

malpractice premiums will continue to be very high.

What I have proposed is that we do something immediately to provide relief to doctors and to hospitals. What I have suggested is that we consider the establishment of a tax credit and reimbursement of medical malpractice premiums for some doctors and hospitals. Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, a Republican from South Carolina, has joined me in this amendment. Our amendment allows doctors and hospitals to claim a tax credit for a percentage of the malpractice premiums they are paying and will pay during the years 2004 and 2005. If a doctor is in a high-risk specialty with increased risk of complications, they would be eligible for a tax credit equivalent to 20 percent of their total malpractice premium. The credit would be taken for premiums up to twice the statewide average for the specialty in which the doctor practices.

Let me explain that. A doctor can deduct his medical malpractice insurance costs now from his business costs or his business revenue. We could add to that a 20-percent tax credit on top of the deduction. That would help these doctors immensely in dealing with the increase in these malpractice premiums. High-risk doctors include those in all surgical services and subspecialties, emergency medicine, obstetrics, or anesthesiology, or those doctors who do interventional work that is reflected in their malpractice premiums.

Doctors who practice in lower risk specialties—general medicine, for example—would be eligible for a 10-percent tax credit.

For-profit hospitals are eligible for a tax credit equivalent to 15 percent of their total malpractice premium, including nursing homes, as well, if they need malpractice insurance.

Those that are nonprofit institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, are eligible for reimbursement under a 2-year grant to the Health Resources Services Administration at the Department of Health and Human Services.

What we are trying to do is provide immediate relief while we work out the issues of reducing medical errors and tort reform, understanding if we pass legislation today, dealing with those two issues, tort reform and medical errors, these doctors and hospitals would still see staggering premiums for years to come. This is a responsible way to address the immediate need.

I say to my friends in the medical community, though you may not agree with me on the issue of caps, I hope you understand that even if you had your way and passed the caps limiting recovery for those who are victims of medical malpractice, the premiums would still continue to increase on your medical malpractice insurance.

This Durbin-Graham amendment, also supported by Senator PATTY MURRAY of Washington, provides immediate relief.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the second issue I would like to address is an issue that could not be more timely. The issue is "March Madness." Frankly, everywhere I have gone today—in the airport, while traveling, as I came back to my office—everybody is abuzz about the basketball games over the weekend.

I am happy the University of Illinois is going into Sweet 16. There have been upsets and great victories, and those who love college basketball cannot wait each year for the NCAA tournament. It is college basketball really brought home to America in a way like no other sport. Sixty-five teams start, and in the end one will be champion.

But, frankly, when we take a closer look and understand the reality of who the players are, it calls into question whether or not in many cases this is college basketball.

Let me tell you what I mean.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD today's lead editorial in the Chicago Tribune of March 22.

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

[From the Chicago Tribune]

THE REAL MARCH MADNESS

If you're a basketball fan, you know how many college teams qualify each year for the NCAA men's tournament: 65. But can you guess how many schools would be playing if there was a requirement that they had to graduate at least half of their athletes?

If you guessed a third, you'd be about right.

Commentary about college sports often focuses on programs with serious shortcomings. So let it be noted that there are some universities that have exemplary records combining athletics and scholarships. Among the schools with teams in this year's tournament, Kansas graduates 73 percent of its players within six years of their original enrollment. At Dayton, 82 percent get a degree, and at Lehigh, the figure is 90 percent. Atop them all is Stanford, with a 100 percent graduation rate (and a number one seed in the tourney).

Three years ago, the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics proposed that postseason competition be limited to teams that graduate at least 50 percent of their players. But the NCAA obviously has a long way to go. Of the 65 teams playing this year, only 21 would qualify under that rule—down from 22 last year.

For that matter, 10 of the teams fail to graduate even 20 percent of their players. But they're not the worst. Commission Chairman William C. Friday, president emeritus of the University of North Carolina, noted that "four of the teams in the men's tournament failed to graduate a single athlete over the period we reviewed." He was kind enough not to identify them.

Basketball fans may be aghast to think what March Madness would look like if the commission had its way. Only three of this year's first-round games could be played if its rule were in effect—Gonzaga v. Valparaiso, North Carolina vs. Air Force, and Mississippi State vs. Monmouth. A tournament like that would make for a short, craze-free March.

But if the rule were in effect, you can be sure schools would be taking the steps need-

ed to strengthen their academic mission. They'd recruit kids capable of doing college-level work, and they'd structure their programs to assure that players devote as much time and energy to their studies as to their sport. If every school that hoped to play in the tournament had to graduate 50 percent of its players, just about every school would graduate 50 percent of its players.

That's as it should be. Most college basketball players will never play professionally. They need an education that prepares them for life after sports.

The Knight Foundation Commission goal is hardly outlandish, as the teams in the women's tournament regularly demonstrate. Of the 63 women's teams for which the commission had sufficient data to judge, only 10 failed to graduate half their players.

And there's no apparent conflict between success in the classroom and success on the court: At many of the perennial powers, such as Connecticut, Tennessee, Texas and Duke, upwards of 67 percent of players get degrees.

On the men's side, though, most schools apparently care more about winning than anything else. That approach creates far too many losers.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this editorial raises the following question:

[Can you guess how many schools would be playing [in the NCAA men's tournament] if there was a requirement that they had to graduate at least half of their athletes [in a 6-year period of time]?

If you guessed a third, you'd be right.

This article goes on to note that some universities involved in this tournament have exemplary records combining athletics and scholarship; and he names Kansas, with 73 percent of its players graduating within 6 years of their original enrollment; Dayton, 82 percent; Lehigh, 90 percent; and atop the chart—which is a university which lost yesterday—Stanford, with 100 percent.

This editorial says:

Three years ago, the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics proposed that postseason competition be limited to teams that graduate at least 50 percent of their players [within 6 years]. But the NCAA obviously has a long way to go. Of the 65 teams playing [in the tournament] this year, only 21 would qualify under that rule—down from 22 last year.

For that matter, 10 of the teams [in the NCAA tournament] fail to graduate even 20 percent of their players.

This is what commission Chairman William Friday, president emeritus of the University of North Carolina, noted:

[F]our of the teams in the men's tournament failed to graduate a single athlete over the period we reviewed.

The information here talks about the general graduation rate. We call this college basketball. But if we were to learn that there was a team headed for the Sweet Sixteen or the Final Four that did not have a single college player graduate, we would cry fraud. This is supposed to be about college athletes participating against one another. But if you have schools involved in the tournament where none—absolutely none—of the athletes involved in the basketball game are ever going to graduate, are these truly college students, is this really college basketball?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a commentary from that same newspaper written by Derrick Z. Jackson, entitled "Suppressing the bad news on NCAA graduation rates."

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

SUPPRESSING THE BAD NEWS ON NCAA
GRADUATION RATES
(By Derrick Z. Jackson)

Not to be outdone by the federal government's attempts to delete key portions of reports on global warming, health disparities, and racism within the Justice Department, here comes the National Collegiate Athletic Association. That august body is eliminating the graduation rates of basketball players. What is good for the Bush administration is wonderful news for the Universities of Cincinnati, Kentucky, Louisville and Memphis.

March Madness ought to be canceled with the scandal that is in the computer banks of the NCAA's 2003 Graduation Rates Report. The report covers whether scholarship athletes who entered school in the falls of 1993, 1994, 1995 or 1996 graduated within six years. The report is the best long-term way to see whether a university is providing an education to its athletes or pimping them in an era where CBS is paying the NCAA \$6 billion over 11 years to televise men's games and where an additional \$3.5 billion will be wagered illegally on this year's tournament alone, according to *The Wall Street Journal*. The amount of betting is half the annual budget of the chronically underfunded Head Start.

That is March Madness enough, but now the NCAA has quietly adjusted the graduation rates to satisfy "a new interpretation" of federal laws which say that information on any category containing only one or two students "must be suppressed."

In basketball, which has far fewer players than football or baseball teams, the new rules amount to liberation from any accountability whatsoever on the part of college athletic departments and their presidents.

Because of the new rules, 37 of the 65 men's teams in this year's tournament did not publish graduation rates of their African-American players. Sixteen schools published no graduation rates at all.

Nine of the 16 schools that mysteriously had no graduation rate whatsoever just happen to include last year's most hideous offenders, such as:

Alabama (0 percent for black men and 13 percent overall in the 2002 report).

Cincinnati (0 percent for black men, 17 percent overall).

Louisville (0 for black men, 10 percent overall).

Kentucky (13 percent and 33 percent overall).

Southern Illinois (14 percent for black men and 27 percent overall).

Memphis (0 period).

Nevada (0 percent for black men, 20 percent overall).

Virginia Commonwealth (0 period).

Alabama State (0 period).

The "new rules" did not stop the schools with good and great graduation rates from publishing them, even when the numbers of players on scholarship are obviously similar to the schools that withheld the information. Kansas, Air Force, Manhattan, Gonzaga, Vanderbilt, Central Florida, Duke, Princeton, Valparaiso, Stanford, Monmouth and Xavier all had African-American player graduation rates of at least 67 percent.

Among New England schools in the men's and women's tournament, the Connecticut

men's team published its general and woeful graduation rate of 27 percent, but withheld its black rate. The UConn women's team published its general graduation rate of 67 percent but withheld the black rate. Boston College's men's team published both its 46 percent overall and 67 percent African-American rate. BC's women's team published its 71 percent overall rate but withheld its black rate.

Rates for Providence's men were 42 percent overall, 50 percent for black men, Vermont's men were 55 percent overall and the school withheld a figure for black men. Maine's women were at 69 percent overall, with no black women to count.

In the case of most of the New England schools, the withholding of the black rate actually did not affect the overall rate much as the white rate was similar to the overall rate. But it was very clear that many other schools purposely hid disastrous rates. For instance, Georgia Tech did not publish the rate of its black athletes. But with a white graduation rate of 60 percent, it managed to plummet to an overall rate of 27 percent. Texas Tech did not publish the rates for black athletes. But with a white graduation rate of 60 percent, it had an overall rate of only 33 percent.

Last year, 13 men's schools had a 0 graduation rate for black men. The average black male graduation rate for the 65-team field was 35 percent. With the liberation provided by the new privacy rules, only one university in this year's field published a black male rate under 38 percent. That was Eastern Washington, where the rate was zero.

That is probably because that school is not a perennial NCAA powerhouse. Give it time. A couple more appearances in March Madness and school officials will join Kentucky, Cincinnati, and Louisville in erasing its records, too. If President Bush wins re-election and needs some more bureaucrats to delete the truth, he knows where he can find them. At the NCAA and in our nation's athletic departments.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. JACKSON comes at this issue a little differently. Mr. JACKSON says, let's take a close look and see how many are graduating who are minorities, African Americans. He says:

This is March Madness . . . but now NCAA has quietly adjusted the graduation rates to satisfy "a new interpretation" of federal laws which say that information on any category containing only one or two students "must be suppressed."

What it basically means is that these schools will not publish the graduation rates of their athletes, and particularly will not publish the graduation rates of the African-American athletes who are playing basketball.

Because of the new rules [as interpreted by the NCAA], 37 of the 65 men's teams in this year's tournament did not publish graduation rates of their African-American players. Sixteen schools published no graduation rates at all.

Nine of the 16 schools that mysteriously had no graduation rate whatsoever just happen to include last year's most hideous offenders. . . .

He lists the following universities: Alabama University, zero-percent graduation rate for Black players, and 13 percent overall—this is in a 2002 report—Cincinnati, zero percent for African-American athletes, 17 percent overall; Louisville, zero percent for Black men, 10 percent overall; Kentucky, 13 percent for African Americans, 33 per-

cent overall; Southern Illinois, 14 percent for Black men, 27 percent overall; Memphis, zero percent in both groups, Black and White basketball players not graduating; Nevada, zero percent for Black men, 20 percent overall; Virginia Commonwealth, zero percent in both categories; Alabama State, zero percent, period.

He goes on to list the schools that can point with pride to their graduation rates. Kansas, Air Force, Manhattan, Gonzaga, Vanderbilt, Central Florida, Duke, Princeton, Valparaiso, Stanford, Monmouth, and Xavier all had African-American player graduation rates of at least 67 percent.

Among New England schools in the men's and women's tournament, the Connecticut men's team published its general and woeful graduation rate of 27 percent, but withheld [the graduation rate for African Americans].

Rates for Providence's men were 42 percent overall; 50 percent for Black men. Vermont's men were 55 percent on their men's basketball team overall, and they withheld the figure for their African-American athletes.

Mr. President, the reason I think these two items should be in the RECORD is that all of us enjoy watching college basketball. But, frankly, if these athletes we are watching are not really college students, we are not watching the best of college basketball; we are watching the best of colleges and universities that are sending teams of so-called students who have not even a ghost of a chance of ever graduating from their institution.

These men in the men's tournament are being used. They are being used as players on the court in the hope that some of them will end up in professional basketball. I am sure that is their ambition, but such a small percentage ever do.

So we watch and applaud and talk about our alma maters and their devotion to education when, in fact, these schools know full well that the people who are being put on the court to play this game are, frankly, never going to graduate in most instances in many of these schools.

What do the universities get out of it? A lot of money. They go to the NCAA tournament, and the money comes back to them in revenue, money that might have been spent to help some of their players get the help they need to go on to graduate. But, sadly, that never happens.

Mr. President, I am going to be looking at this interpretation of the NCAA rule which allows them to suppress and, frankly, refuse to publish the graduation rate of African-American players who are at the NCAA tournament, and, frankly, in all other sports. I think that should be public knowledge. I think the leaders at the universities have an obligation to not only put the best basketball teams on the court but to make certain those teams are made up of real students who, with the help of the university,

are going to end up graduating someday and have a college education on which to build their lives.

Unfortunately, today, that is not the case. As the Chicago Tribune editorial concludes, when it comes to men's basketball, though, "most schools apparently care more about winning than anything else. That approach creates far too many losers."

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. DURBIN. Yes, I will.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate now stands adjourned until 9:45 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:54 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 23, 2004, at 9:45 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 22, 2004:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JONATHAN W. DUDAS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE, VICE JAMES EDWARD ROGAN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONSTANCE BERRY NEWMAN, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (AFRICAN AFFAIRS), VICE WALTER H. KANSTEINER, RESIGNED.

JENDAYI ELIZABETH FRAZER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THOMAS NEIL HULL III, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE.

R. NIELS MARQUARDT, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

ROGER A. MEECE, OF WASHINGTON, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

LAUREN MORIARTY, OF HAWAII, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS UNITED STATES SENIOR OFFICIAL TO THE ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION FORUM.

MITCHELL B. REISS, OF VIRGINIA, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS SPECIAL ENVOY FOR NORTHERN IRELAND.

IN THE AIR FORCE

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

To be brigadier general

COL. RICHARD R. MOSS, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS/COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601 AND 3036:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CARL A. STROCK, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE W. WEIGHTMAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. CARLA G. HAWLEY-BOWLAND, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. EDWARD H. DEETS III, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. VICTOR C. SEE JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. KEVIN M. MCCOY, 0000
CAPT. WILLIAM D. RODRIGUEZ, 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 AN ASTERISK (*) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be major

CHRISTOPHER N. * AASEN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C. * ABATE, 0000
DAVID W. ABBA, 0000
GAYLORD L. * ABBAS, 0000
TAMMY L. * ABBETT, 0000
LAIRD S. * ABBOTT, 0000
DAVID J. ABRAHAMSON, 0000
DANIEL R. * ABSHERE, 0000
MELISSA J. * ACHESON, 0000
PHILIP F. ACQUARO, 0000
ALAN B. ADAMS, 0000
DAVID L. * ADAMS, 0000
MATTHEW H. ADAMS, 0000
SHAWNAE L. ADKINS, 0000
RENE C. E. ADLUNG, 0000
ROBERT S. * ACDINA OAY, 0000
TODD R. * ALCOTT, 0000
LOUIS C. ALDEN, 0000
RODOLFO D. * ALEJANDRO, 0000
JAMES R. ALEXANDER, 0000
STEVEN S. ALEXANDER, 0000
DETROIT W. * ALFORD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D. * ALIPHAT, 0000
JENNIFER J. ALLEE, 0000
CHARLES L. * ALLEN, 0000
MARK A. * ALLEN, 0000
MARK B. ALLEN, 0000
MICHAEL D. ALLEN, 0000
PAUL S. * ALLEN, 0000
MONICA R. ALLORI, 0000
JAMES JAY * ALONZO, 0000
JOHN T. ALPETER, 0000
AARON D. * ALTWIES, 0000
ANGEL A. * ALVAREZ III, 0000
STEVEN JEROME * ALVRES, 0000
FRANCISCO R. * ALVIREZ, 0000
BRANDON L. * AMBRUOSO, 0000
ADAM D. ANDERSON, 0000
DAVID J. * ANDERSON, 0000
GREGORY J. ANDERSON, 0000
JASON C. ANDERSON, 0000
MICHAEL P. ANDERSON, 0000
NEIL E. ANDERSON, 0000
TODD W. * ANDRE, 0000
BRIAN A. * ANGELL, 0000
THOMAS P. J. ANGELO, 0000
WILLIAM S. ANGERMAN, 0000
RALPH A. * ANTHEMEN JR., 0000
DAMON A. ANTHONY, 0000
RICHARD M. * ANTOINE, 0000
RITCHIE C. * ANTONIO, 0000
DAVID R. * ANZALDA, 0000
THOMAS G. * ARANDA, 0000
VALENTINE S. ARBOGAST, 0000
BENITA D. ARCENEUX, 0000
WILLIAM B. * ARCHER, 0000
ROBERT J. * ARDIZZONI, 0000
LUIS M. ARES, 0000
HERMON C. * ARMSTRONG JR., 0000
KEVIN M. * ARMSTRONG, 0000
RICHARD W. ARMSTRONG, 0000
DOUGLAS W. * ASHER, 0000
MOHAMMAD K. * ASIF, 0000
ERIC K. * ASMUSSEN, 0000
MATTHEW D. ATKINS, 0000
KEVIN T. * ATTEBERRY, 0000
LANCE W. * AUGUSTINO, 0000
CRAIG R. * AUGUSTINO, 0000
CHRISTOPHER E. AUSTIN, 0000
JONATHAN F. * AUSTIN, 0000
TROY C. * AUSTIN, 0000
CHRISTIAN M. * AVERETT, 0000
NICK M. * AVLONITIS, 0000
REX O. AYERS, 0000
MAURICE C. AZAR, 0000
CRAIG R. BABBITT, 0000
ARIANNE M. * BABCOCK, 0000
BRIAN J. * BACARELLA, 0000
JASON T. * BACHELER, 0000
MICHAEL J. BACHTLELL, 0000
PAMELA D. BACKEBERG, 0000
NEAL C. * BACON, 0000
RUSSELL R. * BAGNALL, 0000
SCOTT L. * BAGNELL, 0000
JAMES G. * BAILEY, 0000
JASON E. BAILEY, 0000
RICHARD F. * BAILEY JR., 0000
STEPHEN G. * BAILEY, 0000
TRENT D. * BAINES, 0000
WILLIAM E. BAIRD JR., 0000
JOHN E. * BAKER, 0000
LARRY E. BAKER JR., 0000
BRIAN T. BALDWIN, 0000
HOWARD S. * BALDWIN, 0000
JEREMIAH W. * BALDWIN, 0000
CHAD A. BALETTE, 0000
SHANE M. * BALKEN, 0000
DEAN L. * BALSTAD, 0000
AARON D. * BANDSTRA, 0000
JEFFREY B. * BANKS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER S. * BARACK, 0000
BRIAN C. * BARKER, 0000
STEVEN G. * BARKER, 0000
JOHN V. * BARLETT, 0000
JAMES V. * BARLOW, 0000
JENNIFER M. * BARNARD, 0000
NATHANIEL D. BARNES, 0000
JOHN R. * BARNETT, 0000
DAVID J. BARNHART, 0000
DONALD J. * BARRETT, 0000
JEROME A. BARRETT, 0000
WILLIAM A. BARRINGTON, 0000
BENITO J. * BARRON, 0000
CORI E. * BARRY, 0000
JASON P. * BARRY, 0000
BRIAN Y. BARTEE, 0000
DOUGLAS H. BARTELS, 0000
MICHAEL H. BARTEEN, 0000
CHRISTIAN A. * BARTOLOMEW, 0000
ROBERT R. * BASOM, 0000
CURTIS R. * BASS, 0000
MARK A. * BASS, 0000
THOMAS E. * BASS JR., 0000
CHRISTOPHER B. BASSHAM, 0000
RICKY T. * BATEMAN, 0000
BRIAN M. BAUMANN, 0000
DOMINIC A. * BAUMANN, 0000
DYLAN S. BAUMGARTNER, 0000
BRYAN J. * BAYER, 0000
DOUGLAS J. * BAYLEY, 0000
ROYCE W. * BEAL, 0000
TODD A. * BEAN, 0000
MICHAEL P. BEASLEY, 0000
TATIANA L. * BEAUCHAMP, 0000
ALAN L. * BEAUMONT, 0000
ERIC V. * BECK, 0000
MITCHELL B. BEDESSEM, 0000
BERNARD BEDGOOD II, 0000
VICTOR W. * BEELEER, 0000
GARY D. BEENE, 0000
ERIC J. * BEERS, 0000
JASON H. BEERS, 0000
STEPHEN M. * BEHM, 0000
TROY D. BELIN, 0000
KENYON K. BELL, 0000
ANTHONY P. * BELLONE, 0000
BRENT L. * BELSCHNER, 0000
ROBERT M. * BELSER, 0000
TREVOR B. BENITON, 0000
ADAM D. BENJAMIN, 0000
CHRISTINE M. * BENJAMIN, 0000
MICHAEL J. BENSON, 0000
BRIAN D. BENTER, 0000
ROBERT A. * BENTON, 0000
JOSEPH A. * BENYUCCI, 0000
MARK M. * BENYO, 0000
EDWARD W. * BERG, 0000
SHAWN D. BERNARDINI, 0000
WALTER T. BERRIDGE, 0000
RONALD H. BERZINS, 0000
OSCAR I. BETANCOURT, 0000
WILLIAM D. BETTS, 0000
KAREN L. * BEY, 0000
JOHN A. * BIDOL III, 0000
BRIAN E. * BIEBEL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER E. * BIGUN, 0000
MATTHEW J. BIEWER, 0000
ANDREW W. * BIGELOW, 0000
KIRK * BIGGER, 0000
MARK M. * BINKOWSKI, 0000
KATHLEEN R. * BINNS, 0000
CHRISTIAN J. BISBANO, 0000
SEAN C. * BITTNER, 0000
DANIEL A. * BLACK, 0000
MICHAEL R. BLACK, 0000
ANDREW H. * BLAIR JR., 0000
BRETT R. BLAKE, 0000
TRAVIS F. BLAKE, 0000
MICHAEL S. * BLAKELY, 0000
DENNIS W. * BLANCHARD, 0000
BRYAN A. BLIND, 0000
JAY C. * BLOCK, 0000
TED L. * BLOINK, 0000
SARAH W. BLOODWORTH, 0000
STEVEN M. BOATRIGHT, 0000
JEREMY S. * BOENISCH, 0000
MICHAEL C. * BOEGER, 0000
WILLIE L. * BOHLES, 0000
DAVID P. BOHNEN, 0000
KENNETH D. * BOLE, 0000
MICHAEL A. * BOLE, 0000
MICHAEL T. BOLEN, 0000
ROBERT T. BOLINGER, 0000
BARTHOLOMEW G. * BONAR, 0000
CHAD B. BONDURANT, 0000