



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 155

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2009

No. 31

Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JIM WEBB, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O, God our Father, there are no two lawmakers with identical needs. You know their needs. Bless them in ways that will meet their needs. Strengthen them for life's challenges, empowering them to endure difficult times buoyed by faith and confidence in You. Lord, provide them generously with wisdom to solve problems that beset our land and to sidestep temptation that leads them to dishonor Your Name. Keep them from pride and self-conceit as they focus on serving You by serving others. Stay with them until the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, the busy work is hushed, the fever of life is over, and their work is done.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JIM WEBB led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, DC, February 23, 2009.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable JIM WEBB, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WEBB thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, as modified on January 30, 2009, the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. JOHANNIS, having been appointed by the Vice President, will now read Washington's Farewell Address, as follows:

Mr. JOHANNIS, at the rostrum, read the Farewell Address, as follows:

To the people of the United States:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country—and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no

diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day, the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as

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



Printed on recycled paper.

S2349

it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me, still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions agitated in every direction were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no

recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint councils and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the same agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels

the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value! they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our

country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—northern and southern—Atlantic and western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen, in the negotiation by the executive—and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate—of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such they are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of government, better calculated than your former, for an intimate Union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its meas-

ures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government.—But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests. However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions, that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country, that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypotheses and opinion exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypotheses and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the

perfect security of liberty is indispensable; liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is indeed little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it in the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, forments occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true—and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments

purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent it bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that the public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate at-

tachment for others should be excluded and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity, or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation's subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justifications. It leads also to concessions, to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity gilding with the appearances of virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free

people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation, when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by justice shall counsel.

Why forgo the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it, for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. (I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy)—I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a

respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course—in order to give to trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another—that it is must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character—that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have, at least, believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April 1793 is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take—a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions and to progress, without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize without alloy the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my fellow citizens the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOUSE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 2009— MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 160, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 23, S. 160, a bill to provide the District of Columbia a voting seat and the State of Utah an additional seat in the House of Representatives.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 15 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, for the past several years, it has been my great privilege to travel around my home State of Rhode Island and hear directly from the people I was elected to serve—to listen to what is on their minds, their good news and their worries and the challenges and opportunities they and their families face every day.

I regularly hold community dinners in Rhode Island. We serve pasta and meatballs or hamburgers and hotdogs. We invite people from the community and we talk about the issues that matter to them. Sometimes I ask people to come together to talk about a particular issue, which is what we did Sunday, 2 weeks ago, at the Tri-City Elks Lodge in Warwick. I invited Rhode Islanders to join me to talk about our broken health care system and what we might do to fix it.

More than 200 people came, from at least 14 different cities and towns. The parking lot was jammed; the room was packed; Seniors and students, patients and providers, business-owners and veterans. They know what is wrong with our system—they experience it first hand every day. They came to share their frustration, their anger; to tell what's happened to them in a system that too often leaves them nowhere to turn.

That evening, I launched a new feature on my web site to help people share their stories about health care. At whitehouse.senate.gov/storyboard, there is a forum where Rhode Islanders can read about others' experiences with this broken system, and tell me about their own. We gave people who came to the dinner the chance to write their stories, right then and there. And one after another, the stories came.

Mr. President, if anyone believes we can afford to wait to fix the health care system, that this is not an urgent, crisis-level problem for the people of this country, I urge them to listen to what these Rhode Islanders had to say.

Sandra from Smithfield wrote:

As of this month I will no longer be treating my Rheumatoid Arthritis. The treatment costs almost \$6,000 every six weeks. The kicker is that I have help from the drug company to pay for the drug portion, but that is only half the cost of administering the infusions. I do not have \$3,000 this month. I am begging for universal health care. I am 52 years old. I worry every day when the crippling effects of rheumatoid arthritis will put me in a wheelchair because I

cannot afford to treat my disease. Please fight for universal health care. Please help.

David from Warwick, stood up at the dinner and explained that he began receiving Social Security and Medicare 3 years ago:

Each year since, the amount I get has gone down because the Social Security cost of living raise has not kept up with the rising cost of my medical coverage. This year I had to cut my coverage. My co-pays are now more than I can afford.

Brande is a young woman from Johnston, Rhode Island who has struggled with juvenile diabetes since age 11. She wrote:

Although I have done everything humanly possible to control my diabetes, [I] still am not able to achieve tight blood sugar control. My diabetes doctor believes the best hope for my health is continuous blood glucose monitoring sensors that would accommodate my insulin pump. Through many requests, and many letters to Blue Cross, I have still been denied these life saving sensors that I desperately need.

Many, many Rhode Islanders at this dinner shared stories of their frustration with the Medicare Part D prescription drug benefit. Frances in Cranston wrote:

Humana changed its premium from \$25 to \$39.95 per month and at the same time the copayment to fill a prescription went from \$25 to \$40. When I complained that I would leave for another Medicare Part D provider, they said I would have to wait until next November.

Everett from Warwick and his wife saw their Part D premiums go up by 40 percent without notice, and they had to pay a 3-month penalty when they finally decided to switch plans:

Now, my new provider, First Health, wants to charge my wife another \$3.50 per month. I am appealing but why should the provider get the extra money? It is already costing her more to have this plan.

Robert, also from Warwick, was flatly frustrated with the whole Part D process. He said:

We have to simplify the Medicare Part D plans. There are too many choices and too many plans, and too many cards. They should just all be the same.

The health care stories went on. From Carolyn in Warwick:

All my doctors are dropping out of my insurance plans. My primary care doctor is going to MDVIP—\$1500 a year up front. I can't afford to see him anymore.

From Amanda in Providence:

My father is a Medicare recipient. My family and I live with constant worry that he will lose certain benefits. It is frustrating and painful that in his last few years with us we have to spend so much time worrying about his healthcare access.

From Joyce in Warwick:

I take two medications. The insurance will pay for one medication for 30 days. I am supposed to take two a day!

From Maggie in Johnston:

I'm self-employed and am unable to afford health insurance. My business partner finally had to drop hers. It was costing her \$1,000 a month.

From Annette in Cranston:

I was buying my health insurance for my daughter and myself from Blue Cross direct

... I can no longer afford it, so I had to let it go.

Ronald in Wakefield:

I am middle class, so no one speaks for me. Please don't forget those of us who have coverage and pay for it out of our own pocket.

Carol in West Kingston:

I am faced with the option of providing health insurance for myself or food on the table for my family ... I decided to opt out of COBRA. I am taking a risk being a cancer survivor but what else can I do?

Jean in West Warwick:

I really don't know at is going to happen.

Roberta in Coventry:

Between my son's medications and mine, it is just out of reach for me. So in order to keep my son healthy, I go without. Last year, I fell ill and could not afford to go to the doctor. I have been a nurse for almost 40 years, and I have worked myself to the bone healing sick people. My health is failing, and I am afraid I will not see my grandchildren grow up. Please help us.

And on and on it went. Every time someone at the community dinner took the microphone to speak about the complexity and unfairness of Medicare Part D, heads around the room nodded. Every time someone stood and called for universal health coverage, this Rhode Island crowd applauded. Every time we heard a story from someone battling their insurance company for the care they needed, there were groans around the room of recognition and exasperation. There was not a single person there—even in this economy—who thought health care reform should not be one of Congress's top priorities.

I am looking forward to attending President Obama's State of the Union Address tomorrow evening with one of the Rhode Islanders who attended this dinner in Warwick. Lauren Goddard is a medical student with Crohn's disease who is facing a lifetime of expensive health care costs. I appreciate her attendance and her willingness to share her story of how difficult the health insurance system can be for an individual who has chronic health care needs.

These Rhode Islanders, Lauren, and everyone else who came to our dinner in Warwick need us to listen. They need us to hear their stories, and they need us to get it and to do something about it.

Two weeks ago, Congress took an enormous step toward addressing the overwhelming economic challenges our country faces. We passed the economic recovery legislation that President Obama signed last week. This means extra money in people's pockets, new jobs, and patched holes in the social safety nets on which we count. That will surely help. But it is not enough.

For those 200 Rhode Islanders who joined me in Warwick, burdensome health care costs are the forgotten story. Families are forced to choose between prescription drugs and food, clothes, or transportation. Small businesses cannot afford to hire new employees or provide health coverage. Entrepreneurs cannot take that plunge

because they cannot just walk away from their health insurance. And looking beyond those local family perils and sorrows, we see the \$35 trillion unfunded liability for Medicare that is bearing down on us.

Unless we begin to undertake serious and meaningful reforms right away, this recession will seem like only a small hurdle compared to that moment when \$35 trillion in Medicare costs come due. That wave of cost, that tsunami of cost is coming at us, and we have to prepare. Knowing what we know, sharing the responsibilities we do as Senators, this is our duty. Failure is dereliction.

Every one of us shares the goal of making sure health insurance coverage reaches all Americans. But as I have said in this Chamber before, it is not enough just to bring everyone into the boat. The boat itself is sinking. It is not enough just bringing everybody into the boat, not with what we know is coming.

What is needed is reform of our health care delivery system, an information technology infrastructure so that every American can count on their own secure electronic health record, improvement in the quality of health care so we maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of care delivered, and to reform how we pay for health care so the health care we are paying for is the health care we want. Nothing less will save this boat.

All of this is doable, but we need to start now. We took a good step in President Obama's economic recovery legislation with a nearly \$20 billion investment in health information infrastructure. But there is much more to be done, and because it is a bit complex and will take some doing, we cannot dawdle, we cannot delay, we cannot shirk that duty.

To enact health care reforms that will lower costs by improving the quality of care for all Americans, we have to start now. To improve the way we deliver health care to give us a modern, efficient, interactive, trusted health care system, we have to start now. To improve the way we deliver health care by spending wisely for disease prevention and better health outcomes, we have to start now. If we are to sustain health care coverage for the 46 million Americans—9 million of them children who have no health insurance at all—we have to achieve these reforms and we have to start now.

That is what the Rhode Islanders I met on Sunday are asking for. That is what all Americans deserve. For God's sake, let us not fail them.

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

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Army Specialist Darrell Fernandez

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, as I rise today, flags across New Mexico are at half staff. Our State is recognizing a New Mexican who gave his life in service to our country. Army SPC Darrell Fernandez, age 25, died on Saturday, January 31, in Kirkuk, Iraq, when the car he was riding in flipped over.

At times like this, the words of elected officials seem inadequate. Death brings suffering. It is no less heartbreaking when the deceased, as in this case, was a brave young soldier. Words will not ease the pain of Specialist Fernandez' wife, Katrina Fair, or of his mother and stepfather, Susie and Bill Smith. Nor can words add to the glory that Specialist Fernandez has earned through his actions.

But a death like this demands something of the living.

In the best tradition of service and sacrifice, Specialist Fernandez died for us. We owe it to him to acknowledge that, to be grateful, and to remember. His death was not an accident. He died in one of the disasters that war makes commonplace. He died because he chose to serve his country. And he did serve.

A Senators or as citizens, we cannot fully experience the sadness of this day of mourning, the sadness experienced by Darrell's family and friends. But when a soldier dies, the Nation as a whole feels the loss. We are linked to Specialist Fernandez by the ties that bind a grateful Nation to its faithful servant. His loss is ours.

As your colleague and your friend, I ask you to participate in my State's day of remembrance. As the flags fly at half staff and the people of my State grieve, join us in celebrating the heroism of Army SPC Darrell Fernandez, who gave all he had for us.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HEALTH CARE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have participated this afternoon in the summit held by President Obama to examine the financial status of the Nation. When the President spoke, as did the

Vice President and other economists, the emphasis was on the large deficit which our Nation faces. The President spoke about his plans to cut the deficit in half by the year he finishes his first term. There were then breakout sessions. I participated in a session which dealt with the subject of health care.

There was a consensus among those present at the session that the cost of health care imposed the greatest problem for the deficit as we look to the future years. My suggestions related to savings which I think are possible on our health care system beginning with the cost of Medicare.

A study shows that some 27 percent of health care costs are incurred in the last few hours, few days, few weeks of a person's life. No one should tell anyone else what to do with respect to terminal health care costs, but I do believe it is fair to ask people to think about that and to make a decision in a living will.

Another suggestion on health care costs would involve prosecutions on white-collar crimes which involve health care, where there is a real opportunity for deterrence. My experience as a district attorney showed me that you cannot deal with deterrence when you are talking about domestic violence, but if you are talking about white-collar crime, you can.

While on the Judiciary Committee, I have raised the issue on a number of occasions about the need to carry forward white-collar prosecutions looking toward jail sentences instead of fines. There was recently a case involving Siemens which was not a medical issue but a case involving a \$1.7 billion fine which seems large, except when measured against an \$87 billion income stream.

The point is that fines are a license to do business and to violate the public trust, but jail sentences could serve as a deterrent.

Beyond those suggestions on savings, the increase in the National Institutes of Health, which has been raised from about \$12 billion to almost \$30 billion in the decade between the mid-1990s and the first half of the decade of this century, showed tremendous savings which have been registered on stroke, on cancer, from the reduction in the death rate. The additional \$10 billion added recently is a further effort along the promotion of those savings.

Beyond the issue of research and savings through the National Institutes of Health, there is the benefit of savings from lifestyle. Recently with a bout of Hodgkin's, I have even modified further the exercise pattern I have had for decades as a squash player, eliminated sugar from the diet, looking for antioxidants. This is an issue where there could be a modest investment by the Federal Government which could pay great dividends.

The final suggestion I had was on trying to use the Wyden-Bennett plan which has 14 cosponsors, equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, to utilize Wyden-Bennett as a

starting point for a serious discussion in the Senate to cover the 47 million-plus Americans who are now not covered, modeled after the Massachusetts plan put in by former Governor Romney, with the Federal assistance for those at the lower end of the economic brackets.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER SENATOR JOE BIDEN

Mr. President, Senator BIDEN was one of the participants at the economic summit. Seeing and talking to him brought to mind recollections of his outstanding career in public life.

When there were comments on the Senate floor last month about Senator BIDEN in recognition of his 36 years in the Senate, I was engaged in the proceedings on the confirmation of Attorney General Holder and did not have an opportunity to participate. I thought it appropriate, having just come from conversations with Senator BIDEN, to comment on his extraordinary career. I first knew of Senator BIDEN when he ran for the Senate back in 1972. I was very much impressed with many facets of Senator BIDEN's resume, but one caught my attention; that is, that he was 29 years old in 1972 when he ran for the Senate, and I knew that the Constitution placed the minimum age at 30.

Senator BIDEN was elected, but he turned 30 between election day and inauguration day. That started a phenomenal Senate career. My first direct contact with Senator BIDEN came in a curious way. Shortly after coming to the Senate on a Friday, I had made plans to catch the 6 o'clock train, thinking that the Senate would be adjourned by that time. But the final vote did not begin until 8 minutes to 6. I called up my executive secretary Sylvia Nolde and said: Will you change my ticket to the 7 o'clock train. She responded, having been secretary to Senator Javits for many years, that she could hold the train for 5 minutes. I did not know that was a possible problem under Federal law, but the statute has run so I can speak freely about it at this point.

I went to the train station, got on the 6 o'clock train a little late, and a few minutes later, a huffing and puffing Senator JOE BIDEN walked into the car and approached me and said: I ran the three blocks from the Senate to Union Station. Running through the lobby, I hurdled a few baby carriages.

I do not think he knocked down anybody, but they were at risk. He jumped over the barrier and was running down the track to the train when a conductor stopped him, threw up his hand and said: Slow down, bud, there is a Senator coming.

Senator BIDEN then said to me: You have been in the Senate about 8 days, I have been here 8 years. How did you figure out how to catch the train in this manner?

Senator BIDEN and I, on the Judiciary Committee, have worked on a great many sensitive issues together. I co-sponsored his landmark legislation pro-

tecting women against violence. We worked together on the Second Chance Act, which was signed into law last year, which provides for realistic rehabilitation for first offenders, juveniles, and second offenders, to try to stop the revolving door of recidivism. We have worked together on supporting special funding for the so-called COPS Program for putting more police on the street; have worked together on many civil rights issues, and many of the programs to support Amtrak.

When I was elected in 1980 and we faced our first budget resolution, there was an effort made to zero out Amtrak. Senator Howard Baker, who was then the majority leader, scheduled a meeting with David Stockman, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. A fair number of Senators from the Northeast Corridor met him at that time, Senator D'Amato and Senator Heinz and quite a few of us who were regulars on the Amtrak line, and knew of its importance. When David Stockman advanced the argument that we could deal without the Amtrak subsidy, I pointed out that we would not be able to get through the Baltimore tunnels without Amtrak, you would not be able to land at National Airport. We kept the funding going. Largely over the years we were in a collaboration, and Senator BIDEN was a key participant.

During his work on the Judiciary Committees as chairman, he presided at landmark hearings in a very dignified and professional way. During the hearings on Judge Robert Bork for the Supreme Court back in 1987, Senator BIDEN was the chairman. One Friday afternoon we were not quite finished with the hearing. That was on September 18. I remember the day, because the day before I traveled with President Reagan to Philadelphia for the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. The Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787. The 200th anniversary had occurred the day before.

I had not had a chance to question Judge Bork on that day. Senator BIDEN approached me late in the afternoon and asked me how much more time I needed. He was not going to be there the next day and had delegated the chairmanship, or asked Senator KENNEDY to take over the chairmanship responsibilities—I should not say delegated; Senator KENNEDY himself had been chairman. When he asked me how much time I needed, I paused for a minute, and he said: Well, how about a half hour? I continued to pause, thinking about it. Taking time to think about it sometimes is viewed as a violation of Senate ethics. He said: OK, how about an hour? I still paused. He said: How about an hour and a half?

I said: OK, that should do it. Then Senator Thurmond, who was the ranking Republican, came over to me, and in Strom Thurmond's inimitable Southern accent—while it is inimitable, I will try to imitate it—he said: You want an hour and a half on Bork.

Translated, means: Do you want an hour and a half on Bork?

And I said: No, sir, I do not want an hour and a half on Bork, I want to question him until I finish.

OK, you can have your hour and a half on Bork.

Translated: OK, you can have your hour and a half on Bork. The next day, I took the hour and a half.

Senator BIDEN did another professional job in many of the hearings, but again I particularize the one on Justice Clarence Thomas. There was a question as to whether the Judiciary Committee ought to have access to the Thomas rentals from the video store, and Senator BIDEN took the position that that was not an appropriate matter for inquiry.

Then we had a second witness who came up at the very last minute, and Senator BIDEN presided over the very delicate matter of making a determination as to whether that witness ought to be called at the last minute.

I notice my distinguished colleague, Senator CASEY, has arrived for a little proceeding as to William T. Coleman, Jr. Since it is now 4 o'clock, when he was scheduled to arrive, I will terminate within the next few minutes.

Senator BIDEN had a very serious health problem with an aneurysm, very serious operations in the early 1990s. When I had a serious operation on a meningioma, a brain tumor, I returned to the Senate with a big bandage on my head for the confirmation hearing of Justice Ginsburg. Senator BIDEN was chairman and greeted me with a welcome to the entry of the cracked head club, rather a unique distinction to be called out on the so-called cracked head club.

Senator BIDEN was elected to a sixth term last November. It is quite a record to be a six-term Senator, 36 years in the Senate, at the age of 66. His tenure on that term was very short. He was sworn in on January 4 and left 16 days later to become Vice President, where he now serves with distinction. I believe his years in the Senate will add greatly to the stature and competency of the Office of Vice President. His work as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will stand the country in very good stead as he travels around the world, supplementing the work of Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, another former colleague, and the work of the special envoys, as well as his detailed knowledge of the inner workings of Government from his very distinguished service.

I am glad to have a few minutes on the Senate floor to extoll the virtues of a very good friend, an outstanding colleague, and a great Senator. He will be a great Vice President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SHAHEEN). The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. I say hello to Senator SPECTER. We have a lot of visitors from

Pennsylvania here today. We are honored by their presence. I thank Senator SPECTER for being with us today. We will be seeing him a little later.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN

Madam President, 2009 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the 200th birthday of our 16th President, who ushered in a new era of race relations and brought an end to the legalized degradation of institutionalized slavery that people of color endured in the United States for more than 200 years. Every year the month of February is dedicated to celebrating Black History Month and serves as a time of reflection and reconciliation for the country.

I rise to honor the lifetime of achievements of a man whose life story has embodied Lincoln's vision of a nation committed to the rule of law and equal justice under the law.

William Thaddeus Coleman, Jr., built upon the legacy of Abraham Lincoln and distinguished himself and continues to distinguish himself as a pioneer in legal advocacy and the struggle for civil rights.

Bill Coleman was born in Philadelphia into a world where only strength of character, intellectual prowess, and hard work could defeat the evils caused by the Great Depression and the era of Jim Crow laws. His mother was a teacher. His father was the director of the Wissahickon Boy's Club and Camp Emlen. They led him, early on, to pursue excellence while always enriching the larger community by enhancing the lives of everyone he encountered. Bill Coleman achieved academic excellence, first, in a racially segregated elementary school before entering Germantown High School, where he was one of seven Black students. Despite the environment of bigotry, he attained excellent grades and was admitted to the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated summa cum laude, after just 3½ years, with a B.A. degree in 1941.

To fulfill his childhood dreams of becoming a lawyer, he entered and graduated magna cum laude and first in his class from the Harvard Law School in 1946, as one of only three minority students. Bill Coleman interrupted his studies at Harvard to enlist in the U.S. Army Air Corps to serve in World War II for nearly 3 years, training as an aviator at Tuskegee Army Airfield, a statistical control officer at the Harvard Business School, and a defense counselor of soldiers during court-martial proceedings.

After the war, Coleman returned to Harvard and received the highly esteemed Joseph E. Beale Prize and became the third person of color to serve on the Board of Editors of the Harvard Law Review. In 1947, Coleman began his legal career as a law clerk to the late Judge Herbert F. Goodrich of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Soon after in 1948, he became the first person of color to clerk for the U.S. Supreme Court, under the late Justice Felix Frankfurter.

After his clerkship, Bill Coleman joined the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton & Garrison as an associate. In 1950, he was approached by Thurgood Marshall, to help develop a legal strategy and prepare legal briefs in the five cases commonly referred to Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka. The ruling in this historic case brought an end to the previously accepted doctrine of separate but equal, establishing that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal, tearing down the barriers of racial segregation to pave the way for a new era of integration. In 1952, Coleman returned to Philadelphia to be the first lawyer of color at Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn and Levy. While serving as a senior partner and head of the Litigation Department, he specialized in corporate, trademark and antitrust litigation and gained national recognition for his expertise in transportation law, nuclear energy matters, and banking issues.

In 1950, Bill Coleman was appointed to the President's Commission on Employment Policy, a.k.a. the Branch Ricky Commission, under President Dwight Eisenhower to increase minority hiring in the Federal Government. In 1964, he served as cocounsel in *McLaughlin v. Florida*, a case he argued before the Supreme Court, which found part of the antimiscegenation laws of Florida to be unconstitutional and paved the way for overturning other statutes prohibiting interracial marriage. Soon after in 1965, former Governor of Pennsylvania William Scranton retained Bill Coleman to remove the racial restrictions at Girard College in Philadelphia.

Mr. Coleman continued a distinguished life of public service as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the 24th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1969; member of the National Commission on Productivity for 1971-1972; member of the Price Commission from 1971-1973; consultant to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1963 to 1975; senior consultant and senior counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy in 1964; and a member of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policy from 1959 through 1961 and member of the Federal Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In 1975, Bill Coleman was sworn in as the fourth Secretary of Transportation under President Gerald Ford, making him the second person of color in history to hold a position in the United States Cabinet. He developed a comprehensive national transportation policy and was instrumental in creating the 53-page study "A Statement of National Transportation Policy", which he sent to Congress in 1975, outlining general principles that he felt should guide the government's decision making process. In 1977, upon his resignation when President Carter took office,

Mr. Coleman returned to the private sector to join the Washington office of O'Melveny & Myers as senior partner and senior counsel, where he continues to work today.

In 1982, Coleman was appointed amicus curiae by the Supreme Court to support the lower courts' holdings in *Bob Jones University v. United States* and *Glasboro Christian Schools, Inc. v. United States* which found that discriminatory private nonprofit schools were not entitled to federal tax exemptions. Bill Coleman continued his fight for civil rights as Chairman of the Board of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, where he currently serves as the Senior Director.

In all, Bill Coleman has served as a trusted attorney and public servant of our nation for more than 50 years and has advised seven presidents of the United States. He has received numerous distinguished honors including: the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995 from President Bill Clinton; Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor from the Republic of France; the Thurgood Marshall Lifetime Achievement Award from the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; The Chief Justice John Marshall Award from the American Bar Association Justice Center; the Judge Henry J. Friendly Medal from the American Law Institute; the Marshall-Wythe Medallion from the College of William & Mary, Marshall-Wythe Law School; the Thaddeus Stevens Award from the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia; the Lamplighter Award from the Black Leadership Forum; the "We the People" Award from the National Constitution Center; the Fordham-Stein Prize from the Fordham University School of Law; the Golden Plate Award from the Academy of Achievement; the Legends of the Bar Award from the District of Columbia Bar Association; the Spirit of Excellence Award from the American Bar Association; the David A. Clarke School of Equal Justice Award from the University of the District of Columbia Law School; the Founder Award from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

When we encapsulate those awards, we are reminded that in terms of honorary degrees, Bill Coleman has received honorary degrees from 21 colleges and universities throughout the Nation.

Bill Coleman is married to the former Lovida Mae Hardin of New Orleans, LA. The Colemans have three children, two of whom are practicing lawyers and one of whom is the dean of the School of Education at Boston University. Mr. and Mrs. COLEMAN have five grandchildren. It does give me great pleasure to highlight Mr. COLEMAN's life of extraordinary achievements in this 200th year since the birth of Abraham Lincoln during Black History Month.

William T. Coleman, Jr., is an American whose life of public service and advocacy, whose life of integrity and excellence, courage and commitment to

justice under the law has helped to make our great Nation a more perfect Union.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I compliment my distinguished colleague for the remarks he made about William T. Coleman, Jr. I further compliment him for scheduling a symposium later this afternoon on the distinguished career of Mr. COLEMAN. Noting Black History Month, it is very important to recognize the great accomplishments of African Americans in society and the reference to the 200th birthday of President Lincoln is most appropriate since President Lincoln presided over the Civil War, issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and began the series of historical events leading to the 13th amendment which prohibited slavery, the 14th amendment which provided for equal protection of the law and due process of law, providing the legal framework, although it took a long time, to overcome *Plessy v. Ferguson* shortly before the turn of the 20th century and then *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

We are still making major efforts to defeat racism. There are periodic calls for a discussion on racism. Beyond any question, it remains in our society. The problem is substantially ameliorated today but still there is a great deal more to be done.

I recollect on my tenure in public service running for district attorney back in 1965. I had the opportunity to meet Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., at a reception in Philadelphia, receiving advice from him on the problem of police brutality in Philadelphia and elsewhere and the necessity to have a police advisory board, a civil advisory board, some of the issues I worked on with Robert Casey, Sr., Senator CASEY's father, at that time auditor general of Pennsylvania when I was district attorney, later Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

Those recollections are very appropriate as we pay honor to the illustrious career of Bill Coleman.

I knew Bill Coleman when I was a beginning lawyer in Philadelphia in 1956. At that time, Bill Coleman had already been to New York City, where he went to get a job, after finishing at the top of his class at the Harvard Law School, clerking for Justice Frankfurter, as Senator CASEY has already noted, and came back to Philadelphia to be a partner in the Dilworth office—a very distinguished law firm, and he was a very distinguished addition to it.

I got to know Bill Coleman better and best when he and I were assistant counsel on the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. The Warren Commission staff was divided into two groups—the seniors and juniors—and Bill Coleman was one of the senior lawyers and I one of the junior lawyers, although when the masthead was finished, we were all

assistant counsel. The one thing I never understood about Bill Coleman's assignment on the Warren Commission was how he avoided being assigned the "single bullet theory." And certainly I would have yielded that to Bill, but he managed to avoid it. He was on another area of the investigation.

I read that when Bill Coleman helped Thurgood Marshall prepare the briefs in *Brown v. the Board of Education*, he put in a full day at the New York law firm. That was probably about 14 hours, the way the New York law firms worked, and then he went to do his work helping Thurgood Marshall—later Justice Marshall—preparing that brief. His work with the Warren Commission was about the same. His law firm agreed to let him go do the work, but he took the 5 o'clock plane on Friday and went back to Philadelphia on Monday to put in his full 5 days with the Dilworth law firm.

There are a lot of fascinating stories about Bill Coleman and his work in public service. One story he tells is about President Lyndon Johnson trying to persuade him to become a circuit court of appeals judge for the Third Circuit, and I think President Johnson had the right idea, he just had the wrong court. But, at any rate, as Bill Coleman tells the story, he told President Johnson he really could not undertake that job because he had very heavy financial responsibilities with his family. And, as Bill described it, President Johnson put his right arm—maybe it was his left arm—over the credenza and pulled over some papers and started to rustle some papers and said: Yes, I know what a financial sacrifice it would be. Now, I do not think President Johnson was looking at his tax returns because that would have been questionable under Federal law. But, at any rate, that was an interesting vignette Bill told.

In the mid-1980s—I think after the 1984 election—Bill Coleman told me he had a very bright young fellow he wanted me to meet who would help us rebuild the Republican Party, something which we are still working on; we haven't been very successful at that either. I said: Well, come. We will have lunch in the Senate Dining Room. And the young man's name was Clarence Thomas. He had been with the EEOC, I think. But, at any rate, he was Bill Coleman's nominee to help rebuild the Republican Party. We outlined a long agenda, a long list of things to do, and I was glad to pay for the lunch to promote this young man's efforts on rebuilding the Republican Party. Nothing happened for a year, so I invited him back to lunch. I said this time Clarence Thomas was going to have to pay for lunch. I was only kidding about that. But Clarence Thomas moved on to other lines of endeavor.

More recently, Bill Coleman has been an activist for judicial pay increases—something that still remains to be accomplished. But that is the kind of public service he gets into.

Last month, he was an active participant for promoting the nomination of Eric Holder to be Attorney General of the United States. When Bill Coleman makes a recommendation, it is given very substantial weight.

So I am glad to join my distinguished colleague, Senator CASEY, on this event to pay tribute to Bill Coleman.

I ask unanimous consent, Madam President, to have the full text of my prepared statement printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point, with the introduction that it is a prepared statement so the repetition between that and some of my earlier comments will be understood if anyone should ever read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.

Mr. President, today, in commemoration of Black History Month, I would like to pay tribute to my good friend from Philadelphia, William T. Coleman, Jr. Bill Coleman is an American hero, who, as a lawyer, public official and statesman, has advanced the cause of civil rights, justice and equality for all Americans under the law. He was a main architect of the legal strategy leading to the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* and the desegregation of schools and other public facilities throughout the United States.

Bill attended a racially segregated elementary school, before moving on to Germantown High School, which was all white save for a contingent of seven black students. He survived numerous slights throughout his public school career. To mention just one incident—when Bill tried joining the all-white swimming team at his high school, he was suspended from the school. Later, school officials reinstated him, but they also cut the sport until he graduated.

Bill's academic excellence enabled him to attend some of our nation's most prestigious universities. In 1941, he graduated from my alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, summa cum laude. He went on to the Harvard School of Law. World War II prompted Bill to leave school to serve our country as a member of the U.S. Army Air Corps. During his time in the Army, he served as a defense counsel in 18 court-martial proceedings, even though he had not yet completed his law degree. Of those courts-martial, Bill won 16 acquittals, with 1 of the 2 convictions later reversed.

After the war ended, Bill reentered Harvard and had the distinction of being one of the first African Americans ever to serve on the board of editors of the *Harvard Law Review*. In 1946, he earned his LL.B. degree magna cum laude, graduating at the top of his class.

Bill Coleman was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1947 and was law secretary to Judge Herbert Goodrich of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. He went on to serve as a law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter. He was the first African-American to serve as a clerk for the Nation's highest Court.

In 1949, he became an associate at the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison. While practicing at that firm, he was approached by Thurgood Marshall, the founder and head of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, NAACP-LDF, who asked for his legal help—on a volunteer basis—on cases that the NAACP hoped would lead to the end of segregation. For the next 3 years, Bill worked a

9-6 shift at his law firm, then went over to the NAACP-LDF until 10 or 11, and then returned to his law firm for more work. He also worked on the weekends.

In 1952, Bill accepted a job at the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxon, Kalish, Levy and Green and became the first African-American in Philadelphia to join an all-White firm. He continued to volunteer his services to work on civil rights cases, including coauthoring the brief in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954, and representing a couple convicted of violating State antisegregation laws in *McLaughlin v. Florida*, in which the Supreme Court held that the State law was in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

In 1959, President Eisenhower asked Bill to serve on the President's Commission on Employment Policy. He served on several Presidential commissions over the next two decades for Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. It was in 1964, when Bill was on the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of John F. Kennedy, that my long friendship with Bill began. Most recently, Bill's support of Eric Holder, our new Attorney General, was a significant factor in my vote in favor of confirmation.

In 1971, Bill was elected president of the NAACP-Legal Defense and Education Fund. Then, in 1975, President Ford appointed Bill Secretary of Transportation. As Secretary, Bill made it his first priority to develop a comprehensive national transportation policy.

Bill stayed in the Capital to head the Washington office of O'Melveny & Myers. He continues to practice law today and is a frequent visitor in my office. His interests and work are not limited to the law. He has enjoyed the strong support of his loving family—his wife Lovida Hardin Coleman; his three children, William Coleman III, Lovida H. Coleman, Jr., and Hardin Coleman; and his grandchildren, William IV, Alexander Amadeus, Flavia Colgan, Aaron Coleman, and Jesse Coleman.

In 1995, Bill received the highest honor given to civilians, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, for distinguished civilian service. President Clinton said, "I can honestly say, if you are looking for an example of constancy, consistency, disciplined devotion to the things that make this country a great place, you have no further to look than William Coleman, Jr."

In 1997, Bill was honored with the Thurgood Marshall Lifetime Achievement Award of the NAACP-LDF.

In 2004, Justice Antonin Scalia presented Bill with a lifetime achievement award at the We The People Award Dinner, which honors individuals who best exemplify the qualities of active citizenship envisioned by our Nation's Founding Fathers.

In 1975, in an interview with the magazine *Black Enterprise*, William Coleman said that his first concern was to leave Washington "with the same reputation for integrity that I had when I came here." Well, Bill, while you haven't left Washington yet and while I am sure that you will be here for a long time to come, I can say without a doubt that you have nothing to worry about.

I am proud to have Bill Coleman as a friend.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I thank the Chair and yield the floor. In the absence of any other Senator seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator withhold his request?

Mr. SPECTER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I rise to amplify a little bit the prepared re-

marks I made regarding Bill Coleman. I thank Senator SPECTER for the words he spoke of someone he has known a long time and for his presence here on the floor, as well as we will be seeing him at a great symposium later this afternoon when we further discuss not only Mr. Coleman's life but what it means in the larger context of the American story.

There are a number of people in the gallery here whom both of us would like to point out, although the rules do not allow that. So as I look at the Presiding Officer, I want those people in the gallery to know we know you are here. We are thrilled you are here, but the rules do not allow us to acknowledge people in the gallery and to wave and do the kinds of things we would like to do. But we will do that later.

But I do want to thank Senator SPECTER for highlighting so many features of Bill Coleman's life. I think maybe the best way to sum it up, to encapsulate what his life means for America, is to allow us today, on just 1 day, to highlight such a remarkable life, such a great American story as an inspiration not only to people like me and others but, of course, to young people, to convey the message that if you are committed to academic excellence, if you are committed to achievement, if you are committed to doing things the right way and to working hard, there is virtually nothing you cannot do. Bill Coleman, and so many people in his generation like him, had to overcome so many obstacles. I think it is a great lesson for all of us but especially for young people. So we will be remembering that today when we celebrate his life of great achievement at the symposium. I do commend and thank Senator SPECTER for being with us today.

With that, Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, on an unrelated item, I note there is on the desk S. 160, "a bill to provide the District of Columbia a voting seat and the State of Utah an additional seat in the House of Representatives." I would like to be added as an additional cosponsor, with a very brief statement that I think it is long past due to have a voting seat for the District of Columbia with its 700,000 population. As a matter of basic democratic fairness, they ought to be represented in the U.S. House. So I ask unanimous consent that I be added as an original cosponsor.

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

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

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

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

The Senator from Delaware.

PROSECUTING WALL STREET FRAUD

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President, the collapse of Wall Street that precipitated today's economic crisis has many causes—from regulatory failures to recklessness and greed.

But before Congress begins writing new rules, one more factor we must examine is criminal behavior by anyone, from the local mortgage broker to some of our biggest banks. Let's commit ourselves to enforcing the laws that were on the books and to throwing those who broke them in jail.

I am not prejudging anyone. We may well find that only a small percentage of cases involved outright criminal behavior, and we must take care that our anger does not cloud our judgment. But people know that if they rob a bank they will go to jail. Bankers should know that if they rob people they will go to jail too.

We have seen anecdotal evidence that mortgage brokers may have fraudulently solicited mortgages or used predatory practices; bankers may have neglected due diligence in the design and marketing of some mortgage-related products; credit rating agencies may have been conflicted by the fees they earned from the very bankers whose shaky products they stamped "AAA," the highest credit rating; and, finally, as the housing bubble burst, banks may have engaged in a widespread failure to disclose material information as they went from supposedly profitable institutions to insolvent overnight, leaving investors holding the bag.

Where were the lawyers and accountants who are paid to keep an eye on such actions? Was there so much cash around that the professionals who make these deals possible became blind to their duties?

Attorney General Eric Holder has emphasized it is only by drilling down into the records of complicated financial transactions that Federal law enforcement officials can understand exactly what happened and investigate the people and firms involved. Unfortunately, right now, the resources are not available to do so.

That is why Senate Judiciary Committee chairman PAT LEAHY, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, and I introduced S. 386, the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009. This is a bipartisan bill. It provides financial support to the investigative arms of Federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies so they can find the crimes we know have already been committed. It also amends fraud statutes to protect us against those who may be tempted to cheat like this in the future.

At a recent hearing, FBI Deputy Director John Pistole testified that the

very necessary shift of resources to counterterrorism efforts—it was right to shift resources in the FBI to counterterrorism efforts—has had a significant impact on the FBI's ability to investigate sophisticated financial crime.

Mr. Pistole said the increasing financial fraud caseload “is straining the FBI's limited white collar crime resources.”

Currently, the FBI has only 240 agents investigating complex financial fraud. During the savings and loan crisis in the 1980s, the FBI had more than 1,000 agents investigating financial fraud. We must increase dramatically the number and training of FBI agents investigating financial fraud.

Mr. Pistole told the committee the FBI is already investigating 530 open corporate fraud investigations, and only 38 of those are directly related to the current financial crisis.

Again, as Mr. Pistole said:

More must be done to protect our country and our economy from those who attempt to enrich themselves.

This bill authorizes \$155 million a year for hiring fraud prosecutors and investigators at the Justice Department for 2010 and 2011. That amount includes \$65 million a year for 190 additional FBI special agents and more than 200 professionals to fight white collar crime.

We know prosecuting bad behavior by itself will not put an end to all bad behavior, but it will make those people in the boardrooms, at the trading desks, and in the mortgage industry think twice before they look the other way, give way to greed over financial duty or deal from the bottom of the deck.

I believe deeply in the free market economy. I believe deeply in capitalism and the importance of an open financial system. Indeed, I believe our very democracy depends on fair and functioning markets. That is why we simply cannot give a pass to this kind of illegal behavior.

The men and women who duped would-be homeowners, who defrauded the American investor, who contributed to an economic crisis of historic proportions, need to be identified, prosecuted, convicted, and thrown in jail. And in cases where the conduct falls short of criminal, our regulators must also pursue civil cases to force perpetrators to pay back their ill-gotten gain and bar these people from future securities work.

I have heard people say prosecutors must tread carefully, that the law is a blunt instrument. They will say that if we turn prosecutors loose on our key financial institutions, the economic repercussions will outweigh any benefits.

To that I say: Of course, we must be judicious, but the law of the land applies to everyone. When it is pointed at you, the law can always be characterized as a blunt instrument.

At the end of the day, this is a test of whether we have one justice system in the country or two. If we do not treat a Wall Street firm that defrauded in-

vestors of millions of dollars the same way we treat someone who stole \$500 from a cash register, then how can we expect our citizens to have any faith in the rule of law?

For our economy to work for all Americans, investors must have confidence in the honest and open functioning of our financial markets. Our markets can only flourish when Americans again trust that they are fair, transparent, and accountable to the laws.

In closing, I applaud Chairman LEAHY and Senator GRASSLEY for their leadership on this issue. I am proud to join with them in this effort. I am hopeful the Judiciary Committee will approve this bill when we take it up on Thursday.

I yield the floor and 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. KAUFMAN. Madam 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. KAUFMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. HARKIN. Madam President, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 111th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Senator CHAMBLISS, I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the committee rules printed in the RECORD.

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

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

RULE 1—MEETINGS

1.1 Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings shall be held on the first and third Wednesday of each month when Congress is in session.

1.2 Additional Meetings.—The Chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

1.3 Notification.—In the case of any meeting of the committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the clerk of the committee shall notify every member of the committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, DC, and at least 48

hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, DC.

1.4 Called Meeting.—If three members of the committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within 7 calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written notice is submitted, a majority of the members may call a meeting by filing a written notice with the clerk of the committee who shall promptly notify each member of the committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

1.5 Adjournment of Meetings.—The Chairman of the committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the time scheduled for such meeting.

RULE 2—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS IN GENERAL

2.1 Open Sessions.—Business meetings and hearings held by the committee or any subcommittee shall be open to the public except as otherwise provided for in Senate Rule XXVI, paragraph 5.

2.2 Transcripts.—A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting and hearing of the committee or any subcommittee unless a majority of the committee or the subcommittee agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

2.3 Reports.—An appropriate opportunity shall be given the Minority to examine the proposed text of committee reports prior to their filing or publication. In the event there are supplemental, minority, or additional views, an appropriate opportunity shall be given the Majority to examine the proposed text prior to filing or publication.

2.4 Attendance.—(a) Meetings. Official attendance of all markups and executive sessions of the committee shall be kept by the committee clerk. Official attendance of all subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the subcommittee clerk.

(b) Hearings. Official attendance of all hearings shall be kept, provided that, Senators are notified by the committee Chairman and ranking minority member, in the case of committee hearings, and by the subcommittee Chairman and ranking minority member, in the case of subcommittee hearings, 48 hours in advance of the hearing that attendance will be taken. Otherwise, no attendance will be taken. Attendance at all hearings is encouraged.

RULE 3—HEARING PROCEDURES

3.1 Notice.—Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee or any subcommittee at least 1 week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full committee or the subcommittee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the committee or the subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

3.2 Witness Statements.—Each witness who is to appear before the committee or any subcommittee shall file with the committee or subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony and as many copies as the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee prescribes.

3.3 Minority Witnesses.—In any hearing conducted by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, the minority members of the committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee to call witnesses of their selection during at least 1 day of such hearing pertaining to the matter or matters heard by the committee or subcommittee.

3.4 Swearing in of Witnesses.—Witnesses in committee or subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee deems such to be necessary.

3.5 Limitation.—Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question a witness. Questions from members shall rotate from majority to minority members in order of seniority or in order of arrival at the hearing.

RULE 4—NOMINATIONS

4.1 Assignment.—All nominations shall be considered by the full committee.

4.2 Standards.—In considering a nomination, the committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated.

4.3 Information.—Each nominee shall submit in response to questions prepared by the committee the following information:

(1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements;

(2) Financial information, including a financial statement which lists assets and liabilities of the nominee; and

(3) Copies of other relevant documents requested by the committee. Information received pursuant to this subsection shall be available for public inspection except as specifically designated confidential by the committee.

4.4 Hearings.—The committee shall conduct a public hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to his or her suitability for office. No hearing shall be held until at least 48 hours after the nominee has responded to a prehearing questionnaire submitted by the committee.

4.5 Action on Confirmation.—A business meeting to consider a nomination shall not occur on the same day that the hearing on the nominee is held. The Chairman, with the agreement of the ranking minority member, may waive this requirement.

RULE 5—QUORUMS

5.1 Testimony.—For the purpose of receiving evidence, the swearing of witnesses, and the taking of sworn or unsworn testimony at any duly scheduled hearing, a quorum of the committee and the subcommittee thereof shall consist of one member.

5.2 Business.—A quorum for the transaction of committee or subcommittee business, other than for reporting a measure or recommendation to the Senate or the taking of testimony, shall consist of one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, including at least one member from each party.

5.3 Reporting.—A majority of the membership of the committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting bills, nominations, matters, or recommendations to the Senate. No measure or recommendation shall be ordered reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee members are physically present. The vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of those members who are physically present at the time the vote is taken.

RULE 6—VOTING

6.1 Rollcalls.—A roll call vote of the members shall be taken upon the request of any member.

6.2 Proxies.—Voting by proxy as authorized by the Senate rules for specific bills or subjects shall be allowed whenever a quorum of the committee is actually present.

6.3 Polling.—The committee may poll any matters of committee business, other than a vote on reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations or a vote on closing a meeting or hearing to the public, provided that every member is polled and every poll consists of the following two questions:

(1) Do you agree or disagree to poll the proposal; and

(2) Do you favor or oppose the proposal.

If any member requests, any matter to be polled shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The chief clerk of the committee shall keep a record of all polls.

RULE 7—SUBCOMMITTEES

7.1 Assignments.—To assure the equitable assignment of members to subcommittees, no member of the committee will receive assignment to a second subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members of the committee have chosen assignments to one subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignment to a third subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have chosen assignments to two subcommittees.

7.2 Attendance.—Any member of the committee may sit with any subcommittee during a hearing or meeting but shall not have the authority to vote on any matter before the subcommittee unless he or she is a member of such subcommittee.

7.3 Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member shall serve as nonvoting ex officio members of the subcommittees on which they do not serve as voting members. The Chairman and ranking minority member may not be counted toward a quorum.

7.4 Scheduling.—No subcommittee may schedule a meeting or hearing at a time designated for a hearing or meeting of the full committee. No more than one subcommittee business meeting may be held at the same time.

7.5 Discharge.—Should a subcommittee fail to report back to the full committee on any measure within a reasonable time, the Chairman may withdraw the measure from such subcommittee and report that fact to the full committee for further disposition. The full committee may at any time, by majority vote of those members present, discharge a subcommittee from further consideration of a specific piece of legislation.

7.6 Application of Committee Rules to Subcommittees.—The proceedings of each subcommittee shall be governed by the rules of the full committee, subject to such authorizations or limitations as the committee may from time to time prescribe.

RULE 8—INVESTIGATIONS, SUBPOENAS AND DEPOSITIONS

8.1 Investigations.—Any investigation undertaken by the committee or a subcommittee in which depositions are taken or subpoenas issued, must be authorized by a majority of the members of the committee voting for approval to conduct such investigation at a business meeting of the committee convened in accordance with Rule 1.

8.2 Subpoenas.—The Chairman, with the approval of the ranking minority member of the committee, is delegated the authority to subpoena the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials at a hearing of the committee or a subcommittee or in connection with the conduct of an investigation authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.1. The Chairman may subpoena attendance or production without the approval of the ranking minority member when the Chairman has not received notification from the ranking minority member of disapproval of the subpoena within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of

the subpoena. If a subpoena is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this paragraph the subpoena may be authorized by vote of the members of the committee. When the committee or Chairman authorizes subpoenas, subpoenas may be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or any other member of the committee designated by the Chairman.

8.3 Notice for Taking Depositions.—Notices for the taking of depositions, in an investigation authorized by the committee, shall be authorized and be issued by the Chairman or by a staff officer designated by him. Such notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the Senator, staff officer or officers who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The committee shall not initiate procedures leading to criminal or civil enforcement proceedings for a witness' failure to appear unless the deposition notice was accompanied by a committee subpoena.

8.4 Procedure for Taking Depositions.—Witnesses shall be examined upon oath administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. The Chairman will rule, by telephone or otherwise, on any objection by a witness. The transcript of a deposition shall be filed with the committee clerk.

RULE 9—AMENDING THE RULES

These rules shall become effective upon publication in the Congressional Record. These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the committee, provided that all members are present or provide proxies or if a notice in writing of the proposed changes has been given to each member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken. The changes shall become effective immediately upon publication of the changed rule or rules in the Congressional Record, or immediately upon approval of the changes if so resolved by the committee as long as any witnesses who may be affected by the change in rules are provided with them.

GLOBAL HEALTH CARE

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, we have seen a historic and unprecedented expansion in United States leadership in global health over the last decade and especially over the last few years. I applaud the previous administration's work in this regard, and I was proud last July when we came together across party lines to authorize \$48 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. That was a courageous commitment to save millions of lives, and it is critical that the United States deliver on our promises.

I am sympathetic to those who ask how we can maintain such a high level of investment in health abroad at a time when we are facing widespread economic troubles here at home. Throughout my career, I have worked to try to bring fiscal responsibility to the Federal budget, and I am very concerned about the massive deficits we are running. This is a time when we must have priorities, and our first priority must be protecting and meeting the basic needs of the American people.

However, this does not mean that the global health challenges of our time should be left unaddressed; indeed they too demand our continued and consistent engagement. Just last month,

our Intelligence Community released an assessment of the connections between health and our national interests abroad. They found that infectious diseases—whether HIV/AIDS or SARS—as well as general maternal and child mortality and the availability of healthcare can have significant impacts on the economies, governments, and militaries of key countries and regions. Moreover, their assessment found that U.S. global health assistance provides substantial opportunities to advance diplomacy, support stabilization in Iraq and Afghanistan, engage constructively with the rising powers of China and India, and ease tensions within the developing world. I urge my colleagues to look at this report if they have not already.

I have seen firsthand—as I know many Americans have—the tremendous good will generated for the United States by our leadership in global health. This has been especially true in sub-Saharan Africa. Just last December, I traveled to Tanzania and visited a health center funded by U.S. assistance that treats pregnant women and malaria patients. Over recent years, as we have tried to reverse a growing trend of anti-Americanism around the world, our health assistance has been a critical tool toward that goal. New levels of U.S. engagement in global health have spurred thousands of Americans to become involved in service abroad and build cross-border relationships that foster mutual understanding. I strongly believe the power of citizen diplomacy cannot be understated in an increasingly interconnected world.

For these reasons and more, I believe it is essential that we continue to lead in global health. It should not be a question of whether we do so, but a question of how we do so in a time of limited resources. We need an approach that maximizes efficiency, demonstrates real results, and fully leverages our programs toward our broader foreign policy objectives. American taxpayers should be confident that they are getting the most for their money. That is why I believe that, more than ever, we must develop a global health strategy that is all inclusive, integrated and sustainable.

Let me explain what I mean when I say those three things: all-inclusive, integrated and sustainable. First, all-inclusive. We all know that the current U.S. approach to global health has been focused on one disease, HIV. This is understandable, especially with tens of millions of people still affected and more being infected every day. Our efforts in this area must continue. However, a failure to simultaneously address other common infectious diseases can limit our progress toward combating the AIDS pandemic, as well as promoting overall health. This is especially the case with malaria, which continues to kill over a million people each year despite the fact that we have simple, affordable tools to prevent and treat it. I plan to work with my col-

leagues in Congress and the Obama administration to continue and build upon the efforts of President Bush's Malaria Initiative. At the same time, we cannot forget there is much work to be done to address tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases, and we must not give up on the goal of eradicating polio. Our efforts in each of these areas should be brought together under a comprehensive vision that also incorporates the preventable and treatable illnesses that kill millions of men, women, and children each year. In fact, developing a plan to address the basic challenges to child and maternal health should be the foundation of our global health work, not a secondary initiative.

By "all inclusive," I am also talking about the means by which we seek to pursue our overall global health objectives. Too often, restrictions or requirements on U.S. health assistance have limited our flexibility to effectively balance prevention and treatment measures, or to pursue evidence-based approaches. This has especially been the case with regard to reproductive health and family planning initiatives, which I believe have an essential role to play if we are to stem the tide of HIV infections or reduce maternal mortality. To that end, I am pleased that President Obama recently overturned the Mexico City policy. I hope we can now move past the ideological divisions surrounding this policy as we develop and implement a truly comprehensive approach to advancing our global health objectives.

It is not enough, though, to balance and bring all of our initiatives together under one umbrella; they must also be integrated. In many places, U.S. health programs remain fragmented on the ground and not well coordinated with each other. For example, we are funding some HIV/AIDS clinics that do not provide testing for malaria or tuberculosis even though these diseases often co-exist. As another example, we support some programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV that are entirely disconnected from the provision of basic services in maternal and child health. This lack of integration is inefficient, places a great burden on patients, and can ultimately render our efforts ineffective. Just as it is important to have a comprehensive strategy, it is critical that its many parts are well coordinated. Greater integration can also ensure that our global health programs are working in support of, not against, building stronger health systems.

This brings me to the third and what I believe is perhaps the most important point in developing a global health strategy: the need to place greater emphasis on sustainability. Perhaps the greatest challenge facing the global health community today is addressing the continuing weaknesses in health infrastructure around the world. I am concerned that our current programs have not done enough to address those

infrastructure weaknesses, and in some cases may even be perpetuating them. We need to not only devote more resources and attention to strengthening indigenous health systems that can meet national and local needs, but we need to do so effectively by engaging with local communities and governments to understand where there are gaps and where the needs are greatest. Such a strategy includes help to recruit, train, and retain a new health workforce. Toward that goal, I was pleased to work with Senators DURBIN and Coleman in the last Congress to introduce the Africa Health Care Capacity Act, and I hope to continue working on this issue in this new Congress. Until developing countries have the healthcare professionals and infrastructure they need, we will continue to fight an uphill battle for decades to come against HIV/AIDS and other global health challenges.

The time is now to put in place an all-inclusive and robust strategy for global health. By doing so, we can help ensure that our leadership in global health is a good investment for the American taxpayer and that the world's sick and vulnerable can see the results so desperately needed. I look forward to working with the Obama administration and my colleagues on these issues this Congress.

HOH INDIAN TRIBE SAFE HOMELANDS ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I rise today in support of the introduction of the Hoh Indian Tribe Safe Homelands Act, introduced by Senator MURRAY and myself on Friday, February 13, 2009. This piece of legislation is needed so that the Hoh tribe can move their village out of harm's way.

The Hoh tribe occupies a 1-square-mile reservation on the banks of the Hoh River where it meets the Pacific Ocean in Washington State. Due to repeated storms, heavy rain, and the movement of the Hoh River, the tribe's village is threatened with flooding every winter. Ninety percent of the reservation now sits in a flood plain, and 100 percent of the land they reside on sits within a tsunami zone.

Many of the buildings located on the existing reservation are permanently sandbagged due to the threat of flooding, and several houses have been lost to the river over the last 10 years. The tribe's wastewater treatment plant has also been threatened by flooding on multiple occasions.

This legislation will allow the tribe to move out of danger by transferring a 26 acre piece of Federal land to the tribe. This parcel of land is needed to connect the existing reservation with land the tribe has obtained on their own. Once the old village is collected with the land the tribe already owns they can move their entire village out of harm's way.

Transferring ownership of a piece of Federal land should never be taken

lightly, and this case is no exception. However, the Hoh tribe is in a desperate situation. By transferring this small piece of land to the tribe and taking it into trust we can help the tribe remove themselves from a dangerous situation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE ASHLAND-BOYD COUNTY AND CATLETTSBURG POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE

• Mr. BUNNING. Madam President, today I would like to recognize the Ashland-Boyd County and Catlettsburg Police Athletic League. The League, a community youth center, strives to improve the lives of children through a variety of activities. The League's goal is to prevent young people from immersing themselves in drugs and other unruly behaviors, as well as giving them a safe place to go.

The Ashland-Boyd County and Catlettsburg Police Athletic League was formed 6 months ago and invites young people from Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. The League introduces young people to many different activities, including exercise, sports and video games, and hopes to incorporate dance, martial arts, and the fine arts into its curriculum.

Currently more than 50 teenagers have registered with the organization and more are interested in joining. The League also has plans of opening a second facility due to a growing interest.

Again, I thank the Ashland-Boyd County and Catlettsburg Police Athletic League for giving young Kentuckians a safe place for mental and physical growth. I wish all the best in the future.●

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CUMBERLANDS

• Mr. BUNNING. Madam President, today I congratulate the University of the Cumberland. The Corporation for National and Community Service awarded the University of the Cumberland with a place on the President's Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll, the highest Federal recognition a school can achieve for dedication to community-based service projects. Honored institutions are chosen from a series of factors, including the extent to which the school offers academic service-learning and the percentage of student participation in service activities.

The University of the Cumberland encourages student involvement in nearby communities by asking that each student complete forty hours of community service by graduation. Students with two hundred hours of community service are eligible to be named Hutton Scholars at Commencement. The university's student run organization, the Mountain Outreach program, has built 125 homes for local families in need of assistance, in the last 25 years.

Again, I congratulate the University of the Cumberland for being named to the President's Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll. I hope that its leadership in community outreach serves as an inspiration to others in Kentucky and in the Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO THE 3RD BRIGADE, 98TH DIVISION, 108TH TRAINING COMMAND

• Mr. BUNNING. Madam President, today I pay tribute to the men and women in the 3rd Brigade, 98th Division, 108th Training Command in Lexington, KY, for receiving the 2008 Department of Defense Reserve Family Readiness Award.

For those who are not familiar with this award, it recognizes National Guard and Reserve units who have displayed exceptional family readiness, while sustaining superior military readiness. This award was created in 2000 to recognize these outstanding military units.

The men and women of the 108th Training Command in Lexington have shown that they value each and every family of their unit and remain committed to maintaining healthy relationships at home while they serve elsewhere. The U.S. military is the greatest fighting force in the world. I am proud that the best of the best hail from the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

I now ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating the 108th Training Command for their distinguished accomplishment. They truly make Kentucky and the entire country proud of their service.●

HONORING NORTHERN KENTUCKY FIREFIGHTERS

• Mr. BUNNING. Madam President, today I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating four northern Kentucky firefighters for receiving awards from the Northern Kentucky Firefighters Association: Darlene Payette of Independence, Richard Messingschlager of Kenton County, Clayton James of Newport, and Larry Cappel of Covington.

These brave firefighters have dedicated their lives to helping other people, and each is deserving of their prestigious award. Each award speaks of the character of these individuals.

Darlene Payette received the Emergency Medical Service Award for her actions at Summit Medical in Nicholson during a full arrest in April 2008. During this situation, Ms. Payette's leadership and professionalism allowed her to resuscitate an individual under extreme circumstances.

Richard Messingschlager was awarded the Chief Officer of the Year. His lifelong contributions to firefighting in Kenton County, northern Kentucky, and the Commonwealth serve as an inspiration to firefighters across the State.

Clayton James received the Firefighter of the Year award for dem-

onstrating leadership during the September wind storm and using the recent training he received to set up the National Incident Management System for Newport. His acts led to bringing fire, police, public works, and utility companies together under one command center.

Larry Cappel was honored with the Fire Prevention/Education and Safety Award for his inventive approaches of teaching fire prevention and safety to residents of Covington.

I am humbled and grateful that these citizens serve the people of the Commonwealth, and I know their coworkers are proud to work alongside of them.

Madam President, I would like to thank these individuals for their contributions to the State of Kentucky, and I wish them well as they continue to protect our citizens.●

RECOGNIZING KENTUCKY'S FIRST RESPONDERS

• Mr. BUNNING. Madam President, for the last month the attention of the Senate has been focused on the Nation's economic troubles. However, while this is very important legislation, my attention has also been focused on the thousands of Kentuckians who were impacted by the ice storm in my State.

This storm caused the greatest electrical outage in Kentucky history, with over 600,000 people losing power and forcing many to evacuate their homes. Of the 120 counties in Kentucky, 91 were forced to declare a state of emergency. In response, the Kentucky governor was forced to call up 4,600 National Guard troops to assist our first responders. This was the largest mobilization of the Guard in our State's history. This situation could have been much worse if not for the efforts of Kentucky's public safety officials and the Kentucky National Guard. These individuals worked around the clock to ensure that their neighbors had the help they needed during this crisis.

There are many stories of people going beyond the call of duty to assist their fellow citizens. National Guard units went door to door to ensure that people had all the supplies they needed until power was restored. Volunteers kept open shelters and soup kitchens to make sure families had places to sleep and eat. All of these unsung heroes have my respect and admiration.

In closing I am grateful for the efforts of all the first responders across my State including the many volunteers from the Salvation Army, Red Cross, and countless other volunteer organizations that helped to limit the devastation caused by this storm. While I wish that this disaster had never occurred, I am very proud of the way all Kentuckians banded together to support each other during this time of need.●

RECOGNIZING KENTUCKY'S OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

• Mr. BUNNING. Madam President, I would like to congratulate several outstanding young people from the Commonwealth of Kentucky who have been selected as recipients of the 14th annual Prudential Spirit of the Community Award. These young people were selected from over 20,000 nominees, and I would like to commend them on this wonderful achievement.

The Prudential Spirit of the Community Award was created in 1995 by Prudential Financial in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals. The awards are meant to impress upon all youth the value of community service and to recognize contributions made in this area. This year I am very proud that Kentucky has two State honorees and four distinguished finalists.

The four distinguished finalists this year are Don Combs, Emily Goldstein, Arooshi Kumar, and Elizabeth Moore. Don is from Pikeville, KY, and was nominated by Pikeville High School because he started a recycling program that now encompasses all schools in Pike County. Emily Goldstein is a senior at Atherton High School in Louisville, and she volunteered over 1,000 hours of her time to help protect the environment. She started recycling programs at 12 local companies and donated the proceeds to the Louisville Zoo. Arooshi Kumar is also from Louisville and is completing her senior year at Dupont Manual High School. For her service project Arooshi raised nearly \$5,000 to help establish schools for impoverished children in India. In order to raise this impressive sum Arooshi made and sold jewelry, cashmere stoles, and Indian tunics. Elizabeth Moore of Catlettsburg created a Spanish section in the Hatcher Elementary School library. Elizabeth chose this school because it has the largest number of Spanish-speaking students in her school district. Elizabeth is a senior at Fairview High School in Ashland, KY.

The two State honorees from Kentucky are Jordan Campbell and Meg Olash. Jordan is a senior at Montgomery County High School and resides in Jeffersonville, KY. For his project, Jordan organized a student-run nonprofit theater company to help engage elementary students in the arts. His efforts resulted in 85 children and 15 teen directors putting on shows for the community that sold over 1,200 tickets. Meg is an eighth grade student at St. Francis of Assisi Catholic School in Louisville. Meg helped refugees plant produce, which they in turn sold at a farmers market at her church. Meg, along with her fellow volunteers, also spent 3 days of the week playing with children at the local refugee community center.

All of these young Kentuckians have my admiration, and I thank them for their service. They demonstrate that with hard work and perseverance all of

us can make a difference in our communities and make them a better place to live.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. ALISON DES FORGES

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Dr. Alison Des Forges in the tragic crash of Continental flight 3407 on February 12. In her passing, we lost not only one of the foremost experts on the state of human rights in Rwanda and Central Africa, but also one of the greatest advocates for human rights in our time. Alison's tireless appeals for international action to save lives both before and during the 1994 Rwandan genocide are legendary in the human rights and Africa policy communities. Her efforts have been widely reported on since that time, and I hope they will continue to inspire future generations. Her personal witness should inspire and challenge us all as we seek an end to ongoing mass atrocities, whether in Darfur, eastern Congo, or areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army.

Long after the genocide ended, Alison maintained her relentless commitment to pursue the truth and promote human rights. Her authoritative research on the genocide informed the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, national courts across Europe and North America, and even this Congress. She was widely recognized over the years for her objective and balanced analysis of the changing situation in Rwanda and Central Africa. This was not a standard easily achieved or without its sacrifices. Indeed, just last year, Alison was twice refused entry by the Rwandan Government, a government that once praised her reporting on the genocide. As a Washington Post editorial recently noted, while the current Rwanda Government has made impressive "accomplishments in righting its country and improving basic services . . . it continues to be intolerant of criticism." Alison was unwilling to allow that growing intolerance to go unnoticed—even when the result made it more difficult for her to do her job.

Alison was never vindictive, but she was never afraid to speak the truth about growing repression or threats to basic rights when she saw them. In that sense, Alison Des Forges embodied the very best of America's tradition of supporting human rights and pressing for meaningful accountability for violations of those rights. She will be greatly missed, but we can pay tribute to her by carrying that tradition forward.●

REMEMBERING PATTY JENNINGS

• Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, today I mourn an untimely death and to celebrate a full and remarkable life. Patty Jennings—committed activist, loving wife and devoted mother—died of cancer on February 14.

The world's libraries are full of quotes about turning adversity into achievement, and I might have thought that everything on the topic had pretty much been said. But last week I heard one of the more eloquent statements on the topic. It came from Senator Tim Jennings, Patty's husband.

Cancer is horrible, Senator Jennings told the 18,000 people at Patty's memorial service, "but it's not all bad. We have met some of the nicest people in the world because of it."

Tim's response to his wife's death tells you a lot about the couple. Patty and Tim rarely had it easy, but, as Patty put it, they didn't spend much time wishing things could be different. They took comfort in the people they loved—those they worked with and those they tried so hard to help. They responded to their own struggles by struggling on behalf of others.

When Patty's daughter could not get health insurance because of her Down syndrome, Patty and Tim fought to create an insurance pool that would allow high-risk New Mexicans to get health care. Patty spent her limited free time fighting for the developmentally disabled—both as an advocate for systemic reform and as a caring supporter of individual young people.

And she responded to her own breast cancer by helping to fund lifesaving research on the disease. The University of New Mexico's breast cancer program will soon be known as the Senator Tim and Patty Jennings Program for Breast Cancer. I can think of no more fitting tribute.

While we cannot fully know the sadness that Patty's devoted family is feeling today, all New Mexicans are worse off for having lost Patty Jennings. Her compassion should continue to inspire us as we fight to complete her work. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this remarkable woman.●

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR ED ROMERO

• Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, today I wish to honor Ed Romero, a great New Mexican. Mr. Romero recently won the Senator Dennis Chavez Civil Rights and Leadership Award. The award is richly deserved.

When the U.S. Congress placed Senator Chavez's statue in Statuary Hall, Reverend John Spence summed up the man nicely. Senator Chavez, Spence said, was "ever a champion of the underdog, the poor and oppressed."

In everything he did, Senator Chavez showed his concern for the underdog. He fought for public education, because he knew what it could do to help the children of struggling families become successful adults. He supported farmers, because he knew how difficult life can be in the small communities where the trains don't stop and the roads don't go. And he fought for civil rights, because Chavez believed that equality of opportunity is the core of the American creed.

Dennis Chavez fought for the underdog because he was an underdog. Born into poverty in Valencia County, NM, when the State was still part of Mexico, Chavez walked a long and difficult road to the pinnacle of political power. A child of an isolated small town, he would see the world and help to shape it. A high school dropout, he earned a law degree and became a lawmaker. A victim of ethnic discrimination, he wrote legislation that would eventually make employment discrimination illegal and then unthinkable.

Ambassador Ed Romero also has been an underdog. Those who know him as an international businessman might be surprised to know he started his career working in the fields. Ed Romero had to fight for his business successes. And he fought for the political power that he has used to make this world a better place.

If Ed Romero had just one career, he would be impressive.

If he had only risen from poverty to become a successful businessman—sought-after for corporate boards and respected by his colleagues around the world—that would be an achievement.

But Ed Romero also has devoted his life to sharing what he has earned. As an activist, he has spent his time helping other underdogs play an active role in their government. He has helped America work with its allies to promote peace and human rights across the world. And, much like Senator Chavez before him, he has worked to ensure that men and women of color are represented in this country's corridors of power.

Ed Romero has shown leadership at home and abroad. He is a founder of the Hispanic Cultural Foundation and the National Hispanic Cultural Center in New Mexico. He cofounded the Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce and serves on the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute executive board. He has served as a delegate to the Helsinki accords, and we are very proud that President Clinton named him U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

Linking these two great New Mexicans is very appropriate. Each man turned his own personal struggle into a lasting compassion for life's victims. Both men fought for their people—and for every people that have tasted the bitter fruit of injustice. Both men make me proud to be a New Mexican.

Men like Ed Romero keep America true to its ideals. New Mexico is proud to call him a native son. And I am proud to call him a friend. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ambassador Ed Romero on receiving the Senator Dennis Chavez Civil Rights and Leadership Award.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, 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.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HARKIN, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. Res. 51. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. CORKER):

S. 451. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 452. A bill to ensure public access to Federal land and to the airspace over Federal land; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 453. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants and offer technical assistance to local governments and others to design and implement innovative policies, programs, and projects that address widespread property vacancy and abandonment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 454. A bill to improve the organization and procedures of the Department of Defense for the acquisition of major weapon systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK):

S. 455. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of 5 United States Army Five-Star Generals, George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry "Hap" Arnold, and Omar Bradley, alumni of the United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to coincide with the celebration of the 132nd Anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Command and General Staff College; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 456. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation

with the Secretary of Education, to develop guidelines to be used on a voluntary basis to develop plans to manage the risk of food allergy and anaphylaxis in schools and early childhood education programs, to establish school-based food allergy management grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. Res. 51. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. Res. 52. A resolution designating March 2, 2009, as "Read Across America Day"; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 132

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 132, a bill to increase and enhance law enforcement resources committed to investigation and prosecution of violent gangs, to deter and punish violent gang crime, to protect law-abiding citizens and communities from violent criminals, to revise and enhance criminal penalties for violent crimes, to expand and improve gang prevention programs, and for other purposes.

S. 160

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 160, a bill to provide the District of Columbia a voting seat and the State of Utah an additional seat in the House of Representatives.

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 160, *supra*.

S. 205

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 205, a bill to authorize additional resources to identify and eliminate illicit sources of firearms smuggled into Mexico for use by violent drug trafficking organizations, and for other purposes.

S. 213

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 213, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to ensure air passengers have access to necessary services while on a grounded air carrier, and for other purposes.

S. 256

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 256, a bill to enhance the ability to combat methamphetamine.

S. 308

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 308, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve economic opportunity and development in rural States through highway investment, and for other purposes.

S. 309

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 309, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve highway transportation in the United States, including rural and metropolitan areas.

S. 371

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 371, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to allow citizens who have concealed carry permits from the State in which they reside to carry concealed firearms in another State that grants concealed carry permits, if the individual complies with the laws of the State.

S. 386

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 386, a bill to improve enforcement of mortgage fraud, securities fraud, financial institution fraud, and other frauds related to federal assistance and relief programs, for the recovery of funds lost to these frauds, and for other purposes.

S. 388

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) were added as cosponsors of S. 388, a bill to extend the termination date for the exemption of returning workers from the numerical limitations for temporary workers.

S. 414

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 414, a bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act, to ban abusive credit practices, enhance consumer disclosures, protect underage consumers, and for other purposes.

S. 416

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 416, a bill to limit the use of cluster munitions.

S. 422

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 422, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

and the Public Health Service Act to improve the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases in women.

S. 428

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 428, a bill to allow travel between the United States and Cuba.

S. 450

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) were added as cosponsors of S. 450, a bill to understand and comprehensively address the oral health problems associated with methamphetamine use.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 454. A bill to improve the organization and procedures of the Department of Defense for the acquisition of major weapon systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009, with Senator MCCAIN as an original cosponsor. The Department of Defense faces huge problems in its acquisition system today. Every year, the Government Accountability Office publishes a report assessing DOD's purchases of major weapon systems, and every year, the picture seems to get worse.

Since the beginning of 2006, nearly half of DOD's largest acquisition programs have exceeded the so-called "Nunn-McCurdy" cost growth standards established by Congress to identify seriously troubled programs. As Secretary Gates pointed out in his testimony before the Armed Services Committee last month, "The list of big-ticket weapons systems that have experienced contract or program performance problems spans the services: the Air Force tanker, CSAR-X, VH-71, Osprey, Future Combat Systems, Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter, Littoral Combat Ship, Joint Strike Fighter, and so on."

Overall, DOD's 95 major defense acquisition programs (known as "MDAPs") have exceeded their research and development budgets by an average of 40 percent, seen their acquisition costs grow by an average of 26 percent, and experienced an average schedule delay of almost two years. Last summer, GAO reported that cost overruns on DOD's MDAPs now total \$295 billion over the original program estimates, even though we have cut unit quantities and reduced performance expectations on many programs in an effort to hold costs down.

These cost overruns happen because of fundamental flaws that are endemic

to our acquisition system. We even know what these flaws are: DOD acquisition programs fail because the Department continues to rely on unreasonable cost and schedule estimates, establish unrealistic performance expectations, insist on the use of immature technologies, and adopt costly changes to program requirements, production quantities and funding levels in the middle of ongoing programs.

Particularly at this time, when the federal budget is under immense strain as a result of the economic crisis we simply cannot afford this kind of continued waste and inefficiency. That is why I am introducing this bill with Senator MCCAIN today and why I have scheduled an acquisition reform hearing in the Armed Services Committee next week. The problems in our acquisition system may not be easy to solve, but they are far too big for us not to take whatever steps may be necessary to correct them.

The key to successful acquisition programs is getting things right from the start with sound systems engineering, cost-estimating, and developmental testing early in the program cycle. Programs that are built on a weak initial foundation, including immature technologies, inadequate development and testing, and unrealistic requirements, are likely to have big problems in the long run.

Unfortunately, a number of previous so-called acquisition "reforms" have taken the system in the wrong direction by cutting out people, organizations, and processes needed to establish a sound initial foundation for major programs. For example in the mid-1990's, DOD experimented with assigning "total system performance responsibility" to contractors, abdicating its role in overseeing and ensuring program performance; beginning in the late 1990's, DOD eliminated organizations and capabilities responsible for providing system engineering and overseeing developmental testing on major weapon systems; beginning in 2003, DOD revised its key guidance for major acquisition programs to make the key early phases of an acquisition program optional, authorizing MDAPs to skip over the concept refinement phase, the technology development phase, and even the system development and demonstration phase of the acquisition process, effectively leaping into production before design considerations were adequately addressed. The result has been excessive cost growth in weapon systems and excessive delays in fielding major defense acquisition programs.

Congress has already taken some steps to address problems that come late in the acquisition process—for example, by establishing certification requirements to ensure that programs meet minimal requirements before they enter system development and by tightening the Nunn-McCurdy requirements that are used to identify underperforming programs.

The bill that we are introducing today is designed to identify and address major problems much earlier in program development—before a Nunn-McCurdy threshold is breached, before a program is formally initiated, and before the program's trajectory has been established. For example, our bill would require the Department of Defense to address problems with unreasonable performance requirements by requiring DOD to reestablish systems engineering organizations and developmental testing capabilities; make trade-offs between cost, schedule and performance early in the program cycle; and conduct preliminary design reviews before giving approval to new acquisition programs; address problems with unreasonable cost and schedule estimates by establishing a new, independent director of cost assessment to ensure that unbiased data is available for senior DOD managers; address problems with the use of immature technologies by requiring the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) to periodically review and assess the maturity of critical technologies and by directing the Department to make greater use of prototypes, including competitive prototypes, to prove that new technologies work before trying to produce them; and address problems with costly changes in the middle of a program by tightening the so-called "Nunn-McCurdy" requirements for underperforming programs to provide for the termination of any such program that cannot be justified after undergoing a complete reexamination and revalidation.

Taken together, these provisions will require the Department of Defense to take the steps needed to put major defense acquisition programs on a sound footing from the outset. If they are successfully implemented, they should help these programs avoid future cost overruns, schedule delays, and performance problems.

I look forward to working with Senator MCCAIN and our colleagues to enact these important reforms into law.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a bill summary be printed in the RECORD.

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

SUMMARY OF THE WEAPON SYSTEMS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT OF 2009

Report after report has indicated that the key to successful acquisition programs is getting things right from the start with sound systems engineering, cost-estimating, and developmental testing early in the program cycle. Over the last twenty years, however, DOD has eliminated acquisition organizations and cut the workforce responsible for taking these actions, and has tried to "reform" the acquisition process by taking shortcuts around early program phases in which these actions should be taken. The result has been excessive cost growth in weapon systems and excessive delays in fielding those systems.

TITLE 1: ACQUISITION ORGANIZATION

Section 101. Systems Engineering Capabilities. The Defense Science Board Task Force on Developmental Test and Evaluation reported in May 2008 that "the single most important step necessary" to address high rates of failure on defense acquisition programs is "a viable systems engineering strategy from the beginning." The Government Accountability Office has reached similar conclusions. Unfortunately, the Committee on Pre-Milestone A and Early-Phase Systems Engineering of Air Force Studies Board of the National Research Council reported in February 2008 that the Air Force has systematically dismantled its systems engineering organizations and capabilities over the last twenty years. The other services have done the same. Section 101 would address this problem by requiring DOD to: (1) assess the extent to which the Department has in place the systems engineering capabilities needed to ensure that key acquisition decisions are supported by a rigorous systems analysis and systems engineering process; and (2) establish organizations and develop skilled employees needed to fill any gaps in such capabilities.

Section 102. Developmental Testing. Many weapon systems fail operational testing because of problems that should have been identified and corrected during developmental testing much earlier in the acquisition process. The Defense Science Board Task Force on Developmental Test and Evaluation reported in May 2008 that this problem is due, in significant part, to drastic reductions in organizations responsible for developmental testing. According to the Task Force, the Army has essentially eliminated its developmental testing component, while the Navy and the Air Force cut their testing workforce by up to 60 percent in some organizations. Section 102 would address this problem by: (1) requiring DOD to reestablish the position of Director of Developmental Test and Evaluation; and (2) requiring the military departments to assess their developmental testing organizations and personnel, and address any shortcomings in such organizations and personnel.

Section 103. Technological Maturity Assessments. For years now, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has reported that successful commercial firms use a "knowledge-based" product development process to introduce new products. Although DOD acquisition policy embraces this concept, requiring that technologies be demonstrated in a relevant environment prior to program initiation, the Department continues to fall short of this goal. Last Spring, GAO reviewed 72 of DOD's 95 major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs) and reported that 64 of the 72 fell short of the required level of product knowledge. According to GAO, 164 of the 356 critical technologies on these programs failed to meet even the minimum requirements for technological maturity. Section 103 would address this problem by making it the responsibility of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) to periodically review and assess the technological maturity of critical technologies used in MDAPs. The DDR&E's determinations would serve as a basis for determining whether a program is ready to enter the acquisition process.

Section 104. Independent Cost Assessment. In a July 2008 report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that "DOD's inability to allocate funding effectively to programs is largely driven by the acceptance of unrealistic cost estimates and a failure to balance needs based on available resources." According to GAO, "Development costs for major acquisition programs

are often underestimated at program initiation—30 to 40 percent in some cases—in large part because the estimates are based on limited knowledge and optimistic assumptions about system requirements and critical technologies." Section 104 would address this problem by establishing a Director of Independent Cost Assessment to ensure that cost estimates for major defense acquisition programs are fair, reliable, and unbiased.

Section 105. Role of Combatant Commanders. In a February 2009 report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommended that the acquisition process be modified to allow combatant commanders (COCOMs) more influence and ensure that their long-term needs are met. The GAO report states: "a COCOM-focused requirements process could improve joint war-fighting capabilities by ensuring that the combatant commander—the customer—is provided the appropriate level of input regarding the capabilities needed to execute their missions rather than relying on the military services—the suppliers—to drive requirements." Section 105 would address this problem by requiring the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) to seek and consider input from the commanders of the combatant commands in identifying joint military requirements.

TITLE 2: ACQUISITION POLICY

Section 201. Trade-offs of Cost, Schedule and Performance. The January 2006 report of the Defense Acquisition Performance Assessment Project (DAPA) concluded that "the budget, acquisition and requirements processes [of the Department of Defense] are not connected organizationally at any level below the Deputy Secretary of Defense." As a result, DOD officials often fail to consider the impact of requirements decisions on the acquisition and budget processes, or to make needed trade-offs between cost, schedule and requirements on major defense acquisition programs. Section 201 would address this problem by requiring consultation between the budget, requirements and acquisition stovepipes—including consultation in the joint requirements process—to ensure the consideration of trade-offs between cost, schedule, and performance early in the process of developing major weapon systems.

Section 202. Preliminary Design Review (PDR). The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has reported on numerous occasions that a knowledge-based approach is critical to the successful development of major weapon systems. In January 2006, the Defense Acquisition Performance Assessment Project (DAPA) endorsed this view, and recommended that Milestone B decisions be delayed to occur after PDR, to ensure a sufficient knowledge base to ensure the technological maturity and avoid "a long cycle of instability, budget and requirements changes, costly delays and repeated re-baselining." Section 202 would address this problem by requiring the completion of a PDR and a formal post-PDR assessment before a major defense acquisition program receives Milestone B approval.

Section 203. Life-Cycle Competition. The Defense Science Board Task Force on Defense Industrial Structure for Transformation reported in July 2008 that consolidation in the defense industry has substantially reduced innovation in the defense industry and created incentives for major contractors to maximize profitability on established programs rather than seeking to improve performance. The Task Force recommended the adoption of measures—such as competitive prototyping, dual-sourcing, funding of a second source for next generation technology, utilization of open architectures to ensure competition for upgrades,

periodic competitions for subsystem upgrades, licensing of additional suppliers, government oversight of make-or-buy decisions—to maximize competition throughout the life of a program, periodic program reviews, and requirement of added competition at the subcontract level. Section 203 would require the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation.

Section 204. Nunn-McCurdy Breaches. Since the beginning of 2006, nearly half of DOD's 95 Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) have experienced critical cost growth, as defined in the Nunn-McCurdy provision, as amended. Overall, these 95 MDAPs have exceeded their research and development budgets by an average of 40 percent, seen their acquisition costs grow by an average of 26 percent, and experienced an average schedule delay of almost two years. Such cost growth has become so pervasive that it may come to be viewed as an expected and acceptable occurrence in the life of a weapons program. Section 204 would address this problem and enhance the use of Nunn-McCurdy as a management tool by requiring MDAPs that experience critical cost growth: (1) be terminated unless the Secretary certifies (with reasons and supporting documentation) that continuing the program is essential to the national security and the program can be modified to proceed in a cost-effective manner; and (2) receive a new Milestone Approval (and associated certification) prior to the award of any new contract or contract modification extending the scope of the program. In accordance with section 104, a certification as to the reasonableness of costs would have to be supported by an independent cost estimate and a stated confidence level for that estimate.

Section 205. Organizational Conflicts of Interest. Defense Science Board Task Force on Defense Industrial Structure for Transformation reported in July 2008 that "many of the systems engineering firms which previously provided independent assessment [of major defense acquisition programs] have been acquired by the large prime contractors." As a result, the Task Force reported, "different business units of the same firm can end up with both the service and product side in the same program or market area." This structural conflict of interest may result in "bias [and] impaired objectivity," which cannot be resolved through firewalls or other traditional mitigation mechanisms. Section 205 would address this problem, as recommended by the Task Force, by: (1) prohibiting systems engineering contractors from participating in the development or construction of the major weapon systems on which they are advising the Department of Defense; and (2) requiring tightened oversight of organizational conflicts of interests by contractors in the acquisition of major weapon systems.

Section 206. Acquisition Excellence. The Department of Defense will need an infusion of highly skilled and capable acquisition specialists to carry out the requirements of this bill and address the problems in the defense acquisition system. The Committee has already established an acquisition workforce development fund to provide the resources needed to hire and retain new workers. However, positive motivation is needed as much as money. Section 206 would address this issue by establishing an annual awards program—modeled on the Department's successful environmental awards program—to recognize individuals and teams who make significant contributions to the improved cost, schedule, and performance of defense acquisition programs.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, over the last few years, Senate Armed Services

Committee Chairman LEVIN and I have developed a number of initiatives that reform various aspects of the defense procurement process. Our hope is that, in the aggregate, those initiatives, including those that help control the proliferation of non-essential requirements; have the Department of Defense move towards more fixed price-type contracts while incentivizing performance; and subject major systems to a more evolutionary, knowledge-based procurement process, will have a beneficial effect on the process—as a system. I am under no delusion that a single "silver bullet" will remedy a fundamentally broken defense acquisition system.

The Weapon System Acquisition Reform Act of 2009, which I am pleased to introduce with Chairman LEVIN today, is an important next step in efforts to reform the system.

Consensus has emerged that a key to defense acquisition programs' performing successfully is getting things right from the start—with sound systems engineering, cost-estimating, and developmental testing early in the program cycle. Doing so helps the DoD understand and mete out costly technology-and integration-risk out of programs early—before the DoD makes important go/no-go decisions on the program that effectively out it "on rails".

We have learned this lesson the hard way—at great cost to the taxpayer. Typically, major weapons have been procured with insufficient systems engineering knowledge about critical technologies. But, with those weapons programs having, by a certain point, acquired often overwhelming political momentum, Nunn-McCurdy, basically only a reporting requirement, has done very little to bring costs associated with those originally underappreciated risks under control.

We now know that when a program is predictable, that is, when decision milestones are being met; estimated costs are actual costs; and performance to contract specifications and key performance parameters are achieved, the acquisition process can be relied on as providing the joint warfighter with optimal capability at the most reasonable cost to the taxpayer.

The bill that I am introducing with Chairman LEVIN today appreciates that fact—by focusing on starting programs right. It does so by emphasizing systems engineering; more effective upfront planning and management of technology risk; and growing the acquisition workforce to meet program objectives.

A particularly important feature of the bill includes a provision that puts Nunn-McCurdy "on dynamite." That provision requires, among other things, that programs currently underway, post-Milestone B, experiencing "critical" cost growth either be terminated or enter the new defense acquisition system, which the DoD recently and fundamentally restructured to help it

manage technology and integration risk. In so doing, Chairman LEVIN and I hope to transform Nunn-McCurdy from a mere reporting requirement into a tool that can help the DoD manage out-of-control cost growth.

While I am pleased to be introducing this legislation with Chairman LEVIN, we certainly must, and will, do more. That having been said, the primary responsibility to reform the process falls on the DoD itself. No amount of legislation can substitute for a true commitment to acquisition reform within the Pentagon. I look forward to seeing the White House convey that commitment—through deeds—going forward.

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 456. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to develop guidelines to be used on a voluntary basis to develop plans to manage the risk of food allergy and anaphylaxis in schools and early childhood education programs, to establish school-based food allergy management grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Management Act of 2009. I want to thank Senators ALEXANDER, WHITEHOUSE, LAUTENBERG, and KERRY for joining me for this introduction.

Food allergies are an increasing food safety and public health concern in this country, especially among young children. I know first-hand just how frightening food allergies can be in a young person's life. My own family has been personally touched by this troubling condition and we continue to struggle with it each and every day. Sadly, there is no cure for food allergies.

The number of Americans with food allergies is on the rise. From 1997 to 2007 the prevalence of food allergies among children increased by 18 percent. Today, 3 million children in the United States have a food allergy. While food allergies were at one time considered relatively infrequent, they now rank third among common chronic diseases in children under 18 years of age. Peanuts are among several allergenic foods that can produce life-threatening allergic reactions in susceptible children. Peanut allergies doubled among school-age children from 1997–2002.

Clearly, food allergies are of great concern for school-age children nationwide, and yet, there are no federal guidelines concerning the management of life-threatening food allergies in our nation's schools.

I have heard from parents, teachers and school administrators that students with severe food allergies often face inconsistent food allergy management approaches when they change

schools. Too often, families are not aware of the food allergy policy at their children's school, or the policy is vastly different from the one they knew at their previous school, and they are left wondering whether their child is safe.

In 2006, Connecticut became the first State to enact school-based guidelines concerning food allergies and the prevention of life-threatening incidents in schools. I am very proud of these efforts, and I know that the parents of children who suffer from food allergies in Connecticut have confidence that their children are safe throughout the school day. I had the opportunity to visit with students and parents at Washington Elementary School in West Haven, CT, last May who shared with me their schools' comprehensive plan for its students with food allergies.

Nine other States, including Massachusetts, Tennessee, Vermont, New Jersey, Arizona, Michigan, New York, Washington, and Maryland have enacted statewide guidelines. But too many States across the country have food allergy management guidelines that are inconsistent from one school district to the next. The result is a patchwork of guidelines that not only may vary from State to State, but also from school district to school district.

In my view, this lack of consistency underscores the need for enactment of uniform, federal guidelines that school districts can choose to adopt and implement. For this reason, my colleague Senator ALEXANDER and I are introducing the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Management Act of 2009 today to address the growing need for uniform and consistent school-based food allergy management policy. I thank Senator Alexander for his hard work and commitment to this important legislation.

Mr. President, the bill we are introducing today closely mirrors legislation I introduced last Congress which was cosponsored by 41 of my colleagues. Last May, I, along with Senator ALEXANDER, chaired a hearing in our Children and Families Subcommittee exploring the current state of food allergies and the challenges parents of children with food allergies face.

Since that hearing, Senator ALEXANDER and I have been working with members on both sides of the aisle to address any concerns they had with the legislation. As a result, the legislation we are introducing today reflects many excellent suggestions and changes offered by my colleagues. It is my sincere hope that the Senate will move quickly on this bipartisan legislation this year.

The legislation does two things. First, it directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to develop and make available voluntary food allergy management guidelines for preventing exposure to food allergens and assuring a prompt

response when a student suffers a potentially fatal anaphylactic reaction. The guidelines developed by the Secretary are voluntary, not mandatory. Under the legislation, each school district or early childhood education program across the country can voluntarily choose to implement these guidelines. The intent of the legislation is not to mandate individual school policy, but rather to provide for consistency of policies relating to school-based food allergy management by providing schools with consistent guidelines at the federal level.

Second, the bill provides for incentive grants to school districts to assist them with adoption and implementation of the federal government's allergy management guidelines in all K-12 public schools.

I would like to recognize the leadership of Congresswoman NITA LOWEY who is introducing companion legislation today in the House of Representatives. She has been a longstanding champion for children and for awareness of the devastating impact of food allergies. I also wish to acknowledge and offer my sincere appreciation to the members of the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network for their commitment to this legislation and for raising public awareness, providing advocacy, and advancing research on behalf of all individuals who suffer from food allergies.

This legislation is supported by the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network, the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology, and many others.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a letter of support be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 456

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 "Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Management Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM.**—The term "early childhood education program" means—

(A) a Head Start program or an Early Head Start program carried out under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.);

(B) a State licensed or regulated child care program or school; or

(C) a State prekindergarten program that serves children from birth through kindergarten.

(2) **ESEA DEFINITIONS.**—The terms "local educational agency", "secondary school", "elementary school", and "parent" have the meanings given the terms in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(3) **SCHOOL.**—The term "school" includes public—

- (A) kindergartens;
- (B) elementary schools; and
- (C) secondary schools.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTARY FOOD ALLERGY AND ANAPHYLAXIS MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall—

(A) develop guidelines to be used on a voluntary basis to develop plans for individuals to manage the risk of food allergy and anaphylaxis in schools and early childhood education programs; and

(B) make such guidelines available to local educational agencies, schools, early childhood education programs, and other interested entities and individuals to be implemented on a voluntary basis only.

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF FERPA.**—Each plan described in paragraph (1) that is developed for an individual shall be considered an education record for the purpose of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (20 U.S.C. 1232g).

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The voluntary guidelines developed by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall address each of the following, and may be updated as the Secretary determines necessary:

(1) **Parental obligation to provide the school or early childhood education program, prior to the start of every school year, with—**

(A) documentation from their child's physician or nurse—

(i) supporting a diagnosis of food allergy, and any risk of anaphylaxis, if applicable;

(ii) identifying any food to which the child is allergic;

(iii) describing, if appropriate, any prior history of anaphylaxis;

(iv) listing any medication prescribed for the child for the treatment of anaphylaxis;

(v) detailing emergency treatment procedures in the event of a reaction;

(vi) listing the signs and symptoms of a reaction; and

(vii) assessing the child's readiness for self-administration of prescription medication; and

(B) a list of substitute meals that may be offered to the child by school or early childhood education program food service personnel.

(2) The creation and maintenance of an individual plan for food allergy management, in consultation with the parent, tailored to the needs of each child with a documented risk for anaphylaxis, including any procedures for the self-administration of medication by such children in instances where—

(A) the children are capable of self-administering medication; and

(B) such administration is not prohibited by State law.

(3) Communication strategies between individual schools or early childhood education programs and providers of emergency medical services, including appropriate instructions for emergency medical response.

(4) Strategies to reduce the risk of exposure to anaphylactic causative agents in classrooms and common school or early childhood education program areas such as cafeterias.

(5) The dissemination of general information on life-threatening food allergies to school or early childhood education program staff, parents, and children.

(6) Food allergy management training of school or early childhood education program personnel who regularly come into contact with children with life-threatening food allergies.

(7) The authorization and training of school or early childhood education program personnel to administer epinephrine when the nurse is not immediately available.

(8) The timely accessibility of epinephrine by school or early childhood education program personnel when the nurse is not immediately available.

(9) The creation of a plan contained in each individual plan for food allergy management that addresses the appropriate response to an incident of anaphylaxis of a child while such child is engaged in extracurricular programs of a school or early childhood education program, such as non-academic outings and field trips, before- and after-school programs or before- and after-early child education program programs, and school-sponsored or early childhood education program-sponsored programs held on weekends.

(10) Maintenance of information for each administration of epinephrine to a child at risk for anaphylaxis and prompt notification to parents.

(11) Other elements the Secretary determines necessary for the management of food allergies and anaphylaxis in schools and early childhood education programs.

(c) **RELATION TO STATE LAW.**—Nothing in this Act or the guidelines developed by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be construed to preempt State law, including any State law regarding whether students at risk for anaphylaxis may self-administer medication.

SEC. 4. SCHOOL-BASED FOOD ALLERGY MANAGEMENT GRANTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may award grants to local educational agencies to assist such agencies with implementing voluntary food allergy and anaphylaxis management guidelines described in section 3.

(b) APPLICATION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a local educational agency shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and including such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assurance that the local educational agency has developed plans in accordance with the food allergy and anaphylaxis management guidelines described in section 3;

(B) a description of the activities to be funded by the grant in carrying out the food allergy and anaphylaxis management guidelines, including—

(i) how the guidelines will be carried out at individual schools served by the local educational agency;

(ii) how the local educational agency will inform parents and students of the guidelines in place;

(iii) how school nurses, teachers, administrators, and other school-based staff will be made aware of, and given training on, when applicable, the guidelines in place; and

(iv) any other activities that the Secretary determines appropriate;

(C) an itemization of how grant funds received under this section will be expended;

(D) a description of how adoption of the guidelines and implementation of grant activities will be monitored; and

(E) an agreement by the local educational agency to report information required by the Secretary to conduct evaluations under this section.

(c) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section may use the grant funds for the following:

(1) Purchase of materials and supplies, including limited medical supplies such as epinephrine and disposable wet wipes, to support carrying out the food allergy and ana-

phylaxis management guidelines described in section 3.

(2) In partnership with local health departments, school nurse, teacher, and personnel training for food allergy management.

(3) Programs that educate students as to the presence of, and policies and procedures in place related to, food allergies and anaphylactic shock.

(4) Outreach to parents.

(5) Any other activities consistent with the guidelines described in section 3.

(d) **DURATION OF AWARDS.**—The Secretary may award grants under this section for a period of not more than 2 years. In the event the Secretary conducts a program evaluation under this section, funding in the second year of the grant, where applicable, shall be contingent on a successful program evaluation by the Secretary after the first year.

(e) **LIMITATION ON GRANT FUNDING.**—The Secretary may not provide grant funding to a local educational agency under this section after such local educational agency has received 2 years of grant funding under this section.

(f) **MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ANNUAL AWARDS.**—A grant awarded under this section may not be made in an amount that is more than \$50,000 annually.

(g) **PRIORITY.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to local educational agencies with the highest percentages of children who are counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)).

(h) MATCHING FUNDS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may not award a grant under this section unless the local educational agency agrees that, with respect to the costs to be incurred by such local educational agency in carrying out the grant activities, the local educational agency shall make available (directly or through donations from public or private entities) non-Federal funds toward such costs in an amount equal to not less than 25 percent of the amount of the grant.

(2) **DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.**—Non-Federal funds required under paragraph (1) may be cash or in kind, including plant, equipment, or services. Amounts provided by the Federal Government, and any portion of any service subsidized by the Federal Government, may not be included in determining the amount of such non-Federal funds.

(i) **ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS.**—A local educational agency that receives a grant under this section may use not more than 2 percent of the grant amount for administrative costs related to carrying out this section.

(j) **PROGRESS AND EVALUATIONS.**—At the completion of the grant period referred to in subsection (d), a local educational agency shall provide the Secretary with information on how grant funds were spent and the status of implementation of the food allergy and anaphylaxis management guidelines described in section 3.

(k) **SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.**—Grant funds received under this section shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, non-Federal funds and any other Federal funds available to carry out the activities described in this section.

(l) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 5. VOLUNTARY NATURE OF GUIDELINES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The food allergy and anaphylaxis management guidelines developed by the Secretary under section 3 are voluntary. Nothing in this Act or the guidelines

developed by the Secretary under section 3 shall be construed to require a local educational agency to implement such guidelines.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary may enforce an agreement by a local educational agency to implement food allergy and anaphylaxis management guidelines as a condition of the receipt of a grant under section 4.

FOOD ALLERGY AND ANAPHYLAXIS NETWORK.

Washington, DC, February 18, 2009.

Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DODD, on behalf of the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network (FAAN), I write to express strong support for the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Management Act. This important piece of legislation directs the Department of Health and Human Services to develop guidelines for schools to prevent exposure to food allergens and assure a prompt response when a child suffers a potentially fatal anaphylactic reaction.

FAAN was established in 1991 to raise public awareness, provide advocacy and education, and advance research on behalf of the more than 12 million Americans affected by food allergies and anaphylaxis. FAAN has nearly 30,000 members worldwide, including families, dietitians, nurses, physicians, and school staff as well as representatives of government agencies and the food and pharmaceutical industries.

An estimated 2 million school age children suffer from food allergies, for which there is no cure. Avoiding any and all products with allergy-causing ingredients is the only way to prevent potentially life-threatening reactions for our children. Reactions often occur at school including severe anaphylaxis, which can kill within minutes unless epinephrine (adrenaline) is administered. Deaths from anaphylaxis are usually a result of delayed administration of epinephrine. Nevertheless, there are no current, standardized guidelines to help schools safely manage students with the disease.

The Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network applauds your effort to address the seriousness of food allergies and create a safe learning environment for those children who deal with these issues on a daily basis. We are pleased to endorse your legislation.

Sincerely,

JULIA E. BRADSHAW,
Chief Executive Officer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY,
ASTHMA & IMMUNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, February 19, 2009.

Hon. CHRIS DODD,
Hon. LAMAR ALEXANDER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS DODD AND ALEXANDER: I am writing on behalf of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI) to express our strong support for your legislation, the Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Management Act of 2007, which would make available to schools appropriate guidelines for the management of students with food allergy who are at risk of anaphylactic shock. The AAAAI is the largest professional medical specialty organization in the United States representing allergists, asthma specialists, clinical immunologists, allied health professionals and others dedicated to improving the treatment of allergic diseases through research and education.

The number of schoolchildren with food allergies has increased dramatically in recent years. The policy developed under your bill

would assist schools in preventing exposure to food allergens and assuring a prompt response when a child suffers a potentially fatal anaphylactic reaction.

Strict avoidance of the offending food is the only way to prevent an allergic reaction as there is no cure for food allergy. Fatalities from anaphylaxis often result from delayed administration of epinephrine. The importance of managing life-threatening food allergies in the school setting has been recognized by our own organization as well as the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the National Association of School Nurses.

The American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology applauds your efforts to address the need to assist schools with the policies and information needed to improve the management of children with food allergy and avoid life-threatening reactions. We are pleased to endorse your legislation.

Sincerely,

HUGH A. SAMPSON,
President.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 51—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY

Mr. HARKIN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 51

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry is authorized from March 1, 2009 through September 30, 2009; October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, and October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2(a). The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2009, through September 30, 2009, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,735,622 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,809,496 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period of October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,048,172 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2010 and February 28, 2011, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2009, through September 30, 2009; October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010; and October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 52—DESIGNATING MARCH 2, 2009, AS "READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY"

Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 52

Whereas reading is a basic requirement for quality education and professional success, and is a source of pleasure throughout life;

Whereas the people of the United States must be able to read if the United States is to remain competitive in the global economy;

Whereas Congress, through the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-110) and the Reading First, Early Reading First, and Improving Literacy Through School Libraries programs, has placed great emphasis on reading intervention and providing additional resources for reading assistance; and

Whereas more than 50 national organizations concerned about reading and education have joined with the National Education Association to use March 2, the anniversary of the birth of Theodor Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, to celebrate reading: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2, 2009, as "Read Across America Day";

(2) honors Theodor Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, for his success in encouraging children to discover the joy of reading;

(3) honors the 12th anniversary of Read Across America Day;

(4) encourages parents to read with their children for at least 30 minutes on Read Across America Day in honor of the commitment of the Senate to building a Nation of readers; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Thursday, February 26, 2009 at 10 a.m. in room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on Youth Suicide in Indian Country.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 202-224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet, during the session of the Senate, to conduct a hearing entitled "Principles of Integrative Health: A Path to Health Care Reform" on Monday, February 23, 2009. The hearing will commence at 2 p.m. in room 430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Elizabeth Croker:									
Qatar	Riyal		3,209.00						3,209.00
United States	Dollar				7,916.29				7,916.29
Misty McGowen:									
Poland	Zloty		300.00						300.00
United States	Dollar				8,756.86				8,756.86
Derek Miller:									
Belgium	Euro		1,955.00						1,955.00
United States	Dollar				1,749.33				1,749.33
Total			5,464.00		18,422.48				23,886.48

SENATOR TOM HARKIN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Jan. 13, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Thad Cochran:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Kay B. Webber:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Stewart Holmes:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Senator Robert F. Bennett:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Mark E. Morrison:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Mary Jane Colipriest:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Senator Thad Cochran:									
Egypt	Pound		423.00						423.00
Jordan	Dinar		703.00						703.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,104.00						1,104.00
Spain	Euro		525.00						525.00
Kay B. Webber:									
Egypt	Pound		423.00						423.00
Jordan	Dinar		703.00						703.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,104.00						1,104.00
Spain	Euro		525.00						525.00
Stewart Holmes:									
Egypt	Pound		423.00						423.00
Jordan	Dinar		703.00						703.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,104.00						1,104.00
Spain	Euro		525.00						525.00
Galen Fountain:									
China	Yuan		696.00						696.00
North Korea	Dollar		1,484.00						1,484.00
United States	Dollar				12,193.42				12,193.42
Jessica Frederick:									
China	Yuan		696.00						696.00
North Korea	Dollar		1,484.00						1,484.00
United States	Dollar				12,193.42				12,193.42
Dianne Preece:									
China	Yuan		696.00						696.00
North Korea	Dollar		1,484.00		1,050.00				2,534.00
United States	Dollar				12,193.42				12,193.42
Fitz Elder:									
China	Yuan		696.00						696.00
North Korea	Dollar		1,484.00						1,484.00
United States	Dollar				12,193.42				12,193.42
Stacy McBride:									
China	Yuan		696.00						696.00
North Korea	Dollar		1,484.00						1,484.00
United States	Dollar				12,193.42				12,193.42
Paul Grove:									
Turkey	Lira		230.00						230.00
Italy	Euro		352.00						352.00
Austria	Euro		412.00						412.00
Germany	Euro		438.00						438.00
United Kingdom	Pound		428.00						428.00
Thailand	Baht		536.00						536.00
Burma	Dollar		248.00						248.00
Australia	Dollar		1,301.00						1,301.00
Malaysia	Ringgit		219.00						219.00
United States	Dollar				19,520.35				19,520.35
Senator Judd Gregg:									
Australia	Dollar		860.01						860.01
United States	Dollar				12,200.07				12,200.07
Turkey	Lira		230.00						230.00
Italy	Euro		352.00						352.00
Austria	Euro		412.00						412.00
Germany	Euro		438.00						438.00
United Kingdom	Pound		428.00						428.00
Gary Reese:									
United States	Dollar				9,482.42				9,482.42

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Kuwait	Dollar		113.00						113.00
Bahrain	Dinar		248.43						248.43
Qatar	Riyal		227.96						227.96
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,889.48						1,889.48
Tim Rieser:									
Haiti	Dollar		535.00						535.00
United States	Dollar				556.00				556.00
Matthew McCardle:									
Australia	Dollar		1,551.00						1,551.00
Singapore	Dollar		506.00						506.00
Japan	Yen		1,056.00						1,056.00
United States	Dollar				16,909.01				16,909.01
Arthur Cameron:									
Australia	Dollar		2,460.60						2,460.60
Singapore	Dollar		372.00						372.00
Japan	Yen		832.00						832.00
United States	Dollar				15,544.01				15,544.01
Howard Goodloe Sutton:									
Australia	Dollar		2,460.60						2,460.60
Singapore	Dollar		372.00						372.00
Japan	Yen		832.00						832.00
United States	Dollar				15,544.01				15,544.01
Sid Ashworth:									
Turkey	Lira		937.25						937.25
Italy	Euro		1,011.23						1,011.23
Austria	Euro		607.59						607.59
United States	Dollar				3,204.98				3,204.98
Alycia Farrell:									
United States	Dollar				7,630.93				7,630.93
Germany	Euro		920.95						920.95
Brian Wilson:									
United States	Dollar				7,630.93				7,630.93
Germany	Euro		920.95						920.95
Sid Ashworth:									
United States	Dollar				7,630.93				7,630.93
Germany	Euro		672.97						672.97
Mary Catherine Fitzpatrick:									
Netherlands	Euro		473.00						473.00
Georgia	Lari		338.00						338.00
Azerbaijan	Manat		317.00						317.00
United States	Dollar				11,400.86				11,400.86
Ellen Maldonado:									
United States	Dollar				9,369.41				9,369.41
United Kingdom	Pound		1,696.00						1,696.00
Charles Houy:									
Japan	Yen		1,935.00						1,935.00
United States	Dollar				10,109.00				10,109.00
Senator Daniel K. Inouye:									
Japan	Yen		1,935.00						1,935.00
United States	Dollar				10,109.00				10,109.00
Alycia Farrell:									
South Korea	Won		1,007.50						1,007.50
Japan	Yen		777.00						777.00
United States	Dollar				8,191.95				8,191.95
Katherine Kaufer:									
United States	Dollar				17,702.23				17,702.23
Japan	Yen		612.00						612.00
South Korea	Won		799.92						799.92
Philippines	Peso		750.15						750.15
Mary Catherine Fitzpatrick:									
Japan	Yen		612.00						612.00
South Korea	Won		799.92						799.92
Philippines	Peso		748.61						748.61
United States	Dollar				17,702.23				17,702.23
Erik Raven:									
Japan	Yen		612.00						612.00
South Korea	Won		760.25						760.25
Philippines	Peso		748.61						748.61
United States	Dollar				17,702.23				17,702.23
Sara Kathleen Hagan:									
Japan	Yen		612.00						612.00
South Korea	Won		799.92						799.92
Philippines	Peso		750.15						750.15
United States	Dollar				17,702.23				17,702.23
Brian Wilson:									
Japan	Yen		612.00						612.00
South Korea	Won		799.92						799.92
Philippines	Peso		750.15						750.15
United States	Dollar				17,702.23				17,702.23
Scott O'Malia:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Joseph Bradley Fuller:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,100.00						1,100.00
France	Euro		1,150.00						1,150.00
Austria	Euro		950.00						950.00
Christina Evans:									
United States	Dollar				10,957.23				10,957.23
Germany	Euro		732.00						732.00
Poland	Zloty		430.00						430.00
Czech Republic	Koruna		1,398.00						1,398.00
France	Euro		1,652.00						1,652.00
Chad Schulken:									
United States	Dollar				11,022.23				11,022.23
Germany	Euro		732.00						732.00
Poland	Zloty		430.00						430.00
Czech Republic	Koruna		1,398.00						1,398.00
France	Euro		1,652.00						1,652.00
David Bonine:									
United States	Dollar				11,288.23				11,288.23
Germany	Euro		732.00						732.00
Poland	Zloty		430.00						430.00
Czech Republic	Koruna		1,398.00						1,398.00
France	Euro		1,652.00						1,652.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Dennis Balkham:									
United States	Dollar				11,507.23				11,507.23
Germany	Euro		732.00						732.00
Poland	Zloty		430.00						430.00
Czech Republic	Koruna		1,398.00						1,398.00
France	Euro		1,652.00						1,652.00
Ben Hammond:									
United States	Dollar				10,847.23				10,847.23
Germany	Euro		732.00						732.00
Poland	Zloty		430.00						430.00
Czech Republic	Koruna		1,398.00						1,398.00
France	Euro		1,652.00						1,652.00
Nikole Manatt:									
United States	Dollar				1,749.80				1,749.80
El Salvador	Dollar		194.00						194.00
Honduras	Lempira		132.44						132.44
Nicaragua	Cordoba		249.20						249.20
Michele Wymer:									
El Salvador	Dollar		429.00						429.00
Honduras	Lempira		351.00						351.00
Nicaragua	Cordoba		338.00						338.00
United States	Dollar				2,425.30				2,425.30
Senator Byron Dorgan:									
Egypt	Pound		423.00						423.00
Jordan	Dinar		703.00						703.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,104.00						1,104.00
Spain	Euro		525.00						525.00
Brian Moran:									
Egypt	Pound		423.00						423.00
Jordan	Dinar		703.00						703.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,104.00						1,104.00
Spain	Euro		525.00						525.00
Dennis Kelleher:									
Egypt	Pound		423.00						423.00
Jordan	Dinar		703.00						703.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,104.00						1,104.00
Spain	Euro		525.00						525.00
*Delegation Expenses:									
Egypt	Dollar						209.00		209.00
Jordan	Dollar						159.00		159.00
United Arab Emirates	Dollar						144.00		144.00
Iraq	Dollar						77.00		77.00
Brian Potts:									
United States	Dollar				11,717.24				11,717.24
Australia	Dollar		929.00						929.00
Sid Ashworth:									
United States	Dollar				11,717.24				11,717.24
Australia	Dollar		1,084.00						1,084.00
Allen Cutler:									
France	Euro		3,312.00						3,312.00
United States	Dollar				8,312.61				8,312.61
Michele Wymer:									
Australia	Dollar		2,602.02						2,602.02
United States	Dollar				11,666.37				11,666.37
Senator Richard J. Durbin:									
Haiti	Dollar		387.40						387.40
United States	Dollar				1,696.80				1,696.80
Michael E. Daly:									
Haiti	Dollar		372.40						372.40
United States	Dollar				1,454.80				1,454.80
Chris Homan:									
Haiti	Dollar		632.55						632.55
United States	Dollar				1,671.80				1,671.80
Total			129,760.13		423,606.22		589.00		553,955.35

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD,

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Jan. 20, 2009.

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements by the Department of State under the authority of Section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of Pub. L. 95-384, and expenses paid pursuant to S. Res. 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Lynn F. Rusten:									
United States	Dollar				11,256.58				11,256.58
Netherlands	Dollar		688.07		54.00				742.07
Georgia	Dollar		526.17						526.17
Azerbaijan	Dollar		748.74						748.74
William K. Sutey:									
United States	Dollar				8,192.29				8,192.29
Kuwait	Dollar		314.81						314.81
Gabriella Eisen:									
United States	Dollar				8,192.29				8,192.29
Kuwait	Dollar		314.81						314.81
Gerald J. Leeling:									
United States	Dollar				8,192.29				8,192.29
Kuwait	Dollar		314.81				12.00		326.81
Richard F. Walsh:									
United States	Dollar				8,192.29				8,192.29
Kuwait	Dollar		314.81				8.62		323.43
Michael J. McCord:									
United States	Dollar				5,414.00				5,414.00
Republic of Korea	Dollar		744.00						744.00
Japan	Dollar		180.00						180.00
Michael J. Kuiken:									
United States	Dollar				3,863.00				3,863.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Colombia	Dollar		1,328.00						1,328.00
Diana Tabler Forbes:									
United States	Dollar				8,232.29				8,232.29
Kuwait	Dollar		358.13						358.13
Gregory T. Kiley:									
United States	Dollar				5,413.71				5,413.71
Republic of Korea	Dollar		1,120.00						1,120.00
Japan	Dollar		300.00						300.00
David M. Morris:									
United States	Dollar				5,413.71				5,413.71
Republic of Korea	Dollar		767.05						767.05
Japan	Dollar		172.72						172.72
Lucian L. Niemeyer:									
United States	Dollar				5,132.00				5,132.00
Republic of Korea	Dollar		991.00						991.00
Japan	Dollar		235.00						235.00
Madelyn R. Creedon:									
United States	Dollar				11,196.00				11,196.00
Netherlands	Euro		932.00		53.21				985.21
Georgia	Lari		676.00				676.00		676.00
Azerbaijan	Manat		834.00				834.00		834.00
United Kingdom	Pound		1,015.00		37.72				1,052.72
Senator John McCain:									
Kuwait	Dollar		38.00						38.00
Bangladesh	Dollar		33.00						33.00
Malta	Dollar		159.00						159.00
Senator James M. Inhofe:									
Nigeria	Naira		56.24						56.24
Ethiopia	Birr		174.70						174.70
United Kingdom	Pound		83.24						83.24
Anthony Lazarski:									
Nigeria	Naira		56.24						56.24
Ethiopia	Birr		174.70						174.70
United Kingdom	Pound		86.55						86.55
Mark Powers:									
Nigeria	Naira		56.24						56.24
Ethiopia	Birr		174.70						174.70
United Kingdom	Pound		86.55						86.55
Senator Lindsey Graham:									
Kuwait	Dollar		58.00						58.00
Bangladesh	Dollar		20.00						20.00
Bhutan	Dollar		357.00						357.00
Pakistan	Dollar		20.00						20.00
Adam Brake:									
Kuwait	Dollar		38.00						38.00
Bangladesh	Dollar		104.00						104.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		159.00						159.00
Gerald J. Leeling:									
United States	Dollar				13,765.00				13,765.00
Japan	Yen		280.00						280.00
Gabriella Eisen:									
United States	Dollar				13,765.12				13,765.12
Japan	Yen		223.35						233.35
Diana T. Forbes:									
United States	Dollar				13,765.12				13,765.12
Japan	Yen		209.36						209.36
Richard F. Walsh:									
United States	Dollar				13,765.12				13,765.12
Japan	Yen		219.96						219.96
Richard W. Fieldhouse:									
United States	Dollar				8,500.75				8,500.75
Israel	Dollar		1,410.00						1,410.00
Richard H. Fontaine:									
Kuwait	Dollar		167.00						167.00
Bhutan	Dollar		190.00						190.00
Pakistan	Dollar		75.00						75.00
Malta	Dollar		140.00						140.00
Brooke Buchanan:									
Kuwait	Dollar		167.00						167.00
Bhutan	Dollar		110.00						110.00
Pakistan	Dollar		75.00						75.00
Bangladesh	Dollar		116.00						116.00
Malta	Dollar		108.00						108.00
William G.P. Monahan:									
United States	Dollar				9,206.76				9,206.76
Germany	Dollar		240.00						240.00
Belgium	Dollar		336.00						336.00
Switzerland	Dollar		540.00						540.00
Michael J. Kuiken:									
Belgium	Euro		352.00						352.00
Germany	Euro		546.00						546.00
United States	Dollar				12,121.00				12,121.00
Sudan	Dollar		1,327.00						1,327.00
Madelyn R. Creedon:									
Greenland	Dollar		85.75						85.75
Korea	Dollar		95.25						95.25
Afghanistan	Dollar		15.00						15.00
Iraq	Dollar		11.00						11.00
Turkey	Dollar		286.64						286.64
Germany	Dollar		109.50						109.50
Dana W. White:									
United States	Dollar				9,056.76				9,056.76
Germany	Euro		223.85						223.85
Belgium	Euro		339.94						339.94
Switzerland	Franc		980.79						980.79
Senator Joseph I. Lieberman:									
Iraq	Dinar		38.00						38.00
Bhutan	Ngultrum		60.00						60.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		79.00						79.00
Malta	Lira		80.00						80.00
Vance Serchuk:									
Iraq	Dinar		93.00						93.00
Bhutan	Ngultrum		274.00						274.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		79.00						79.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Malta	Lira		245.00						245.00
Total			24,737.67		182,781.01		20.62		207,539.30

SENATOR CARL LEVIN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Jan. 14, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Richard Shelby:									
Turkey	Lira		937.25						937.25
Italy	Euro		1,011.23						1,011.23
Austria	Euro		1,215.18						1,215.18
Germany	Euro		1,333.00						1,333.00
England	Pound		1,229.83						1,229.83
Anne Caldwell:									
Turkey	Lira		937.25						937.25
Italy	Euro		1,011.23						1,011.23
Austria	Euro		1,215.18						1,215.18
Germany	Euro		1,333.00						1,333.00
England	Pound		1,229.83						1,229.83
Laura Friedel:									
Turkey	Lira		937.25						937.25
Italy	Euro		1,011.23						1,011.23
Austria	Euro		1,215.18						1,215.18
Germany	Euro		1,333.00						1,333.00
England	Pound		1,229.83						1,229.83
Senator Wayne Allard:									
Turkey	Lira		937.25						937.25
Italy	Euro		1,011.23						1,011.23
Austria	Euro		1,215.18						1,215.18
Germany	Euro		1,333.00						1,333.00
England	Pound		1,228.83						1,228.83
Tewana Wilkerson:									
Turkey	Lira		937.25						937.25
Italy	Euro		1,011.23						1,011.23
Austria	Euro		1,215.18						1,215.18
Germany	Euro		1,333.00						1,333.00
England	Pound		1,228.83						1,228.83
Senator Jim Bunning:									
Turkey	Lira		230.00				707.25		937.25
Italy	Euro		352.00				659.23		1,011.23
Austria	Euro		412.00				803.18		1,215.18
Germany	Euro		438.00				895.00		1,333.00
England	Pound		428.00				801.83		1,229.83
Julie Chon:									
Ireland	Euro		756.00						756.00
Germany	Euro		398.00		325.75				723.75
United States	Dollar				8,520.76				8,520.76
Total		31,644.45			8,846.51		3,866.49		44,357.45

SENATOR CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
Jan. 30, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Kent Conrad:									
Egypt	Pound		423.00						423.00
Jordan	Dinar		703.00						703.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,104.00						1,104.00
Spain	Euro		525.00						525.00
Total			2,755.00						2,755.00

SENATOR KENT CONRAD,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, Jan. 30, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Jeff Bingaman:									
United States	Dollar				757.80				757.80
Haiti	Dollar		533.60						533.60
Jeffrey Phan:									
United States	Dollar				757.80				757.80
Haiti	Dollar		548.60						548.60
Jonathan Black:									
United States	Dollar				2,644.58				2,644.58

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Poland	Zloty		968.75						968.75
Total			2,050.95		4,160.18				6,211.13

SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Jan. 12, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Thomas Sullivan:									
United States	Dollar				9,062.68				9,062.68
Poland	Zloty		1,176.00						1,176.00
Eric Thu:									
United States	Dollar				7,674.75				7,674.75
Poland	Zloty		1,176.00						1,176.00
Arvin Ganesan:									
United States	Dollar				8,873.59				8,873.59
Poland	Zloty		1,344.00						1,344.00
Brad Crowell:									
United States	Dollar				5,776.59				5,776.59
Poland	Zloty		1,176.00						1,176.00
Thomas Hassenboehler:									
United States	Dollar				3,963.77				3,963.77
Poland	Zloty		1,512.00						1,512.00
Allyne Todd Johnston:									
United States	Dollar				9,304.00				9,304.00
Poland	Zloty		1,176.00						1,176.00
Laura Haynes:									
United States	Dollar				6,149.04				6,149.04
Poland	Zloty		1,680.00						1,680.00
Tristan Brown:									
United States	Dollar				9,062.68				9,062.68
Poland	Zloty		1,176.00						1,176.00
Jessica Maher:									
United States	Dollar				7,674.45				7,674.45
Poland	Zloty		1,177.06						1,177.06
Andrew Wheeler:									
United States	Dollar				8,414.46				8,414.46
Poland	Zloty		1,008.00						1,008.00
Michael Quiello:									
United States	Dollar				7,602.68				7,602.68
Poland	Zloty		840.00						840.00
Peter Rafle:									
United States	Dollar				7,637.04				7,637.04
Poland	Zloty		840.00						840.00
Marc Morano:									
United States	Dollar				7,673.45				7,673.45
Poland	Zloty		840.00						840.00
Total			15,121.06		98,869.18				113,990.24

SENATOR BARBARA BOXER,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, Jan. 15, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Max Baucus:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		174.80						174.80
Vietnam	Dong		899.30						899.30
United States	Dollar				13,143.47				13,143.47
Melodee Hanes:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		207.45						207.45
Vietnam	Dong		768.42						768.42
United States	Dollar				13,143.47				13,143.47
William Dauster:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		151.64						151.64
Vietnam	Dong		754.79						754.79
United States	Dollar				13,143.47				13,143.47
Demetrios Marantis:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		238.49						238.49
Vietnam	Dong		811.66						811.66
United States	Dollar				11,986.47				11,986.47
Jon Selib:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		232.23						232.23
Vietnam	Dong		744.04						744.04
United States	Dollar				11,986.47				11,986.47
Janis Lazda:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		450.61						450.61
Vietnam	Dong		850.43						850.43
United States	Dollar				11,986.47				11,986.47
Chelsea Thomas:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		247.21						247.21
Vietnam	Dong		1,001.30						1,001.30
United States	Dollar				11,986.47				11,986.47
Carol Guthrie:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		231.96						231.96

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Vietnam	Dong		809.04						809.04
United States	Dollar				11,986.47				11,986.47
Demetrios Marantis:									
China	Yuan		208.11						208.11
United States	Dollar				11,910.49				11,910.49
Janis Lazda:									
China	Yuan		407.66						407.66
United States	Dollar				11,910.49				11,910.49
Hun Quach:									
China	Yuan		345.96						345.96
Hong Kong	Dollar		1,249.56						1,249.56
Singapore	Dollar		877.47						877.47
Malaysia	Ringgit		14.00						14.00
United States	Dollar				10,236.33				10,236.33
Chris Adamo:									
Poland	Zloty		706.00						706.00
United States	Dollar				2,886.11				2,886.11
JoEllen Darcy:									
Poland	Zloty		342.00						342.00
United States	Dollar				2,952.59				2,952.59
Total			24,710.60		127,272.30				151,982.90

SENATOR MAX BAUCUS,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, Feb. 4, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Patrick Leahy:									
United States	Dollar				4,395.87				4,395.87
Ireland	Euro		1,721.00						1,721.00
John P. Dowd:									
United States	Dollar				1,577.12				1,577.12
Ireland	Euro		1,721.00						1,721.00
Charles Ross:									
United States	Dollar				1,605.87				1,605.87
Ireland	Euro		1,721.00						1,721.00
Edward Brady:									
United States	Dollar				1,577.12				1,577.12
Ireland	Euro		1,981.00						1,981.00
*Delegation Expenses:									
United States	Dollar						416.95		416.95
Ireland	Euro						17,700.00		17,700.00
Total			7,144.00		9,155.98		18,116.95		34,416.93

SENATOR PATRICK J. LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Jan. 30, 2009.

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Bob Corker:									
Russia	Ruble		368.47						368.47
Ukraine	Hryvnia		388.00						388.00
Azerbaijan	Manat		346.00						346.00
United States	Dollar				14,241.32				14,241.32
Senator Christopher Dodd:									
Ireland	Euro		556.00						556.00
Germany	Euro		398.00						398.00
United States	Dollar				8,520.76				8,520.76
Senator Russ Feingold:									
Germany	Euro		370.00						370.00
Djibouti	Franc		683.00						683.00
Tanzania	Shilling		506.00						506.00
United States	Dollar				6,496.43				6,496.43
Senator Chuck Hagel:									
China	Yuan		335.00						335.00
Korea	Won		68.00						68.00
Japan	Yen		374.00						374.00
United States	Dollar				13,064.00				13,064.00
Senator John Kerry:									
India	Rupee		201.58						201.58
Pakistan	Rupee		60.00						60.00
United States	Dollar				4,747.37				4,747.37
Senator Richard Lugar:									
United Kingdom	Pound		148.00						148.00
Russia	Ruble		520.00						520.00
United States	Dollar				8,841.27				8,841.27
Senator George Voinovich:									
United Kingdom	Pound		430.00						430.00
France	Euro		534.00						534.00
Austria	Euro		310.00						310.00
Senator Jim Webb:									
Singapore	Dollar		724.00						724.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Vietnam	Dong		4,095.00						4,095.00
Thailand	Baht		804.00						804.00
United States	Dollar				13,485.56				13,485.56
Fulton Armstrong:									
Ireland	Euro		676.00						676.00
Germany	Euro		318.00						318.00
United States	Dollar				8,520.76				8,520.76
Jay Branegan:									
Philippines	Peso		840.00						840.00
Laos	Kip		489.00						489.00
United States	Dollar				11,021.78				11,021.78
George Callas:									
United Kingdom	Pound		700.00						700.00
France	Euro		575.00						575.00
Austria	Euro		360.00						360.00
Dan Diller:									
South Africa	Rand		796.00						796.00
Zambia	Kwacha		276.00						276.00
United States	Dollar				10,985.25				10,985.25
Andy Fisher:									
United Kingdom	Pound		152.00						152.00
Russia	Ruble		538.00						538.00
United States	Dollar				8,183.27				8,183.27
Paul Foldi:									
Egypt	Pound		615.00						615.00
Jordan	Dinar		507.00						507.00
United States	Dollar				11,055.76				11,055.76
Paul Foldi:									
Mexico	Peso		858.00						858.00
Dominican Republic	Peso		714.00						714.00
United States	Dollar				1,169.35				1,169.35
Mark Helmke:									
Poland	Zloty		1,503.00						1,503.00
United States	Dollar				8,936.00				8,936.00
Mark Lopes:									
Pakistan	Rupee		126.00						126.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		75.00						75.00
United States	Dollar				9,813.47				9,813.47
Frank Lowenstein:									
Georgia	Lari		16.86						16.86
India	Rupee		144.68						144.68
Pakistan	Rupee		69.95						69.95
Afghanistan	Dollar		10.75						10.75
United States	Dollar				8,133.50				8,133.50
Greta Lundeberg:									
Pakistan	Rupee		106.00						106.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		75.00						75.00
United States	Dollar				9,783.47				9,783.47
Keith Luse:									
Indonesia	Rupiah		887.77						887.77
Singapore	Dollar		369.26						369.26
Vietnam	Dong		1,218.46						1,218.46
Thailand	Baht		536.00						536.00
United States	Dollar				7,340.06				7,340.06
Sarah Margon:									
Germany	Euro		582.00						582.00
United States	Dollar				7,785.38				7,785.38
Michael Mattler:									
Poland	Zloty		670.00						670.00
United States	Dollar				7,986.02				7,986.02
Carl Meacham:									
Costa Rica	Colon		477.00						477.00
Guatemala	Quetzal		560.00						560.00
United States	Dollar				2,418.02				2,418.02
Ken Myers, Jr.:									
United Kingdom	Pound		152.00						152.00
Russia	Ruble		536.00						536.00
United States	Dollar				8,841.27				8,841.27
Ken Myers, III:									
United Kingdom	Pound		150.00						150.00
Russia	Ruble		526.00						526.00
United States	Dollar				8,183.27				8,183.27
Michael Phelan:									
Germany	Euro		100.00						100.00
Ethiopia	Birr		483.00						483.00
Uganda	Shilling		859.00						859.00
United States	Dollar				10,550.04				10,550.04
Rexon Ryu:									
China	Yuan		328.00						328.00
Korea	Won		188.00						188.00
Japan	Yen		432.00						432.00
United States	Dollar				13,064.00				13,064.00
Shannon Smith:									
Sudan	Dollar		442.00						442.00
United States	Dollar				9,914.00				9,914.00
Chris Socha:									
Germany	Euro		191.00		91.25				282.25
Connie Veillette:									
South Africa	Rand		952.00						952.00
Zambia	Kwacha		395.00						395.00
United States	Dollar				10,985.26				10,985.26
Aaron Whitesel:									
Costa Rica	Colon		444.75						444.75
Guatemala	Quetzal		560.00						560.00
United States	Dollar				2,418.02				2,418.02
Todd Womack:									
Russia	Ruble		368.47						368.47
Ukraine	Hryvnia		388.00						388.00
Azerbaijan	Manat		346.00						346.00
United States	Dollar				14,241.32				14,241.32
Total			35,902.00		260,817.24				296,719.24

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jay Maroney:									
United States	Dollar				8,162.29				8,162.29
Kuwait	Dollar		501.00						501.00
Iraq	Dollar		29.00						29.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		150.00						150.00
Sharon Waxman:									
United States	Dollar				7,934.00				7,934.00
Kuwait	Dinar		167.00						167.00
Syria	Pound		818.00						818.00
Jordan	Dinar		597.00						597.00
Total			2,262.00		16,096.29				18,358.29

SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions,
Jan. 29, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator John Kerry:									
United States	Dollar				4,149.13				4,149.13
Kathleen Frangione:									
United States	Dollar				7,645.36				7,645.36
Poland	Zloty		782.10						782.10
Virginia Worrest:									
United States	Dollar				11,610.49				11,610.49
Poland	Zloty		959.00						959.00
Total			1,741.10		23,404.98				25,146.08

SENATOR JOHN F. KERRY,
Chairman, Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship,
Jan. 29, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Joel Spangenberg:									
United States	Dollar				13,418.17				13,418.17
Singapore	Dollar		586.08						586.08
Hong Kong (China)	Dollar		1,203.73		148.28		67.69		1,419.70
South Korea	Won		304.55		87.58				392.13
Japan	Yen		744.02		112.02				856.04
Total			2,838.38		13,766.05		67.69		16,672.12

SENATOR JOSEPH L. LIEBERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs,
Jan. 8, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Charlotte Oldham-Moore:									
China	Yuan		925.00				10.00		935.00
United States	Dollar				15,305.00				15,305.00
Total			925.00		15,305.00		10.00		16,240.00

HONORABLE SANDER M. LEVIN,
Chairman, Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Jan. 30, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), CODEL REID FOR TRAVEL FROM: AUG. 3 TO AUG. 11, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Harry Reid:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,623.00						1,623.00
Senator Jeff Bingaman:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), CODEL REID FOR TRAVEL FROM: AUG. 3 TO AUG. 11, 2008—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,623.00						1,623.00
Senator Bill Nelson:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,623.00						1,623.00
Senator Johnny Isakson:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,623.00						1,623.00
Senator Robert Menendez:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,623.00						1,623.00
John Eisold:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,623.00						1,623.00
Jessica Lewis:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		760.00						760.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		287.00						287.00
Germany	Euro		1,262.00						1,262.00
Robert Herbert:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,623.00						1,623.00
Jon Summers:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		859.00						859.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,489.00						1,489.00
Julia Reed:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		893.00						893.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,598.00						1,598.00
Ron Weich:									
Kyrgyzstan	Som		993.00						993.00
Kazakhstan	Tenge		387.00						387.00
Germany	Euro		1,490.00						1,490.00
*Delegation Expenses:									
Kyrgyzstan							7,725.40		7,725.40
Kazakhstan							14,446.47		14,446.47
Germany							36,303.73		36,303.73
Total			31,813.00				58,475.60		90,288.60

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State, and the Department of Defense under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384 and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, Jan. 8, 2009.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2008

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James J. Tuite III:									
Kuwait	Dollar		1,291.16						1,291.16
Iraq	Dollar		29.00						29.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		150.00						150.00
United States	Dollar				8,192.29				8,192.29
Total			1,470.16		8,192.29				9,662.45

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore, Jan. 16, 2009.

READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 52, submitted earlier in the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 52) designating March 2, 2009, as Read Across America Day.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any state-

ments related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 52) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 52

Whereas reading is a basic requirement for quality education and professional success, and is a source of pleasure throughout life;

Where the people of the United States must be able to read if the United States is to remain competitive in the global economy;

Whereas Congress, through the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-110) and the Reading First, Early Reading First, and Improving Literacy Through School Libraries programs, has placed great emphasis on reading intervention and providing additional resources for reading assistance; and

Whereas more than 50 national organizations concerned about reading and education have joined with the National Education Association to use March 2, the anniversary of the birth of Theodor Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, to celebrate reading: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2, 2009, as “Read Across America Day”;

(2) honors Theodor Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, for his success in encouraging children to discover the joy of reading;

(3) honors the 12th anniversary of Read Across America Day;

(4) encourages parents to read with their children for a least 30 minutes on Read Across America Day in honor of the commitment of the Senate to building a Nation of readers; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2009

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, February 24; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 160, the District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act of 2009, with the time until 11 a.m. equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus luncheons.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President, at 11 a.m. tomorrow, the Senate will proceed to a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 160, to be followed by a cloture vote on the executive nomination of Hilda Solis to be Secretary of Labor.

As a reminder to Senators, tomorrow, at 9 p.m., there will be a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President. Senators should gather in the Senate Chamber at 8:30 p.m. to proceed as a body at 8:40 p.m. to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senator BILL NELSON.

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

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam 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. NELSON of Florida. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

THE STIMULUS

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Madam President, this is the first time I am at my new desk. As we change each new Congress, according to seniority you get to select a different location. I look

into this desk drawer and see the names of so many of the giants who have been here before. Perhaps those who are watching or listening to these remarks would know it is customary that Senators actually inscribe their names in the drawers of these desks, some of which in this Chamber go all the way back to the beginning of the Senate. That is true certainly in this Chamber, and I would not be surprised if some of these desks are the same ones that were in the Old Senate Chamber, which is right down the hallway. That is a place, by the way, which used to be used by the U.S. Supreme Court. I believe the famous *Marbury v. Madison* case was argued there.

I address the Senate for a different reason, and that is that this day is the beginning of the session after we have had a week's recess to be back in our States on the occasion of Presidents Day, which was a week ago. That gives us the opportunity to get around and see the people of our State. Over the course of Monday through Friday, I ended up having some 15 townhall meetings. I have been doing this ever since I was a young Congressman, having come to the U.S. Congress—goodness, it is hard to believe, but it is over 30 years ago. Even before that, I did it as a State legislator. That goes back 37 years.

I hold these townhall meetings where anyone can come. Especially this past week, I invited local elected officials—county commissioners, mayors, city commissioners, the superintendents of education in each of the counties, the elected school board members, the administrative officers of counties, the local legislators, and the members of the State legislature. I wanted them to come. I wanted to hear from them how they perceive what is going on economically in their communities. As well, I wanted to try to answer their questions, of which they had many, about the stimulus bill we had passed Friday a week ago, close to 11 o'clock at night because of having to keep the vote open until Senator BROWN, bless his heart, could get back here after his mother's funeral. His vote was necessary because it was the 60th and we had to have 60 votes of 100 Senators to pass that legislation.

I wanted to hear from these local officials. Naturally, they were glad to hear that of this \$780-some billion package, over a third of that was tax cuts, tax cuts to stimulate a certain kind of activity or tax cuts to put dollars in the hands of individuals so they would spend it. That is not like this so-called stimulus bill we did a year ago that was sending \$500 to every taxpayer. This time, it was targeted to moderate and lower income folks who need the money. Indeed, it was targeted to taxpayers who do not have a requirement of a Federal income tax to pay but who still pay a lot of taxes because they pay a payroll tax.

This time, it is different. It is \$400 to an individual and \$800 to joint filers—

husband and wife. That is one of the tax cuts we are giving to stimulate the economy.

Other tax cuts we put in—we wanted to stimulate certain activities, such as a \$2,500 tax credit for moderate- and low-income families to use, to send their kid to college. You say: What does that have to do with stimulus? That has a lot to do with keeping our colleges and universities going. That is providing we are not eating our seed corn. We want the seed corn so we can plant next year's crop. That is exactly what we are trying to do in education. The future of this country's ability to compete on the world stage is our intellectual capital, and we cannot have that unless we have an educated public.

There were other kinds of tax cuts. There were tax cuts to stimulate certain activity in getting green energy, removing ourselves—as we country boys would say, weaning ourselves from our dependence on oil, particularly foreign oil. We do that by giving an inducement through tax incentives to businesses and individuals to produce new kinds of renewable energy instead of being so dependent, as we have been, just on oil, and in particular foreign oil.

One part of the spending of this stimulus bill was to begin the planning of a smart grid system. Let me tell you, in my townhall meeting in Gainesville, FL—this, by the way, is the home of the national champion Florida Gators—the city of Gainesville is starting on their own a smart grid system. They are going to give a local business or an individual homeowner the incentive to produce their own electricity from renewables—in our case, solar—and they will guarantee in the first 2 years that any excess of that electricity which is produced by that individual in their home or that business that is collecting the Sun's rays and turning them into energy—they, the city of Gainesville, will guarantee them 32 cents per kilowatt. Then, as you get on into the third year, it gradually goes down as economies of scale get in and also as the equipment to do this becomes cheaper. Those were some of the things that I found out, that people really believed this was the kind of stimulus they wanted.

I can tell you I heard from the educators—the school board members, the superintendents of education in each of the 67 counties, and the teachers who came after their school boards—because Florida has been cutting its support for education, and the teachers would come and they would point out that the school board had announced it was going to lay off teachers because Florida has been cutting its support for education. In one county, Marion County in the town of Ocala, they announced they are laying off 522 teachers come July. In another county, Polk County, the county seat of Bartow, the superintendent, who came to the meeting, said they are going to have to lay off 1,200 teachers come summer.

In Florida's portion of this fiscal stimulus bill, the fiscal stimulation fund is going to school boards, not the State department of education so it can siphon it off, but to the school boards—Florida's share is \$2.2 billion. If those school systems want to preserve those teachers' jobs with this money, they can do that. They have to be careful. This is not recurring money, so they have to plan for how they are going to keep those teachers after this 2 years of stimulus money. But that gives them the chance to do that.

Hopefully, the whole idea is we are going to jump-start the economy back to life. In doing so, with more dollars out there, jobs will be created, the economy will start to recover, homes will not be vacated and foreclosed on and property values will rise, and then the ad valorem tax, which is the basic tax which supports education in Florida, will continue to rise as well to support those teachers who otherwise, 3 and 4 years from now, might be laid off.

What I brought to them was welcome news. I am surprised, I must say, in over some 15 townhall meetings, that I did not have a lot of negative catcalls that we have been hearing emanating out of Washington and out of the talking heads on the television. As a matter of fact, it is almost like two different worlds. You turn on the TV, turn on any of the cable shows, and you have these talking heads—sometimes talking over each other, which makes it very annoying, and it is as if this is the worst thing you have ever heard of, this stimulus bill. Of the votes up here, here we only got three Republican Senators, the two Senators from Maine—Senators SNOWE and COLLINS—and Senator SPECTER from Pennsylvania. They are the only three. Down at the other end of the hall in the House of Representatives, they didn't get any Republican Members of Congress to vote for this. You hear this chatter going on, and it is like it is so partisan and it is so awful.

That is not what I heard out there. What I heard back home this past week is: Our people are hurting. They are losing their jobs. They are losing their homes.

Unfortunately, it has hit my State of Florida big time. Our unemployment rate is now at 8.1 percent. The national average is 7.6. There are some news articles that are speculating that in Florida it is going to 10 percent unemployment. Our foreclosure rate on homes is next to California. We are No. 2. And California is 2½ times as large as Florida. As a matter of fact, there are parts of Florida where the foreclosure rate is the highest in the Nation.

An example is Fort Myers, Lee County, on the southwest coast of Florida. Our people are hurting, and they are scared.

Naturally, when the Government tries to do something, however imperfect it is, they are appreciative that something is trying to be done. Is this

the answer? Is the program the Secretary of Treasury announced the answer? We do not know. But the alternative, when the clerk called that roll Friday a week ago, was a vote that said yea or nay. It seems to me it was worth the risk to say yea in order to give our new President a chance of him trying to turn this economy around with our help.

Now, I could go through the rest of the specifics that are going in. There is money for title I over and above the normal title I which is for disadvantaged children, which has made a huge difference in our school systems over the years. There is new money here for IDEA, which is for children with disabilities. In the old days, a half a century ago, we did not load all these problems on the school districts. But now the schools take care of a lot of these problems. Children with disabilities have to have special instruction and special ed. It is very expensive. So, indeed, in this stimulus bill, the Federal Government has given additional money to the local school districts in order to try to help them.

Yes, there is money for roads and bridges. If this Senator had had his druthers, there would have been more money because infrastructure, this Senator feels, is a place to turn over dollars and create jobs. In Florida, we think that from this stimulus bill, which is a combination of about two-thirds of spending and one-third of tax cuts, all to stimulate the economy, over 200,000 jobs will be created in the next year and a half.

Well, since the recession started, we have lost more than that. In Florida, we have lost 255,000 jobs. Let's hope and pray it works. If we have to tinker with it, so be it. Ultimately, we need to get it right. I think we have taken the first right step. I think the new President is trying hard. This Senator is going to try to help him. The American people expect no less.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow, February 24.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:48 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, February 24, 2009, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LANNY A. BREUER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE ALICE S. FISHER, RESIGNED.

CHRISTINE ANNE VARNEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE THOMAS O. BARNETT, RESIGNED.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 47:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. DAVID P. PEKOSKE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 50A:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JOHN P. CURRIER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER, PACIFIC AREA OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 50:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JODY A. BRECKENRIDGE
IN THE ARMY

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. VINCENT K. BROOKS
IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

KATHY L. FULLERTON

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

To be colonel

EMIL B. KABBAN
PAUL E. WADE
STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS

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

To be colonel

BRIAN D. ANDERSON
TAMARA A. AVERETT-TRAUER
JENNIFER D. BAUER
MICHELLE L. BISHOP
LOLA R. CASBY
BARBARA A. CATON
MARLA J. DEJONG
JANE G. DENTON
EDWARD F. FARLEY
ELEANOR T. FOREMAN
ROBIE V. HUGHES
ROBIN E. HUNT
SUSAN JANO
BEVERLY J. JOHNSON
JACK L. KENNEDY
BARBARA L. KUHN
SUSAN M. MCINTT
ALTHEA B. MILLER
KELLEY C. MOORE
NANCY A. OPEHEIM
PENNIE G. PAVLISIN
ALLISON W. PLUNK
MARINA C. RAY
RICHARD J. REUSCH, JR.
HILDEGARDE P. STEWART
JULIE M. STOLA
ANNATA R. SULLIVAN
SHARON L. TAYLOR
MARGARET M. WALSH

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

To be colonel

MARK T. ALLISON
ARLEN E. BEE
JOSEPH P. BIALKE
JAMES G. BITZES
JAMES R. BYRNE
JAMES H. DAPPER
KIRK L. DAVIES
MELINDA L. DAVIS-PERRITANO
ERIC L. DILLOW
THOMAS F. DOYON
JAMES M. DURANT III
MARK C. GARNEY
LESLIE D. LONG
MICHAEL J. OCONNOR
MICHAEL J. OSULLIVAN
FERAH OZBEK
ROBERT A. RAMEY
ERIC J. ROTH
STEPHEN M. SHREWSBURY
DOUGLAS M. STEVENSON
PHILIP T. WOLD

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

To be lieutenant colonel

TINA M. BARBERMATHWEE
JOSEPH P. MOEHLMANN
REGAN J. PATRICK

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

To be lieutenant colonel

JAMES J. BALDOCK IV
PAUL R. BREZINSKI
RICHARD A. CRESPO
TERENCE T. CUNNINGHAM IV
JACKIE L. DAY
LEIGHANN ERDMAN
MICHAEL D. FOUTCH
MARY A. GARBOWSKI
KYLE W. GIBSON
RASHON E. GILBERTSTEELE
LOUIS P. GOLER, SR.
ANGEL M. GONZALEZ
KARA A. GORMONT
MARGUERITE M. GUILLORY
JOSEPH V. HALE
JERRY A. HARVEY
EVYN J. HELBER
EDWARD J. LAGROU
HOWARD W. LONG
DERRICK J. MCKERCHER
TODD L. OSGOOD
ERIC L. PEPELMAN
MICHAEL J. ROBERTS
TYLER W. SANDERS
DIRK W. SANDSTROM
DAVID A. SCHLEVENSKY
KEVIN P. SEELEY
SAM L. SILVERTHORNE, JR.
MICHELLE A. STEPHENS
PAUL J. TOTH, JR.
DAVID R. WATSON
BRENDA L. YI

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

To be major

LISA L. ADAMS
STANTON J. APPLONIE
CORY L. BAKER
HERMAN F. BALDWIN II
ROGER BERMEA
BRADLEY C. BROSDAHL
DONALD J. BROWN
TONYA N. BROWN
XAVIER V. BRUCE
LEA A. CALDERWOOD
TERESA L. CLARK
CARLA K. CLEVELAND
CYNTHIA L. COHEN
GEORGE A. DELANEY, JR.
TONYA M. DUNAWAY
JUSTIN J. EDER
RONALD B. ELLER
VICTORIA M. ELLIOTT
JEFFREY S. FEWELL
JENNIFER H. GARRISON
DAVID R. GILL
CARISSA E. GRANT
JOHN K. HALLIGAN
DAVID N. HAMPL
ALAN C. HARDMAN
JOSEPH G. INDOMENICO, JR.
JAMES D. JEFFERS
ERIC B. JOHNSON
CARLA M. JONES
JAMES L. JONES
PAUL J. JONES
MICHAEL J. KERSTEN
SOPHIE T. KIESOW
JEFFERY D. KINCANNON
KATHY A. KNOWLES
STACEY C. KRISHNA
JOHN A. LANE
CONNIE M. LOBRUTTO
MAGDALENA MATA
JOHN P. MCFARLANE
LAURIE R. MCKENNA
SCOTT L. MILLER
CHARLES R. MONIZ
NATHAN J. NIDIFFER
RICHARD A. PALMER
JAMES W. PAYETTE
VICKY V. PRATT
JASON P. RICHTER
JAMES M. ROBERTSON, JR.
SILVIA E. ROBLEDO
JUSTICE M. SAKYI
REGINALD L. SENNIE
WILLIAM E. SORRELLS
KESHI M. SURLES
DAVID E. TATUM
DAVID C. THOMPSON II
ZOE M. WALEED
CALVIN D. WEBB, JR.
EBONY M. WESTON
JAMES C. WHITE
SHARON K. WILLIAMS
SHAUNDRA D. WILLIAMS
STEPHENIE D. WILLIAMS
REGINALD E. YOUNG
DANIEL P. ZABLITSKY
GEORGE A. ZALDIVAR
RICHARD J. ZAVADIL

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

To be lieutenant colonel

ARIEL O. ACEBAL
THOMAS L. ADKINS II
SCOTT A. AEBI
BRIAN P. AFFLERBAUGH

ALLISON L. AGAR
INES M. AGOSTO
DAVID K. AHRENS
ROLAND AKINS III
JEFFREY D. ALEXANDER
HOBART R. ALFORD
CRAIG D. ALLEN
JACK E. ALLEN
JAYSON L. ALLEN
THOMAS W. ALLEN
AARON T. ALLGEYER
DONALD S. ALLISON
EDUARDO E. ALONSO
RICHARD P. AMISANO, JR.
CHRISTOPHER R. AMRHEIN
VICTOR A. ANAYA
HEATHER J. ANDERSON
JAMES G. ANDERSON
JOHN M. ANDERSON
RANDALL H. ANDERSON
JEREMY A. ANFINSON
WILLIAM S. ANGERMAN
STANLEY B. ARANT
TIMOTHY J. ARNOLD
CHARLES D. ASHMORE, JR.
ISREAL L. ASKEW, JR.
ANTHONY D. BABCOCK
JEFFREY L. BABINSKI
BRIAN K. BAILEY
JAMES R. BAILEY, JR.
RICHARD W. BAILEY
CHRISTOPHER H. BAIRD
JOY O. BAITY
ROBERT J. BANDSTRA
DERRICK M. BANKS
DAVID C. BARES
PATRICK A. BARNETT
STEVEN J. BAROSKO
ALLAN D. BARTOLOME
LOYD E. BARTON
AARON C. BASS
GLENN BASSO
DAVID J. BAWCOM
BAKER B. BEARD
JOHN T. BEATTIE
MICHAEL J. BEAVIN
VICTOR W. BEELER
JASON H. BEERS
KENYON K. BELL
LAUNA J. BELLUCCI
JON C. BENDER
TREVOR B. BENITONE
DANIEL W. BENNETT
MARCEL L. BENOIT
J. D. BENSON, JR.
STEVEN A. BENTON, JR.
DAVID W. BERG
CHARLES W. BERGERON
STEPHEN E. BERGEY
TODD D. BERGMAN
RAYMOND BERNIER
PETER A. BERNUBE
DAVID L. BIBIGHAUS
JAMES J. BIERYLA
ROBERT L. BILLINGS
PAUL R. BIRCH
MICHAEL W. BISHOP
MARK W. BJORGEN
JOHN C. BLACKWELL
CONNOR S. BLACKWOOD
STEPHEN K. BLAKE
DANIEL D. BLEVINS
STEVE L. BLEVINS
EDWARD A. BLITT
MARK E. BLOMME
MARGARET I. BLOOM
GRAHAM K. BLOKOM
PAUL A. BLUE
JOSEPH A. BOBROWSKI
BRIAN K. BOGUE
DONALD V. BOHNEY
DAVID A. BOLES
JAMES A. BOOKER
LEONARD BOOTHE
CHRISTOPHER L. BORING
MATTHEW A. BOSCHERT
JOHN W. BOSONE
RAYMOND A. BOULTER
ERIK T. BOVASSO
JAMES R. BOWEN
MATTHEW T. BOWERS
JASON D. BRANCH
JOHN M. BRANDT, JR.
MATTHEW J. BRECHWALD
JACQUELINE D. BREEDEN
AUGUSTIN P. BRIGUET
BERNARD C. BRINING
LARRY R. BROADWELL, JR.
BRENT G. BROCKINTON
SCOTT W. BROKAW
DANIEL T. BROOKS
KAREEM C. BROOKS
MATTHEW R. BROOKS
KENT W. BROOME
MICHAEL D. BROTHERS
JASON A. BROWN
SCOTT C. BROWN
THOMAS H. BROWN, JR.
JOSEPH W. BROWNING
MICHAEL C. BROWNORTH
JAMES A. BRUNER II
PAUL J. BRUNER
COREY A. BRUNSON
LOUIS D. BRUNAN
DAVID W. BRYNTESON
RICHARD T. BUCKLEY
BRADFORD E. BUCKMAN

GREG D. BUCKNER
MATTHEW R. BUEHLER
TRAVIS P. BUFORD
ERIC S. BULGER
AMY S. BUMGARNER
TRAVIS A. BURDINE
JAMES R. BURLEIGH
JEFFREY M. BURNSIDE
DERREN P. BURRELL
WILLIAM C. BUSCHUR
JOHN D. BUTLER
ROBERT B. BUTLER
STEVEN BUTTIE
DONALD C. CALLAGHAN
ROD A. CAMERON
SHAWN W. CAMPBELL
WINSTON M. CAMPBELL
DAVID J. CANEDA
ALAN R. CANOVA
THOMAS L. CANTRELL
PAUL S. CAPES
RITA C. CAREY
ERIC A. CARNEY
MICHAEL K. CARNEY
CAMERON W. CAROOM
SEBASTIAN J. CARRADO
RICHARD A. CARRELL
CHRISTOPHER M. CARROLL
GREGORY T. CARTER
JENNINE S. CARTER
TRUDY M. CASSEN
JONATHAN CASTELLANOS
ANTONIO CASTILLO
DAVID S. CHACE
RYAN C. CHANDLER
JAMES W. CHAPPELEAR III
KATHERINE H. CHARECKY
JOHN W. CHASTAIN III
NICHOLAS H. CHAVASSE III
CHRISTIAN J. CHEETHAM
JERMONT CHEN
TIMOTHY W. CHILDRESS
DAI H. CHO
CHRISTOPHER A. CHOCOLAAD
BRYAN J. CHOI
JOHN C. CHONG
JAMES C. CHRISLEY
SARAH J. CHRIST
PHILIP A. CHRONISTER
KRISTI K. CHURCH
RICHARD D. CIMINO
RAYMOND S. CIRASA
JEFFREY D. CLARK
LANCE D. CLARK
CHRISTOPHER A. CLAUS
MICHAEL L. CLAVENNA
IRA C. CLINE
MATTHEW J. CLIVER
DAVID N. CLOUGH, JR.
JOHN G. COCHRAN
JORDON T. COCHRAN
CHRISTOPHER L. COLCORD
TIMOTHY C. COLE
LISA K. COLEMAN
MICHAEL L. COLEMAN
BRADFORD D. COLEY
ARLENE COLLAZO
RICHARD I. COLLINS
ALLAN J. CONKEY
DAVID S. CONLEY
MICHAEL E. CONLEY
COLIN J. CONNOR
CHAD W. COOK
MICHAEL J. COOK
THOMAS A. COREJ
NOLAN R. CORPUZ
JASON W. COSTELLO
PEDRO A. COTTPOREZ
CHRISTOPHER P. COULURIS
DONALD A. COURNOYER
YANCEY S. COWEN
SAMUEL D. COX
RYAN B. CRAYCRAFT
LUKE C. CROPSLEY
JEFFREY C. CROUSE
ADRIAN M. CROWLEY
KEVIN S. CRUIKSHANK
CARY N. CULBERTSON
TIMOTHY M. CULLEN
JON A. CULP
JOHN A. CUPP III
MICHELLE M. DALE
PATRICK C. DALEY
NATHANIEL DASH, JR.
ROBERT A. DAVIDSON II
CURTIS G. DAVIS
DANNY E. DAVIS
JAMES E. DAVIS
JUDY B. DAVIS
ROBERT D. DAVIS
LYLE M. DAWLEY
JOHN R. DEA
MICHAEL S. DEAL
KENNETH W. DEAN
KIRL R. DEERMAN
JEFFREY P. DEJOANNIS
OSCAR DELGADO
MICHAEL T. DELLERT
MARK E. DELORY
WILLIAM F. DENEHAN, JR.
BRIAN R. DENMAN
JOHN J. DERESKY
JAMES A. DEREUS
DARREN R. DEROSOS
SCOTT D. DERHEM
DANIEL A. DEVOE
DENNIS P. DICKERSON

KAREN E. DILLARD
 MATTHEW E. DILLOW
 ANDREW S. DIPPOLITO
 JEFFERY T. DITLEVSON
 DONALD B. DIXON
 ANDREW J. DOANE
 WILLIAM F. DOBBS
 TOBY G. DORAN
 GARY J. DORMAN
 SHANE A. DOUGHERTY
 LANCE N. DOVER
 CHRISTIAN J. DOWNS
 AARON D. DRAKE
 RUSSELL D. DRIGGERS
 MICHAEL R. DROWLEY
 DARON J. DROWN
 PAUL J. DUDLEY
 EVANGELINA F. DUMAN
 DAVID R. DUNKLEE
 JOHN A. DUNLAP
 DANIEL I. DUNN
 DAVID S. EAGLIN
 EDWARD L. EARRHART
 KELLY S. EASLER
 KEVIN M. EASTLAND
 BRYAN N. EBERHARDT
 CHRISTOPHER R. EDEN
 ANTHONY N. EDENS
 ALAN W. EDWARDS
 DOUGLAS C. EDWARDS
 STEVEN G. EDWARDS
 CLINTON W. EICHELBERGER
 CAREY N. EICHHORST
 THUTAM V. ELLIOTT
 CHRISTOPHER L. ELLIS
 JOEL J. ELSBURY
 DEREK G. EMMONS
 MATTHEW L. ENFIELD
 WILLIAM D. ENGBERG
 JOSEPH A. ENGELBRECHT III
 JEFFREY P. ENGELKER
 WILLIAM T. ENGLAND
 BLAIR F. ENGLISH
 ROBERT H. EPSTEIN
 MICHAEL W. ERHARDT
 MICHAEL S. ERICKSON
 CHAD J. ERSFAMER
 JUPE A. ETHERIDGE
 JOHN S. EUBANKS
 MATTHEW A. EVANS
 LARA L. FALARDEAU
 TRENT C. FALON
 DAVID B. FAULK
 MIKE FAUNDA II
 ROCKY A. FAVORITO
 ANITA A. FEUGATEOPPERMAN
 BRUCE A. FIKE
 ROBERT K. FILBEY
 PATRICK J. FINAN
 ROBERT C. FINCH
 STEPHEN T. FINN
 JOSEPH E. FINNEGAN
 KARL C. FISCHBACH
 JACK D. FISCHER
 SHLOH D. FISCHER
 RUSSELL L. FLAMING
 CHARLES C. FLANDERS
 ERICKA R. FLANIGAN
 DEREK L. FLETCHER
 RICHARD L. FLETCHER
 WAYNE E. FLOYD
 STEVEN J. FOLDS
 JOHN W. FONCANNON
 ARTHUR P. FORD IV
 CHRISTOPHER T. FORD
 THOMAS C. FORD
 LORIANN FORINGER
 CAROLYN S. FORNER
 JOSEPH R. FOSTER
 ANDREW J. FRASCH
 BRIAN J. FREIBURGER
 ABRAHAM F. FRIEDMAN
 MARK T. FRITZINGER
 MARK S. FUHRMANN
 DANE F. FULLER
 JACK D. FULLMER II
 RYAN O. FUNKHOUSER, JR.
 DANIEL C. FURLEIGH
 JUDSON M. FUSSELL
 SEAN P. GALLAGHER
 MICHAEL P. GALLANT
 FRANCISCO M. GALLEI
 BRIAN D. GALLO
 MATTHEW C. GAMBLIN
 ANTHONY S. GAMBOA
 ALEJANDRO E. GANSTER
 JOSEPH E. GARDENHOUR
 DEREK C. GARDNER
 DWYNE L. GARDNER
 TED R. GATLIN
 CHRISTOFF T. GAUB
 MARTIN P. GAUPP
 OMAR GAUTHIER
 STEPHEN M. GEORGIAN
 LEONARD J. GIAQUINTO
 JANE E. GIBSON
 ANGELA P. GIDDINGS
 JASON A. GIRARD
 NICOLA P. GISMONDI
 DAWN M. GITHENS
 KENNETH D. GJONE
 DAVID W. GLASS
 MARK D. GLISSMAN
 JOHN C. GLOVER
 GREGORY J. GOAR
 BRIAN M. GODFREY
 MICHAEL K. GODWIN

ROBERT J. GOMEZ
 JOHN F. GONZALES
 KELLEY C. GONZALES
 AENEAS R. GOODING
 STEPHEN A. GOODMAN
 TIMOTHY A. GOODROE
 GARY E. GOOSEN
 DUANE L. GORDIN
 STEVEN M. GORSKI
 DOUGLAS C. GOSNEY
 ERIC C. GRACE
 ALEX GRACIA
 SCOTT E. GRAHAM
 SCOTT R. GRAHAM
 ROBERT S. GRAINGER
 CARL H. GRANT, JR.
 JENNIFER L. GRANT
 JEFFREY B. GRAY
 BRYAN C. GREEN
 STEVEN A. GREEN
 MICHAEL P. GREGORITSCH
 ERICA S. GREGORY
 DAVID A. GREIN
 JENNIFER S. GRESHAM
 STEPHEN C. GROTHORN
 SCOTT A. GROVER
 JOHN M. GROVES
 MICHAEL GRUNWALD, JR.
 MATTHEW S. GUENTHER
 MONICA P. GUERRA
 JENNIFER C. GUESS
 DANIEL A. GUINAN
 SHAWN M. GUNTER
 MARTIN J. GUTHRIE
 GARRY A. HAASE
 CHAD S. HALE
 DEDE S. HALPHILL
 JAMES C. HALL
 MICHELLE L. HALL
 DAVID L. HAMBY
 JENNIFER HAMMERSTEDT
 DARIEN J. HAMMETT
 DIETER U. HANEY
 LOUIS W. HANSEN
 DAVID G. HANSEN
 KENT E. HARBAUGH, JR.
 DANIEL P. HARBOWY
 CHARLES M. HARDING, JR.
 DAVID F. HARGOY
 CRAIG M. HARMON
 MICHAEL J. HARNER
 SHAUN D. HARRADEN
 SEAN P. HARRINGTON
 GLENN T. HARRIS
 LARRY E. HARRIS
 CHAD J. HARTMAN
 ROBERT E. HARTMANN
 BRYAN K. HASTY
 BRIAN J. HAUG
 SHANE C. HAUGHAN
 TIMOTHY G. HAWKINS
 GARY T. HAYWARD
 BRIAN E. HAZEL
 TREVOR D. HAZEN
 BRIAN J. HEAPS
 BRIAN J. HEBERLIE
 ROBERT B. HECHT
 KEVIN D. HECKLE
 MICHAEL O. HEDENSKOOG
 MATTHEW E. HEIKKINEN
 TIMOTHY J. HEINTZELMAN
 CHRISTOPHER M. HEMING
 BRIAN E. HEMINGWAY
 ROBERT L. HENDERSON
 SHANE M. HENDERSON
 TAMARA J. HENDERSON
 TROY C. HENDERSON
 JOHN A. HENNINGSON
 BRIAN A. HENSON
 KELLY A. HERD
 KARLA J. HEREN
 DOUGLAS J. HERMES
 MARK D. HESSE
 DALE E. HETKE
 WILLIAM D. HEUCK, JR.
 VAUGHN R. HEYER
 SCOTT G. HEYLER
 TARAN S. HICKIE
 JUAN M. HIDALGO
 SAMUEL B. HIGHLEY
 SHARON M. HILL
 TRAVIS J. HILL
 DAVID L. HILLMAN
 DAVID A. HILLNER
 LESLIE F. HIMEBROOK
 JASON T. HUNDS
 BRIAN A. HINSVARK
 DAEMON E. HOBBS
 LANCE A. HOBSON
 JAMES B. HODGES
 KENNETH L. HOFFMAN
 GEORGE A. HOLLAND III
 WILLIAM A. HOLLAND
 RYAN D. HOLLMAN
 JACOB J. HOLMGREN
 ERIC W. HOOK
 TODD M. HOOVER
 DAVID R. HOPPER
 KRISTINE L. HOPSON
 DEBBIE L. HORNE
 MARK T. HORNER
 ROBERT A. HOSKINS
 STEACY W. HOUSHOLDER
 JAMES C. HOWARD
 TIMOTHY C. HOWARD
 PAMELA M. HOWARDWHITEHURST
 RICHARD D. HOYT, JR.

LANCE M. HRIVNAK
 STANTON Y. HUBBARD
 RICHARD E. HUFFMAN, JR.
 JAMES P. HUGHES, JR.
 ROBERT C. HUME
 FREDERICK A. HUNT, JR.
 STEPHEN K. HUNTER
 SCOTT W. HURRELBRINK
 JOSEPH R. HUSCROFT, JR.
 DALE E. HYBL
 MICHAEL D. INGERSOLL
 BRIAN A. JACKSON
 KI L. JACKSON
 PETER E. JACKSON
 ROBERT D. JACKSON
 ERIC J. JACOBS
 TIMOTHY E. JACOBS
 JAMES J. JAGODZINSKI, JR.
 JEROME M. JAMES
 JASON M. JANAROS
 BRIAN T. JANNEY
 PETER G. JANYSKA
 RICHARD L. JARRELL
 CORY S. JEFFERS
 BLAKE W. JEFFRIES
 MATTHEW P. JEFSON
 BRIAN J. JENRETTE
 BENJAMIN E. JOHNSON
 GARY S. JOHNSON
 JEFFREY M. JOHNSON
 MATTHEW C. JOHNSON
 MATTHEW D. JOHNSON
 STEPHAN K. JOHNSON
 MATTHEW L. JOHNSTON
 PAUL A. JOHNSTON
 JAMES C. JONES
 KENNETH M. JONES
 MICHAEL C. JONES
 MICHAEL K. JONES
 SEAN S. JONES
 STEPHEN K. JORDAN
 TIMOTHY R. JORRIS
 KEVIN G. JUDD
 CRAIG E. JUNEAU
 JOHN W. JURGENSEN, JR.
 KEITH A. JUSTICE
 LORI E. KABEL
 JAMES R. KAFFER
 HAROLD M. KAHLER
 STEVAN C. KAIGHEN
 KELLY P. KANAFAUX
 EDWARD A. KAPLAN
 GREGORY G. KARAHALIS
 MICHAEL J. KARDOES
 ALAN D. KASTNER
 MITCHELL A. KATOSIC
 SEAN T. KEENE
 BRIAN T. KEHL
 CHARLES O. KELM
 JOSEPH P. KENDALL
 JAMES F. KENNEDY
 DAVID J. KENT
 LANCE E. KENT
 DARRELL G. KERR
 SCOTT M. KIEFFER
 VANETTA M. KILPATRICK
 SUZANNE M. KIM
 TROY C. KIMBALL
 LAWRENCE D. KING
 MARCUS D. KING
 CHRISTOPHER A. KIRBY
 KEITH R. KIRK
 MICHAEL L. KIRKMAN
 PAUL D. KIRMIS
 WILLIAM K. KLAUSE
 LEE E. KLOOS
 JOHN T. KNACK
 ERIC W. KNAPP
 DANIEL J. KNIGHT
 JASON L. KNIGHT
 SHANE A. KNIGHTON
 MICHAEL KNIPPER
 MONTE L. KNODE
 ELIZA S. KNUTSON
 RICHARD T. KOCH
 TROY D. KOEPLICK
 JEREMY D. KOKENES
 JASON T. KOLER
 JASON E. KOLTES
 MICHAEL D. KONGOS
 PAUL KOPECKI
 WILLIAM C. KOSSICK
 NICHOLAS T. KOZDRAS
 ROBERT C. KRAETSCH
 KENNETH R. KRANZ
 SCOTT A. KRAUSE
 TIMOTHY A. KRAUSS
 JEFFREY T. KRONENWITZER
 BENJAMIN G. KRUGGEL
 JEFFREY R. KRUSINSKI
 THOMAS J. KULAS
 SCOTT E. KULKA
 JEFFREY A. KWOKA
 CHRISTOPHER J. LACHANCE
 JOHN A. LACY
 GABRIEL C. LAJEUNESSE
 JAMES P. LAKE
 JAMES W. LAMB
 JASON B. LAMB
 KINGSTON LAMBLEY
 BRIAN J. LANCASTER
 RICHARD L. LAND III
 JONATHAN D. LANDIS
 JAMES D. LAPIERRE
 SHAWN D. LARCHER
 MARC A. LARUE
 STAN D. LAWRIE

ROBERT L. LEARY
 JASON W. LEBLEU
 JOHN W. LECLAIR, JR.
 CLARENCE I. LEE
 GUINEVERE R. LEEDER
 OLIVER K. LEEDS
 ROBERT N. LEEJOICE
 JOHN E. LEIF
 GREGG A. LEISMAN
 CHRISTOPHER D. LEMANSKI
 DANIEL W. LEMON
 THOMAS A. LENZ
 BRIAN D. LEWIS
 JOHN T. LEWIS IV
 MELANIE M. LEWIS
 REX S. LEWIS II
 SUSIE G. LEWIS
 RODNEY D. LIBERATO
 JOHN V. LILLER
 STEVEN N. LINDEMUTH
 JASON E. LINDSEY
 JEFFREY P. LINGENS
 ROBERT M. LISCH
 DON K. LITTLE, JR.
 GARRY M. LITTLE
 DOUGLAS R. LOMSDALEN
 MARC N. LONDON
 TIMOTHY A. LONG
 MICHAEL E. LOVE
 DEBRA A. LOVETTE
 JONATHAN E. LOWE
 CRAIG R. LUCEY
 TIMOTHY P. LYON
 BRETT J. MACHOVINA
 DEBORAH L. MACKAY
 MORGAN D. MACKAY
 CHRISTOPHER B. MADDEN
 CURTIS J. MADELEY
 MONICA G. MADEROSCHREIBER
 MICHAEL K. MADRON
 LESLIE A. MAHER
 AARON P. MAINSTONE
 DARREN R. MAKELA
 JAMIE A. MAKI
 NICOLE M. MALACHOWSKI
 THERESA L. MALASAVAGE
 DANIEL R. MALIN
 LLOYD A. MALONE
 MICHAEL J. MALONE
 JOHN C. MANERT
 MICHAEL H. MANION
 WILLIAM H. MANLEY
 STEPHEN C. MANY
 MICHAEL T. MANOR
 KENNETH A. MARENTETTE
 DANIEL J. MARKHAM
 SEAN C. MARLER
 AUGUST J. MARQUARDT
 BRIAN M. MARQUETTE
 IAN P. MARR
 JOSEPH A. MARROQUIN
 ADAM S. MARSHALL
 CHARMINE L. MARTIN
 JEFFREY S. MARTIN
 JOHN R. MARTIN
 MATTHEW J. MARTIN
 WILLIAM P. MARTIN
 FERNANDO MARTINEZ
 MICHAEL M. MARVICH
 GUY W. MATHEWSON
 WAYNE E. MATTINGLY
 BRIAN E. MAUE
 WILLIAM G. MAXWELL
 DAVID W. MAY
 BRADLEY MCALPINE
 BRIAN K. MCBEE
 SHAWN B. MCCAMISH
 CRAIG A. MCCARTY
 CHRISTOPHER J. MCCLARY
 KEVIN R. MCCLUNEY
 MATTHEW S. MCCONNELL
 DANA C. MCCOWN
 DWAYNE T. MCCULLION
 JOHN D. MCCULLOUGH
 JOHN C. MCDANIEL
 THOMAS A. MCGEE
 WILLIAM L. MCGRAW
 SEAN A. MCKAY
 RICHARD A. MCKEE
 SEAN C. MCCLAY
 JEFFREY S. MCLEMORE
 THOMAS W. MCMAHON, JR.
 ROBERT J. MCMURRY
 MATTHEW E. MCQUINN
 BRIAN E. MEAD
 HERBERT P. MEADOWS
 THOMAS E. MEANS
 WOODROW A. MEEKS
 DAVID C. MEGGETT
 STEPHEN W. MEGINNISS
 JOHN S. MEITER
 ROBERT A. MELZER II
 ANDRE R. MENARD, JR.
 JEFFREY T. MENASCO
 KURT A. MENGKE
 DAMON L. MENENDEZ
 JEFFREY A. MERCHANT
 JEFFREY C. MERRELL
 MICHAEL L. MERRITT
 CARLOS R. MESSER, JR.
 GREGORY J. MEYER
 AARON J. MEYERS
 STEPHEN G. MICELI
 KORWIN K. MIKE
 BRIAN D. MIKUS
 MICHAEL T. MILES
 BRIAN M. MILLER

BRYAN D. MILLER
 CAROL J. MILLER
 GREGORY J. MILLER
 MICHAEL D. MILLER
 MICHAEL K. MILLER
 MICHAEL S. MILLER
 THOMAS L. MILLER, JR.
 CHAD A. MILLETTE
 THOMAS G. MINER, JR.
 ALEXANDER MIRAVITE, JR.
 LAWRENCE W. MITCHELL
 MARK L. MITCHEM
 JAMES C. MOCK
 MARK P. MONGILLO
 FELIX MONTERO
 JEFFREY G. MOODY
 BRIAN R. MOORE
 THOMAS P. MOORE
 TODD R. MOORE
 ROBERT G. MOOSE
 MICHAEL T. MORGAN
 CHAD K. MORRIS
 RANDALL S. MORRIS
 BRIAN J. MORRISON
 ROBERT J. MORRISON
 JAMES V. MOTT
 MICHAEL W. MOYLES
 MICHAEL W. MULLINS
 BRIAN S. MUNOZ
 KEVIN D. MURRAY
 ANDREW J. MUSER
 CHRISTINA K. MUTH
 LINDA M. MUZQUIZ
 DAVID J. NADEAU
 JASON D. NAHRGANG
 KEVIN P. NAMAN
 JOSEPH E. NANCE
 MICHAEL T. NEEDHAM
 TYLER D. NELSON
 GILBERT D. NESS
 TY W. NEUMAN
 CRAIG W. NEUZIL
 RAYMOND R. NEWBILL III
 JESSICA D. NICHOL
 RODNEY H. NICHOLS
 DAWN A. NICKELL
 BRIAN C. NICOLOSI
 DANE R. NIELSEN
 PETER M. NIGRO, JR.
 BRIAN J. NOE
 JEREMY B. NOEL
 RIC K. NORDGREN
 KRISTOPHER T. NORWOOD
 ROSS C. NOVACK
 KYLE A. NOVAK
 STEVEN J. NOVOTNY, JR.
 GREGORY E. NOWAK
 CHRISTOPHER P. NUTTING
 BRENDAN D. OBRIEN
 WILLIAM M. OCHOA
 THOMAS J. OCONNELL, JR.
 JEFFERSON J. O'DONNELL
 DONALD R. OHLEMACHER
 STEVEN C. OIMMOEN
 DAVID W. OLANDER
 NATHAN A. OLIVER
 NICOLE E. OLIVER
 FELIPE OLIVERA
 DENNIS M. OM
 THOMAS C. OMALLEY, JR.
 KEVIN T. OMEARA
 MARK T. ONEAL
 TRACY L. ONUFER
 MARK D. OREILLY
 PAUL H. ORTH
 ELIZABETH A. ORTIZ
 RYAN K. OSTEROOS
 CHRISTOPHER J. OUELLETTE
 ROBB E. OWENS
 NATHAN B. PADDOCK
 MARK S. PALERMO
 JAMES F. PALUMBO
 JOHN P. PANTLEO
 JONATHAN D. PARK
 DAVID R. PARKER
 MATTHEW A. PARKER
 JEFFREY J. PARKS
 MICHAEL R. PARRISH
 CHRISTOPHER W. PARRY
 TIFFANY L. PASANEN
 ROBBIE J. PASSINAULT
 ROBERT L. PATA
 JASON PATLA
 WILLIAM T. PATRICK
 JEFFREY S. PATTON
 ROBERT L. PATTON
 DANIEL C. PAUL
 JOHN G. PAUL
 DANIEL T. PAWLAK
 JEFFREY L. PAYNE
 SCOTT L. PAYNE
 TODD A. PEACHEY
 TIMOTHY J. PEARSON
 PAUL E. PENDLETON
 KEVIN M. PENROD
 PAUL F. PERKINS
 NESTOR L. PERONE, JR.
 CRAIG M. PERRY
 JEFFREY J. PETERS
 CHARLES H. PETERSON
 JOHN C. PETERSON
 PAUL L. PETHEL
 IAN D. PHILLIPS
 JEREMY C. PHILLIPS
 WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS
 WILLIAM F. PING III
 RYAN G. PLUNKETT

ROBERT T. POCHERT
 RANDALL D. POLLAK
 MARK A. POSTEMA
 SHANE T. PRATER
 DOUGLAS G. PRATT
 SHARON E. PRESLEY
 SAMUEL T. PRICE
 SCOTT T. PROFFITT
 BRIAN T. PROULX
 KERRY J. PROULX
 JEFFREY A. PRUSS
 MICHELS D. PRYOR
 MICHAEL J. PUGSLEY
 DONALD D. PURDY
 MARK B. PYE
 RILEY F. PYLES
 JASON A. QUEEN
 MILO QUESINBERRY, JR.
 JAMIE J. QUOLAS
 DANIEL P. RADULSKI
 HUGH M. RAGLAND III
 TERRI L. RAINES
 BRIAN E. RALSTON
 MICHAEL J. RAMIREZ
 ROBERT G. RAMIREZ
 COREY M. RAMSBY
 GERALD J. RAMSEY
 JACQUELINE G. RANDOLPH
 DANIEL E. RAUCH
 CHAD A. RAULS
 WADE J. RAWLINS
 MICHAEL J. RAYNOHA
 CLIFTON D. REED
 BOB A. REEVES
 JAY B. REEVES
 LAURA A. REGAN
 PAUL S. REHOME
 ROMERO H. REID
 MARK D. REIMANN
 JOHN J. REIMER
 ANDREW S. REISENWEBER
 JACK M. REMBISZ
 ROBERT A. REMEY, JR.
 ROBERT S. RENFRO II
 STEVEN RENNER
 BRADLEY D. RENNICH
 ANTHONY C. RETKA
 RAUL REYES, JR.
 WILLIAM A. RHYNE
 HEIDI P. RICARTE
 DOUGLAS P. RICE
 BRYAN D. RICHARDSON
 NEIL R. RICHARDSON
 VINCENT J. RICHE
 DAVID J. RICHIE
 LAURIE K. RICHTER
 CHAD A. RIDEN
 MICHAEL G. RIDER
 JODI M. RILEY
 WILLIAM J. RILEY
 CHRISTINE Y. RILOVICK
 SUSAN M. RIORDANSMITH
 DANIEL J. RISBERG
 TILGHMAN L. RITTENHOUSE
 FRANCISCO RIVERA
 CHARLES P. ROBERTS
 ANGENENE L. ROBERTSON
 SEAN W. ROBERTSON
 SEAN P. ROBINSON
 WILLIAM C. ROBINSON
 BLAINE L. ROCHLITZ
 QUENTON L. RODGERS
 ROBYNN C. RODMAN
 PATRICIA RODRIGUEZ
 ARNOLD RODRIGUEZ
 DAVID RODRIGUEZ
 JOSEPH I. RODRIGUEZ
 JAMES S. ROE II
 MICHAEL J. ROONEY
 TREVOR ROSENBERG
 STEVEN M. ROSS
 SCOTT A. ROTH
 SCOTT A. ROTHERMEL
 ERROL W. ROTTMAN, JR.
 PAUL C. ROUNSAVALL
 JOEL M. ROUSEY
 SEAN C. ROUTIER
 SCOTT J. ROXBURGH
 ROBERT D. ROY
 JAMES E. RUMBLEY
 MARK C. RUSK
 TIMOTHY R. RYAN
 JOEL W. SAFRANEK
 RICHARD M. SALASOVICH
 RYAN R. SAMUELSON
 JOSEPH M. SANCHEZ
 ALAN B. SANDERS
 JAMES K. SANDERS
 MARC J. SANDS
 NEIL T. SANGER
 ANTHONY J. SANSANO
 THOMAS I. SAVOIE
 CHRISTOPHER J. SCARBOROUGH
 STEVEN D. SCAVITTO
 MICHAEL L. SCHAFER
 PAUL H. SCHAUM
 LANCE H. SCHMIDT
 MICHAEL C. SCHOENBEIN
 MARK A. SCHRAHEK
 MICHAEL D. SCHRIPSEMA
 JOHN P. SCHROEDER
 TODD S. SCHUG
 KIRK M. SCHULTZ
 WILLIAM A. SCHUM
 GREGORY J. SCHWABACHER
 GEORGE N. SCHWARTZ
 PAUL H. SCHWARTZ

RICHARD T. SCOTT
 ROGER A. SCOTT
 SEAN H. SCOTT
 GREGORY J. SCOUGALL
 RANDALL A. SECHLER
 ROLAND E. SECODY
 LONES B. SEIBER III
 HARRY L. SEIBERT, JR.
 BRETT S. SEILING
 TIMOTHY A. SEJBA
 ATHIE L. SELF
 KEVIN C. SELLERS
 MARK A. SENG
 JOHN D. SEUELL
 BRYAN K. SHARBER
 DONALD G. SHEESLEY
 GLEN R. SHILLAND
 MARCUS J. SHIPMAN
 JOSEPH H. SHIREY
 AMY L. SHIRLEY
 DAVID G. SHOEMAKER
 DOUGLAS L. SHORT
 JENNIFER M. SHORT
 THOMAS C. SHRUM
 MICHAEL J. SIERCO
 JOHN D. SILVERMAN
 DAVID G. SIMPSON
 STEVEN M. SIMS
 MATTHEW A. SINNING
 DAVID M. SIRESS
 TIMOTHY A. SITES
 MARK T. SKOSICH
 STEPHEN M. SLOOP
 JOHN P. SMAIL
 BRADLEY K. SMITH
 CRISTIAN S. SMITH
 DOUGLAS D. SMITH
 GARY T. SMITH
 JOHN P. SMITH
 MATTHEW J. SMITH
 MATTHEW P. SMITH
 MICHAEL S. SMITH
 MICHAEL S. SMITH
 NICHOLAS A. SMITH
 PAUL P. SMITH, JR.
 SHANNON G. SMITH
 MARK K. SNOW
 MARK A. SNOWDEN
 CHRISTOPHER J. SOLO
 REBECCA J. SONKISS
 NATHANIEL A. SOUTHWORTH
 CHRISTOPHER J. SOVADA
 ANTHONY W. SPADUZZI
 MICHAEL J. SPANICH III
 PAUL F. SPAVEN
 BRADLEY L. SPEARS
 DAVID B. SPENCER
 YVONNE S. SPENCER
 SCOTT A. SPIERS
 RICHARD A. SPODSATO
 DENNIS R. SPRENKLE
 RICK A. SPYKER
 KIRK N. STAHLBAUM
 JEFFREY D. STANDS
 DAVID L. STANFIELD
 GEORGE A. STANLEY
 WESTLEY D. STARK
 DEVIN STATHAM
 GREGORY A. STAVEN
 JONATHAN A. STECKBECK
 RICHARD V. STEELE
 CRAIG S. STEFAN
 MICHAEL J. STEPANIAK
 JESSE S. STEVENS
 KENDAL A. STEVENSON
 WILLIAM J. STOCKEL
 JOHN D. STOCKWELL
 DAVID E. STONE
 JERRY C. STONECIPHER
 SARAH A. STRACHAN
 TODD R. STRATTON
 ANTHONY C. STROUP
 ERIC H. STUBBS
 TERESA L. SUH
 WILLIAM D. SULLIVAN
 TIMOTHY G. SUMJA
 DONALD A. SUPON, JR.
 DUSTIN G. SUTTON
 KRISTINE L. SWAIN
 ROBERT A. SYLVESTER
 DANIELLE L. TAYLOR
 DREW R. TAYLOR
 THOMAS A. TAYLOR
 JOHN D. TAYMAN
 MARY R. TEETER
 MERRYL TENGEDAL
 DARRYL L. TERRELL, JR.
 JOSEPH C. TERRONES
 JONATHAN L. TERRY
 HANS T. THATCHER
 ANDREA E. THEMELY
 ALLEN L. THIBEAUX
 KELLEY A. THIBODEAU
 JEREMY L. THIEL
 DOUGLAS G. THIES
 JOSEPH A. THILL
 JOSEPH Y. THOMAS
 RICKY A. THOMAS
 JONATHAN S. THOMPSON
 KEVIN V. THOMPSON
 ROBERT S. THOMPSON
 SHAWN C. THOMPSON
 DAYMEN L. TIFFANY
 VASAGA TILO, JR.
 RENE C. TOMAS
 KIMBERLY A. TOOMAN
 ROBERT J. TOREN

JOHN M. TORRES
 PHUONG T. TRAN
 THUAN H. TRAN
 WILLIAM D. TRAUTMANN
 ANDREW E. TRAVNICEK
 JAMES P. TRESEMER
 JACOB TRIGLER
 CHRISTOPHER TROTTER
 JOHN S. TRUBE
 RAYMOND T. TRUONG
 JOHN E. TRYON
 ERIC J. TUCKER
 KELLY C. TUCKER
 TEERA T. TUNYAVONGS
 CHARLES W. TURNER
 JAMES A. TURNER
 UDUAK I. UDOAKA
 KENNETH R. UHLER
 DANIEL S. ULMER
 RYAN J. UMSTATTD
 DAVID M. VACLAVIK
 JEFFERY D. VALENZIA
 TAD D. VANNAMAN
 JENNIFER H. VANWEEZENDONK
 JAMES D. VARDEN
 JOHN E. VARGAS, JR.
 SCOTT A. VAUGHAN
 MICHAEL S. VAUGHN
 DENNIS R. VEENEMAN
 JOSEPH L. VEIT
 EDWARD S. VEITCH
 CHARLES M. VELINO
 FRANK R. VERDUGO
 MICHELLE A. VESTAL
 KRISTINE N. VIER
 MATTHEW C. VILLELLA
 JOHN C. VINCENT
 FRANK S. VIRGADAMO
 JASON A. VITAS
 JODI M. VITTORI
 JOACHIM F. VOGT
 KEVIN P. WADE
 DONALD S. WALKER
 KEVIN P. WALKER
 KARLYNNE WALLACE
 DAVID J. WALLER, SR.
 WILLIAM B. WALPERT
 THOMAS B. WALSH II
 DEMETRIUS WALTERS
 JAMES W. WAMOFF
 DANIEL B. WARD
 DOUGLAS M. WARE
 CLINTON F. WARNER
 JENIFER B. WARREN
 WILLIAM B. WARREN
 BRADLEY D. WATERS
 DARRRELL T. WATKINS
 TRACY R. WATKINS
 ALEXANDRIA R. WATSON
 RALPH L. WATSON
 MICHAEL T. WEAVER
 WILLIAM T. WEBB
 MATTHEW J. WEHNER
 HEWETT S. WELLS
 CHRISTIAN A. WENDLER
 KURT A. WENDT
 TREVOR A. WENTLANDT
 ALAN J. WESENBERG
 TRACY L. WEST
 SCOTT A. WESTON
 MICHAEL R. WHALEN
 PATRICK J. WHELAN
 ANTHONY D. WHITE
 PATRICK J. WHITE
 ROBERT T. WHITE
 STEVEN G. WHITE
 RANDY C. WHITECOTTON
 MICHAEL F. WHITEHEAD
 TREVOR J. WHITEHILL
 JILL L. WHITESELL
 LANCE D. WHITFILL
 PAUL H. WHITMORE
 MICHAEL G. WHYTE
 CURTIS J. WICHERS
 JEFFREY C. WIEMERI
 ROBERT D. WILFONG
 LANCE A. WILKINS
 CHRISTOPHER S. WILLIAMS
 DARIN L. WILLIAMS
 SHON P. WILLIAMS
 DONALD S. WILSON
 JAMES S. WILSON
 REGINA S. WINCHESTER
 JOHN W. WINKLER
 JOSEPH R. WIRTHLIN
 WAYNE L. WISNESKI
 MICHAEL F. WITTROCK
 THOMAS Q. WOFFORD
 JASON Z. WOLLARD
 GREGORY R. WOOD
 MARK F. WOOD
 ZACHARY A. WOOD
 BLAINE J. WORTHINGTON
 ERIC W. WRIGHT
 JONATHAN L. WRIGHT
 PARKER H. WRIGHT
 JOSEPH B. WURMSTEIN
 ALEXANDER M. WYLLIE
 HEATHER H. YATES
 KENNETH E. YEE
 KYON R. YI
 JOHN A. YOCUM
 SANG H. YOO
 BRIAN J. YOUNG
 MICHAEL B. YOUNG
 ROEL ZAMORA
 JOHN P. ZAPATA

KAYLIN ZAPATA
 ZACHARY B. ZEINER
 DEAN E. ZEZEUS
 JAMES J. ZIRKEL
 STEVEN M. ZUBOWICZ

IN THE ARMY

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

To be colonel

PETER C. GOULD

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

To be colonel

GARRETT S. YEE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

ROY L. BOURNE
 JOHN E. BURK
 PAUL F. GRIFFIN
 STEPHEN G. KENT
 GEORGE H. MCKINNEY II
 STANLEY W. SHEFTALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

CHRISTOPHER L. ARNHEITER
 SHAN K. BAGBY
 MICHAEL D. BARNES
 HOWELL I. V. BEARD
 JEFFREY G. CHAFFIN
 ROBERT W. HEROLD
 JAMES M. HOWELL III
 TERRY S. LEE
 KATHLEEN MCNALLY
 RAMON E. MELENDEZ
 MICHAEL G. MOYER
 GEN B. PAEK
 MINAXI I. PATEL
 CHRISTOPHER D. PERRIN
 MICHAEL L. ROBERTS
 STEPHEN J. TANNER
 ALFRED J. TERP
 ANTHONY S. THOMAS
 JAMES W. TURONIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

BRETT T. ACKERMANN
 ANTHONY W. ALLEN
 GEORGE N. APPENZELLER
 KRISTEN C. BARNER
 ROSS BARNEK
 NORI Y. BUISING
 MICHAEL K. L. CHINN
 FRANCIS M. CHIRICOSTA
 CYNTHIA L. CLAGETT
 DAVID B. CLINE
 WILLIAM C. CONNER
 MARICELA CONTRERAS
 MARK H. CROLEY
 TELITA CROSLAND
 BRIAN M. CUNEO
 MARTIN P. CURRY
 KEVIN D. DEWEBER
 DARREL W. DODSON
 MARIE A. DOMINGUEZ
 MICHAEL E. DOYLE
 ETHAN E. EMMONS
 MICHAEL S. FRIEDMAN
 MARK M. FUKUDA
 TAD L. GERLINGER
 BLAKE D. GRAHAM
 WAYNE E. HACHEY
 CARTER J. HALE
 ANTHONY D. HIRTZ
 JOHN D. HORWHAT
 JOHN P. HUSAK
 NIEL A. JOHNSON
 SCOTT J. JOHNSON
 SCOTT M. KAMBISS
 ROSALYNN K. KIM
 JORGE O. KLAJBART
 STEPHEN H. KOOPMEINERS
 ROBERT K. LATHER
 GREGORY Y. LEE
 JUAN M. LOPEZ
 ROBERT H. LUTZ
 ARTHUR G. LYONS
 KENDELL L. MANN
 BARRY D. MARTIN
 DAVID E. MCCUNE
 MARK A. MCGRALL
 JOHN G. MCMANUS, JR.
 ANTHONY B. MICKELSON
 MICHAEL A. MILLER
 MICHAEL P. MULREANY
 GEORGINA L. MURRAY

ANNE L. NACLERIO
 MARK L. NELSON
 NICOLE M. OWENS
 JOHN M. PALMER
 ROSANGELA PARSONS
 JOSEPH L. PERRY
 MARK E. POLHEMUS
 DANA K. RENTA
 MATTHEW S. RETTKE
 MARY JO K. ROHRER
 ROBERT S. RUDOLPHI
 JEFFREY S. SAENGER
 MICHAEL J. SERWACKI
 DANIEL E. SIMPSON
 JOHN A. SMYRSKI III
 DOUGLAS M. SORENSEN
 HENRY SPRING, JR.
 JEREMIAH STUBBS
 RICHARD D. STUTZMAN
 GREGORY P. THIBAUT
 JENNIFER C. THOMPSON
 JEANNE K. TOFFERI
 REBECCA R. TOMSYCK
 JAMES S. WADDING
 HARLAN M. WALKER II
 DAVID J. WILKIE
 MICHAEL J. WILSON
 FRANKLIN H. WOOD
 JACINTO ZAMBRANO
 MICHAEL J. ZAPOR
 D070597
 D060652

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

STEVEN A. KHALIL
 DAVID B. ROSENBERG

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

To be captain

MIGUEL GONZALEZ

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

To be commander

DAVID M. DROMSKY

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

To be lieutenant commander

JED R. ESPIRITU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 5721:

To be lieutenant commander

CHARLES C. ADKISON
 ROBERT J. BARRETT
 ALICIA L. BELCHER
 SHAN A. BOGART
 KENNETH A. BOURASSA
 MARK C. BURKE
 KEVIN R. CASAGRANDE
 THOMAS J. COOPER
 JANET H. DAYS
 DANIELLE C. DEFANT
 ERIC E. ERHARD
 ANDREW D. FLEISHER
 JENNIFER M. FREE
 RAYMOND J. GAMICCHIA

CHRISTOPHER D. HEINZ
 JEREMIAH D. JACKSON
 ANTHONY G. JARED
 ALEXANDER B. KORN
 JASON LABOTT
 JIWAN A. MACK
 ROBERT L. NOWLIN
 DOUGLAS V. NYE
 RICHARD A. ROBBINS, JR.
 DAVID H. RYAN
 CHRISTOPHER J. SEVERS
 ERIC W. SISCO
 TRICIA L. TEAS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DAVID G. ANTONIK
 DAVID A. HIGGINS
 REIDAR F. LARSEN
 THOMAS M. NELSON
 STEVEN D. PETERSON

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

To be colonel

KELLY P. ALEXANDER
 GINO P. AMOROSO
 BRIAN P. ANNICHARICO
 CHRISTOPHER A. ARANTZ
 MARY A. AUGUSTTUS
 BRUCE W. BARNHILL
 ROBERT S. BARR
 BRETT M. BARTHOLOMAUS
 PETER B. BAUMGARTEN
 MICHAEL J. BERGERUD
 DAVID J. BLIGH
 MICHAEL S. BODKIN
 JAMES C. BRENNAN
 ALLEN D. BROUGHTON
 MICHAEL H. BROWN
 ERIC F. BUER
 DAVE W. BURTON
 MARK A. BUTLER
 RICHARD L. CAPUTO, JR.
 JAMES K. CARBERRY
 JOHN H. CELIGOY
 PHILLIP W. CHANDLER
 BRADLEY C. CLOSE
 CHRISTOPHER P. COKE
 JEFFREY P. COLWELL
 DANIEL B. CONLEY
 JAMES S. CONNELLY
 MICHAEL A. COOLICAN
 MICHAEL E. CORDERO
 DARRIN DENNY
 KENNETH M. DETREUX
 PETER J. DEVINE
 JAMES E. DONNELLAN
 FRANCIS L. DONOVAN
 CHRISTOPHER S. DOWLING
 WILLIAM R. DUNN II
 EMILY J. ELDER
 TERRI E. ERDAG
 JOHN K. FAIRCLOTH, JR.
 MICHAEL FARRELL
 BARRY J. FITZPATRICK, JR.
 PAUL A. FORTUNATO, JR.
 SCOTT G. FOSDAL
 ROBIN A. GALLANT
 JONATHAN C. GOFF
 DANIEL J. HAAS
 KARL J. HACKBARTH
 JEFFREY A. HAGAN
 BRADLEY R. HALL
 RICHARD D. HALL
 ERIC C. HASTINGS

KARSTEN S. HECKL
 DIMITRI HENRY
 JOHN M. HENRY
 RICHARD K. HILBERER
 MARK R. HOLLAHAN
 DOUGLAS G. HURLEY
 MARK K. JAMISON
 RUDOLPH M. JANICZEK
 MARK T. JOHNSON
 THOMAS V. JOHNSON
 GARY S. JOHNSTON
 WILLIAM M. JURNEY
 PATRICK N. KELLEHER
 TRACY W. KING
 PATRICK E. KLINE
 GARY A. KLING
 CRAIG S. KOZENIESKY
 MICHAEL L. KUHN
 GREGORY L. LEMONS
 STEPHEN B. LEWALLEN, JR.
 ANDREW G. MANCHIGIAH
 DAREN K. MARGOLIN
 REY Q. MASINSIN
 DAVID W. MAXWELL
 MICHAEL A. MCCARTHY
 THOMAS R. MCCARTHY, JR.
 MICHAEL G. MCCOY
 LANCE A. MCDANIEL
 JAMES F. MCGRATH
 CHRISTOPHER J. MICHELSEN
 JAY B. MONTGOMERY
 PAUL L. MULLER
 STEPHEN M. NEARY
 STEPHEN C. NEWMAN
 TERRENCE A. OCONNELL
 MICHAEL R. ORR
 DOUGLAS W. PASNIK
 PAUL D. PATTERSON, JR.
 JOSEPH R. PERLAK
 WILLIAM B. PITMAN
 ROBERT D. PRIDGEN
 JEFFREY M. REAGAN
 JAMES E. RECTOR
 PHILLIP J. REIMAN
 AUSTIN E. RENFORTH
 MICHAEL B. RICHARDSON
 PAUL J. ROCK, JR.
 JOHN A. RUTHERFORD
 TIMOTHY M. SALMON
 MICHAEL L. SCALISE
 DOUGLAS R. SCHUELER
 HALLIBURTO J. SELLERS
 CHRISTOPHER C. SEYMOUR
 JOHN R. SHAFER
 ANDREW G. SHORTER
 KENT D. SIMON
 WAYNE A. SINCLAIR
 STEPHEN D. SKLENKA
 CHRISTOPHER B. SNYDER
 CHRISTOPHER C. STARLING
 JAMES C. STEWART
 CHARLES D. STOUT
 SAMUEL T. STUDDARD
 MICHAEL M. SWEENEY
 TRACY J. TAFOLLA
 HUGH V. TILLMAN
 ROBERT T. TOBIN III
 WILLIAM A. TOSICK II
 MATTHEW E. TRAVIS
 DALE S. VESELY
 WILLIAM A. VISTED
 JAMES A. VOHR
 THOMAS W. WARD
 BRADLEY E. WEISZ
 DAVID P. WELLS
 JAMES F. WERTH
 ANDREW G. WILCOX
 BLAKE M. WILSON
 DANIEL H. WILSON
 JOHN R. WOODWORTH
 ANTHON E. WRIGHT