWS, JR., 0000 | RICHARD D. BEERY, 0000 |
| SALVATORE A. ANGELELLA, 0000 | JAMES A. BEHRING, 0000 |
| JOHN F. ANTHONY, JR., 0000 | THOMAS D. BELL, 0000 |
| TONI A. ARNOLD, 0000 | CRAIG V. BENDORF, 0000 |
| MICHAEL J. ARTESE, 0000 | JOHN W. BENGSTON, 0000 |
| MARCELYN NMI ATWOOD, 0000 | DOUGLAS A. BENJAMIN, 0000 |
| STEVEN BAYLOR, 0000 | LEONARD F. BENSON, 0000 |
| PETER J. BALDETTI, 0000 | THOMAS F. BERARDINELLI, 0000 |
| | PAUL M. BESSON, 0000 |