respect to such items. The plan shall include mechanisms for the Secretary to provide for the storage of such unique identifier in accordance with subparagraph (F)(i).

''(D) REQUIREMENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include mechanisms for manufacturers of items of durable medical equipment, or, in the case where a wholesaler provides an item of durable medical equipment to suppliers, wholesalers, to—

''(i) upon issuing an item to a supplier, develop a product description for the item which includes—

''(I) the unique identifier of the item;

''(II) the specific Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) code for the item;

''(III) the name of the supplier the item was shipped to; and

''(IV) the supplier's Medicare identification number; and

''(ii) submit the product description developed under clause (i) to the Secretary for storage in the unique identifier database in accordance with subparagraph (F)(i).

''(E) REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLIERS.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include mechanisms to ensure that suppliers of items of durable medical equipment—

''(i) upon issuing the item to a beneficiary, note the unique identifier of such item on—

''(I) the claim form submitted for such item; and

''(II) when appropriate or otherwise required, the detailed product description of the item;

''(ii) in the case where the item is issued to a beneficiary on a rental basis, designate the unique identifier with an 'R' after the number to indicate that the item was rented, and not purchased, by the beneficiary; and

''(iii) upon return of the item to the supplier, notify the Secretary—

''(I) before reissuing that item and resubmitting that number on such a claim form; or

''(II) upon resubmitting that number on such a claim form.

''(F) RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE SECRETARY.—

''(i) MAINTENANCE OF DATABASE OF SERIAL NUMBERS.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include the responsibility of the Secretary to establish and maintain a database containing the unique identifiers submitted by manufacturers of items of durable medical equipment under subparagraph (C).

''(ii) PAYMENT.—

''(I) LIMITATION.—Subject to subclause (II), the plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include mechanisms to ensure that payment may only be made for an item of durable medical equipment if the unique identifier on the claim form submitted for such item matches the unique identifier submitted by the manufacturer of such item under subparagraph (C).

''(II) EXCEPTION TO LIMITATION AFTER VERIFICATION OF RECEIPT.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include mechanisms to ensure that in the case where the unique identifier is not on the claim form submitted for such item or does not match the unique identifier submitted by the manufacturer of such item under subparagraph (C), no payment shall be made under this part for the item of durable medical equipment until the Secretary has verified that the beneficiary has received such item in accordance with subclause (IV).

''(III) DUPLICATIVE UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include mechanisms to ensure that in the case where a unique identifier is submitted on more than 1 claim form submitted for such an item and there is no indication from the supplier that the item of durable medical equipment has been returned by 1 beneficiary and is now being used by another beneficiary, no payment shall be made under this part for such item of durable medical equipment unless the Secretary has verified that the beneficiary has received such item in accordance with subclause (IV).

''(IV) VERIFICATION.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include provisions for the Secretary to conduct any verification required under subclause (II) or (III) within 30 days after receipt by the Secretary of the relevant claim form. In the case where such verification is not completed within such time period, the Secretary shall pay such claim, complete the verification, and, in the case where the Secretary has entered into a contract with an entity for the conduct of such verification, recover any payments that would not have been made if the verification had been completed within such time period from such entity.

''(iii) QUALITY CONTROL AUDITS.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include a requirement that the Secretary conduct quality control audits to identify unusual billing patterns with respect to items of durable medical equipment for which payment is made under this part and may provide that the Secretary conduct unannounced site visits or commission other agencies to conduct such site visits as part of such quality control audits.

''(iv) NO USE AS A PRECERTIFICATION MECHANISM.—The plan developed under subparagraph (A) shall include mechanisms to ensure that in no case shall a unique identifier issued under subparagraph (B) or section 519(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act be used as a precertification mechanism for the supply of an item of durable medical equipment or the payment of a claim for such an item under this part.''.

SEC. 8. GAO STUDY AND REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF SURETY BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLIERS OF DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN COMBATING FRAUD.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the effectiveness of the surety bond requirement under section 1834(a)(16) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(a)(16)) in combating fraud.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), together with recommendations for such legislation and administrative action as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a business meeting has been scheduled before Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The business meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 16, 2009, at 11:30 a.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office.

The purpose of the business meeting is to consider pending legislation.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224–7571 or Amanda Kelly at (202) 224–6836.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Richard Burkard, a detailee from the Government Accountability Office to the Appropriations Committee, be granted the privilege of the floor during consideration of the consolidated appropriations bill.

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

ORDERS FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2009

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9 a.m., Saturday, December 12; 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 conference report accompanying H.R. 3288, the consolidated appropriations bill, as provided for under the previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, at 9:30 a.m., the Senate will proceed to a cloture vote on the consolidated appropriations conference report. If cloture is invoked, the Senate will proceed to vote on the adoption of the conference report at 2 p.m. on Sunday.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MENENDEZ. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that following the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Nevada, Senator ENSIGN, the Senate adjourn under the previous order.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that I be able to speak as long as I take tonight and then following my comments, the Senate stand in adjournment.

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

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, first, I wish to say to my friend from New Jersey, I appreciate the remarks he has made. I have stood with the Cuban people and especially with the dissidents down there for years, many times with my friend from New Jersey. I appreciate the issue he is bringing up and fighting for those folks.

There have been those cases over the years where American voices have reached all the way into those gulags, whether it was the old Soviet Union or North Korea or wherever it may be. America being the beacon of hope for so many people around the world, it is critical that Members of this body, as well as the President of the United

States, speak out for freedom and speak out for those people to give them hope that there are people in America who are listening and who are paying attention to them, so they will keep fighting for freedom in their own country. So I appreciate the comments the Senator from New Jersey made tonight.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS

I rise tonight, though, to speak about the legislation that is before the Senate. It is the Consolidated Appropriations Act or, as some people call it, the mini bus. This is a $447 billion bill. Around here, that seems like a small number. I believe this spending bill represents yet another step in the wrong direction for our country. I believe this legislation is only more of the same old recipe of fiscal irresponsibility that guides the majority in Congress. In a time of sky-high budget deficits and staggering debt, the American people are now demanding a better way forward.

I wish to make it clear for the record what this legislation does. As a Senate Budget Committee analysis shows, this bill increases spending by 12 percent over last year's fiscal year for the six spending bills that are wrapped up in this legislation. When we look at each of these bills separately, the numbers are even more shocking. The State Department received a 33-percent increase over last year. Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development received a 23-percent increase over last year. Keep in mind that these accounts together received more than $60 billion of increase in the stimulus bill that was signed earlier this year.

When we look at the gritty details, for example, at individual programs, the numbers are just as bad. The bill increases the Corporation for National Community Service by 30 percent and includes a 41-percent increase for bilateral economic assistance. There is also a 9-percent increase in Amtrak, and keep in mind that Amtrak got a $1.3 billion extra amount of money in the stimulus bill this year.

These spending increases are set against a dire economic picture. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, in fiscal year 2010, the deficit will be $1.4 trillion. Right now, American families are hurting. I know my home State of Nevada has experienced some of the highest unemployment levels in the country—13 percent, according to the Department of Labor. In talking to constituents back home, I can guarantee my colleagues it is actually much higher. We have a situation where because people quit looking for jobs, the unemployment rate is understated. In my State is probably closer to 20 percent.

Democrats expect this bloated spending bill to receive what has become a customary rubberstamp when it comes to spending in this town. But I don't see how a $300,000 earmark to Carnegie Hall in New York City or $250,000 for a bike path in Michigan can be considered responsible spending during the economic times we are in. There are over 5,000 earmarks in this omnibus bill, this mini bus bill, whatever you want to call it, that is before us today—5,000 earmarks.

Not surprisingly, with all this spending, the majority in Congress must increase the debt limit. The debt limit is the limit set by Congress of how much debt our country can take on. This is similar, if you think about it, to your credit card limit. Right now, the debt limit is set at a little over $12 trillion—trillion. Let me take a little side note. We speak about trillions of dollars anymore as though it is nothing. Well, to put $1 trillion in a little bit of perspective—I have said this on this floor before—if you spend $1 million a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, to get to $1 trillion, you would have had to start spending that $1 million a day every day from the time Jesus was born, spend it until now, and you still wouldn't be at your first $1 trillion. Yet our country already has $1 trillion in debt.

Anyway, the majority is raising the debt limit. This would be akin to taking your credit card and maxing it out but then going to the bank and saying: By the way, can I increase my credit limit by 20 percent? Oh, by the way, I have no idea how I am going to pay it back, except maybe my children will be able to pay it back someday. That is exactly what this Congress is doing. We are saying: We can't pay this debt back. There is no way we can pay this debt back. Maybe our children, maybe our grandchildren can pay it back.

Americans across the country are going through tough times and they are doing what many in this body are unwilling to do. They are tightening their belts and cutting back on spending. According to the Federal Reserve, household debt has been reduced by $351 billion in the last quarter. This is the largest quarterly decline in our Nation's history. That is right. American families see the danger of fiscal irresponsibility and they are cutting back on borrowing the money they may have trouble paying back. State governments, local governments, businesses are doing the same as American families: They are cutting back.

We also have interest we must pay on this debt. Just like the interest you pay on your credit card when you carry a balance, Americans pay interest on the debt this country continues to accumulate. CBO estimates today the annual interest on this Nation's debt last year was around $179 billion—a big number, $179 billion. A lot of good could be done with that if we weren't just spending that, paying the interest on the debt. Well, that $179 billion by the year 2019 is projected to go to almost $800 billion, not including any of the new spending programs that are being proposed out there—$800 billion a year. As much as we are spending on our national defense will just be interest on our debt.

My friends on the other side of the aisle have made it a habit to come down to the Senate floor and say: Well, where were Republicans when President Bush was in office, adding to the debt, increasing the deficit? Well, I was right here saying many of the same things I am saying today. Not only did I vote against many of the spending bills that were passed during the previous administration, but I would have liked to have seen President Bush put his foot down and veto some of these bills and force Congress to cut back on out-of-control spending.

If President Obama is worried about the debt that his children and grandchildren are going to inherit, he has a hard time showing it. It seems to me the President is in denial regarding the fiscal train wreck that is taking place in this country.

In July of this year, President Obama said he understands the concern about the debt and admitted his recovery plan has added to the growing debt. But he stated at the time that now is not the time to tighten our belt and stop spending.

In November, however, President Obama said:

> I think it is important, though, to recognize that if we keep adding to the debt, even in the midst of the recovery, that at some point, people could lose confidence in the U.S. economy in a way that could actually lead to a double-dip recession.

First, the President says we must keep spending, even during the recession. Then he says that continued spending and increasing the debt during the recession could lead to a lack of confidence in the U.S. economy by the American people and by people around the world.

The President remains in his state of denial because before us is a $447 billion bill that he will likely sign into law.

I challenge President Obama to show leadership and veto this bill. Say to the Senate and the House of Representatives: Get your fiscal house in order. It is time we show responsibility to our children and grandchildren. Spending this year has added up a little bit. The TARP—an additional $350 billion was added to the TARP program this year. This has now become a slush fund. The stimulus bill was $787 billion. It was supposed to not allow the unemployment rate to go over 8 percent. We now know the unemployment rate is 10 percent. There were supposed to be millions of jobs saved or created. That certainly doesn't appear to be the case. In this stimulus bill, we see that $6 million will go to a PR firm whose head is a former pollster for a high-ranking member in the Obama administration. Again, that was for $6 million. That was to educate folks on what it means to go from analog television to digital. I don't know if anybody watched TV this last year, but the cable companies, the broadcasters, spent tens and tens of millions of dollars to tell folks about the transition and what it meant to transition from analog to digital. Walmart and other companies that were selling the converter boxes were telling people about it. The government didn't need to spend this money. The private sector was handling it just fine.

That is just one small example of the wasteful spending that was part of the stimulus bill. My State has a 13-percent unemployment rate, as I mentioned before. So the stimulus bill certainly doesn't seem to have helped my State.

I want to show you what we are facing with this debt. Under the President's budget that was passed earlier this year, the debt will double within 5 years, and it will actually triple within 10 years. The debt that this country is taking on will double within 5 years and triple within 10 years.

Now we are going to add a $2.5 trillion health care bill, which is what the spending will be when it is fully implemented. The other side of the aisle has said that it actually decreases the deficit. That is part of the smoke and mirrors. You get all of the tax increases and the Medicare cuts in the first few years, but the actual benefits don't start until 2014. So if you look at a true 10-year picture, the spending in the bill is about $2.5 trillion.

On top of that, the bill I am talking about today, the $447 billion ''minibus'' of appropriations bills, is a 12-percent increase from last year to this year. When are we going to get the message from the American people? In the past, it doesn't seem like they cared that much about the debt and deficit. We are hearing about it all across the country today. That is the reason you're seeing in poll after poll that it is one of the big things the American people are concerned about now. I am happy they are finally paying attention. I just hope this body starts paying attention to what the American people are saying.

Mr. President, now I want to turn my attention to the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program and how the bill that is before us would eliminate this vital and successful program.

This omnibus bill would accomplish this by restricting the enrollment of any new students and lead to the end of the program. As many of you know, the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program is part of a comprehensive strategy designed to provide a quality education for every child in the District, regardless of income or neighborhood.

The District roundly supports this program. DC's mayor, Adrian Fenty, testified in favor of the program. He has sent letters of support to Members of Congress regarding the scholarship program.

Other DC leaders have also expressed their support, including City Council Chairman Vincent Gray, DC Public School Chancellor Michelle Rhee, and former Mayor Anthony Williams.

The residents support the program too. A Greater Washington Urban League Poll found that almost 70 percent of DC residents support this education funding.

Although the Chancellor of Public Schools, Michelle Rhee, has made much progress reforming DC's public schools, there is still much work to do.

The statistics paint a grim picture. According to the Department of Education's National Assessment of Education, DC ranked last in the Nation based on fourth and eighth grade reading assessments.

In 2007, only 14 percent of fourth graders—14 percent—were proficient in reading and math in DC schools. DC's overall performance on SATs is not much better. Reading scores are 32 points below the national average, while math scores are 60 points below the national average.

DC has some of the highest levels of per-pupil spending in the Nation. Unfortunately, this large investment is bearing little fruit.

The biggest tragedy of all is that a quality education represents the best chance for most of these children to escape the cycle of poverty that so many of their families are in today. For many, the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program provides that chance.

The average household income of participating families that get these scholarships is $22,000 a year for a family of four. All participating students come from families below 185 percent of the poverty line. Nearly 100 percent of the participating students are minorities.

Eighty-six percent of the scholarship students would otherwise be assigned to attend a DC public school that did not meet the ''adequate yearly progress'' standards in 2006 and 2007 and are in need of improvement, corrective action, or restructuring.

Unfortunately, many of the Democrats in this body continue to put politics ahead of a program that is helping to ensure low-income children have the ability to attend safe and effective schools.

Some opponents of the DC Opportunity Scholarship say the program isn't effective. They say it doesn't work and only diverts money from DC public schools. I simply disagree, and I believe the facts paint a very different picture, a more accurate representation of the success of the scholarship program.

According to Dr. Patrick Wolf at the University of Arkansas, the principal investigator studying the scholarship program, this program is working.

DC opportunity scholarship recipients show the largest achievement impact in reading of any education policy program yet evaluated in a randomized control trial. These randomized trials are the gold standard when it comes to figuring out whether a program works.

While the numbers paint an encouraging picture, I think 90 percent of parents of children in the program who say that the scholarship program gives their child a chance at a quality and safe education is a better measure.

David Martinez, whose daughters, Brenda and Katherine, already attend Sacred Heart through the scholarship program, wanted his youngest daughter, Heidi, to enroll as well.

David writes:

> I wanted my 5-year-old daughter, Heidi, to attend a private school, as well. I was overjoyed when we received a letter—telling us that the scholarship had been granted. Then, two weeks later—because President Obama, the Congress, and Education Secretary Arne Duncan sided against my daughter—we received another letter. This letter said that Heidi wouldn't receive her scholarship. We were devastated when we read the letter.

Patricia Williams writes of her son Fransoir. Before the program, she worried how she could help Fransoir get a good education and make sure he was safe and supervised. Patricia hopes that all her children attend college in the future.

Despite the fact that the parents and students involved in the DC Opportunity Scholarship have pleaded with lawmakers to preserve the program, Democrats continue to advocate eliminating the opportunity for more than 1,700 students to continue attending private schools.

When you look close at the data on DC schools, it is no wonder that the DC Opportunity Scholarship parents are so vocal about keeping the program alive. Per-pupil expenditures in the District public schools are more than $14,000 per pupil per year, and DC class size is one of the lowest, 14 to 1 student-teacher ratio. Yet reading scores continue to languish at or near the bottom in every national assessment.

Recent data shows that 69 percent of fourth graders are reading below basic levels, as defined by the Department of Education in Washington, DC.

DC students in DC public schools rank last in the Nation in both SAT and ACT scores.

Beyond the low performance in the classrooms, DC schools are often violent and dangerous. A Federal Government study found that 12 percent of DC students were threatened or injured by a weapon on school property during a recent school year—well above the national average.

Would most Americans put up with those kinds of statistics, or would they fight for change? This body has to fight for the students and the parents in Washington, DC.

According to the Washington Post, Anacostia High School alone saw 61 violent offenses, including 3 sexual assaults and 1 instance of the use of a deadly weapon.

Perhaps these facts are why President Obama has chosen to enroll both of his daughters in a private school in Washington.

Clearly, we can do better, and the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program is a means to achieve better results for low-income children in Washington.

There are promising signs that this program works. My colleagues, including Senators on both sides of the aisle—Senators LIEBERMAN, COLLINS, FEINSTEIN, VOINOVICH, BYRD, and ALEXANDER—have joined in a bipartisan bill to improve and extend this successful program.

This program should not see its death through the appropriations process.

In conclusion, what this ''minibus''—the bill before us today—is doing is rolling over the future of this country. Call it what you want—minibus, omnibus, or 18 wheeler—it is carrying a load of debt and wasteful spending and government irresponsibility. It is a reminder to the American people that while they balance their budgets and scrape to pay their bills and try to save something for the future, the Federal Government continues its reckless shopping spree and just prints the money. This is not what we are sent here to do. I hope the President sees that and vetoes this irresponsible legislation.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

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

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:44 p.m., adjourned until Saturday, December 12, 2009, at 9 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

MARILYN A. BROWN, OF GEORGIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2012, VICE SUSAN RICHARDSON WILLIAMS, TERM EXPIRED.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WILLIAM CHARLES OSTENDORFF, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2011, VICE DALE KLEIN, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SHARON E. BURKE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL ENERGY PLANS AND PROGRAMS. (NEW POSITION)

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE AGENCIES INDICATED FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASSES STATED.

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS THREE, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEAN J. MCINTOSH, OF NEW YORK

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS FOUR, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JILLIAN FRUMKIN BONNARDEAUX, OF VIRGINIA
LYNDA J. HINDS, OF CALIFORNIA

THE FOLLOWING—NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE TO BE CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RYAN AIKEN, OF UTAH
R. ANDREW ALLEN, OF GEORGIA
NATALIA ALMAGUER, OF FLORIDA
LAURA AYLWARD, OF WASHINGTON
JENNIFER AZARI, OF NEW JERSEY
KARA B. BABROWSKI, OF FLORIDA
ZACHARY BAILEY, OF VIRGINIA
JUDITH E. BAKER, OF MASSACHUSETTS
ESTHER F. BELL, OF RHODE ISLAND
IRMIE KEELER BLANTON III, OF GEORGIA
CHELAN J. BLISS, OF WASHINGTON
DAVID SEAN BOXER, OF VIRGINIA
ALEXIA MCNEAL BRANCH, OF CALIFORNIA
RAVI FRANKLIN BUCK, OF MISSOURI
MATTHEW BUSHELL, OF CONNECTICUT
OMAR CARDENTEY, OF FLORIDA
DANIEL C. CARROLL, OF HAWAII
ANDREW N. CARUSO, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL P. CASEY, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN COCKBURN, OF GEORGIA
JOANNE ILENE COSSITT, OF CONNECTICUT
ROCCO COSTA, OF MARYLAND
CHRISTOPHER B. CREAGHE, OF COLORADO
ROBIN S. CROMER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
GAETAN DAMBERG-OTT, OF MINNESOTA
JESSICA RENEE DANCEL, OF COLORADO
SCOTT B. DARGUS, OF WASHINGTON
PETER JOHN DAVIDIAN, OF OHIO
REBEKAH E. DAVIS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JASON DYER, OF NEW MEXICO
MARCUS GEORGE FALION, OF TENNESSEE
GAIL HEGARTY FELL, OF NEW YORK
JOSEPH ANTON FETTE, OF CALIFORNIA
AARON ELLIOTT GARFIELD, OF CALIFORNIA
PHILLIP M. GATINS, OF FLORIDA
SARAH GJORGJIJEVSKI, OF VIRGINIA
SAMUEL EVERETT GOFFMAN, OF ILLINOIS
DANIEL ROSS HARRIS, OF CALIFORNIA
NOEL HARTLEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JANEL MARGARET HEIRD, OF MICHIGAN
PEPIJN M. HELGERS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHRISTOPHER D. HELMKAMP, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM N. HOLTON, JR., OF ILLINOIS
TRAVIS A. HUNNICUTT, OF VIRGINIA
DONNA J. HUSS, OF INDIANA
MOUNIR E. IBRAHIM, OF NEW YORK
AMENAGHAMWON IYI-EWEKA, OF WISCONSIN
DANA MARIE JEA, OF FLORIDA
JOANNA TRACY KATZMAN, OF NEW JERSEY
JENNIFER ANNE KELLEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CRAIG S. KENNEDY, OF GEORGIA
THOMAS D. KOHL, OF FLORIDA
JACK C. LAMBERT, OF OREGON
BRENT JOSEPH LAROSA, OF MARYLAND
ALEXI LEFEVRE, OF FLORIDA
IAN MACKENZIE, OF MASSACHUSETTS
JUAN D. MARTINEZ, OF NEW YORK
KELLY JEAN MCANERNEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA
MAUREEN A. MCNICHOLL, OF ILLINOIS
GREGORY MEIER, OF CALIFORNIA
MARC A.J. MELINO, OF WASHINGTON
MATAN MEYER, OF FLORIDA
BENJAMIN J. MILLS, OF NEW MEXICO
SEAN P. MOFFATT, OF MARYLAND
CHARLES VINCENT MURPHY, OF CALIFORNIA
LINDA A. NEILAN, OF NEW JERSEY
EMILY YASMIN NORRIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS
ELIZABETH CURRAN O'ROURKE, OF ILLINOIS
MARY LILLIAN PELLEGRINI, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
LISA MARIE PETZOLD, OF MASSACHUSETTS
KATHRYN STANSBURY PORCH, OF MARYLAND
MARIA DEL PILAR QUIGUA, OF MASSACHUSETTS
RYAN M. QUINN, OF WISCONSIN
SCOTT RULON RASMUSSEN, OF WASHINGTON
LEA PALABRICA RIVERA, OF NEW YORK
TANYA ELAINE ROGERS, OF TEXAS
SUSAN ROSS, OF NEW YORK
ZACHARY R.S. ROTHSCHILD, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
LAUREN C. SANTA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TODD BENSON SARGENT, OF VERMONT
MONICA A. SLEDJESKI, OF NEW YORK
MATTHEW BOUTON STANNARD, OF CALIFORNIA
MATTHEW M. STEED, OF CALIFORNIA
DAVID S. STIER, OF NEW YORK
ANNA STINCHCOMB, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CASSIE COADY SULLIVAN, OF NEW YORK
VIOLETA TALANDIS, OF MARYLAND
DANIEL J. TARAPACKI, OF NEW YORK
TIMOTHY TRANCHILLA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
GREGORY J. VENTRESCA, OF NEW YORK
DOMINGO J. VILLARONGA, OF NEW YORK
NICHOLAS VON MERTENS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DARREN WANG, OF CALIFORNIA
THOMAS CHARLES WEBER, OF TEXAS
JOHN NOEL WINSTEAD, OF WYOMING
WILLIAM QIAN YU, OF WASHINGTON

IN THE AIR FORCE

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

NOEMI ALGARINLOZANO
CAROL ANN BARCLA ANDREWS
SUSAN F. BALL
SUSAN E. BASSETT
YOLANDA D. BLEDSOE
KEVIN J. BOHAN
KAREN L. CHURCH
STEPHEN K. DONALDSON
CAROLE A. FARLEY
ANNETTE S. GABLEHOUSE
VIRGINIA A. GARNER
DANIEL E. GERKE
PENELOPE F. GORSUCH
VIVIAN C. HARRIS
MADELINE D. HOWELL
AMELIA L. HUTCHINS
BILLYE G. HUTCHISON
DENISE R. IRIZARRY
ALETA P. JEFFERSON
GUYLENE D. KRIEGHFLEMING
DEBORAH R. MARCUS
ELEANOR C. NAZARSMITH
DEAN L. PRENTICE
JAMES E. REINEKE
THERESA D. RODRIGUEZ
LISA A. SCHMIDT
ROBIN L. SCHULTZE
KAREN L. SCLAFANI
JULIA G. STOSHAK
CHRISTINE S. TAYLOR
MARY M. WHITEHEAD
PATRICK J. 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

DAVID W. BOBB
CHARLES R. CARLTON, JR.
CRAIG J. CHRISTENSON
DAVID COHEN
JAMES H. DIENST
BRIDGET C. GREGORY
SAMUEL D. HALL III
ALVIS W. HEADEN III
STEVEN R. HINTEN
DOUGLAS C. HODGE
BAILEY H. MAPP
DANIEL E. REISER
LONDON S. RICHARD
ERIC A. SHALITA
MARK E. SMALLWOOD
BRIAN K. STANTON
JAY M. STONE
ROBERT W. WISHTISCHIN

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

RANDALL M. ASHMORE
ADAM G. BEARDEN
SCOTT T. BROWN
MICHAEL S. BURKE
HEATHER M. CARTER
ROBERT R. EDWARDS, JR.
KURTIS W. FAUBION
D. SCOTT GUERMONPREZ
JASON T. HALL
SCOTT J. HILMES
THOMAS M. HUNTER
JEFFERY F. JONES
ELMO J. ROBISON III
R. BRUCE ROEHM
HERBERT C. SCOTT
JAMES A. SPERL

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

SEAN W. DIGMAN
LARRY J. EVANS
TOMMY D. FISHER
MICHAEL E. FULTON
ALLEN J. HEBERT, JR.
GERALD P. KABAN
ANGELA M. MONTELLANO
JACOB E. PALMA
HYEKYUNG HELENA PAE PARK
PHILLIP C. PORTERA
ROGER E. PRADELLI
ROBERT V. REINHART, JR.
DAVID L. ROBINSON

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

ALBERT H. BONNEMA
MARK J. BROOKS
MARY T. BRUEGGEMEYER
JAMES H. BURDEN, JR.
BRET D. BURTON
THOMAS N. CHEATHAM
NICOLA A. CHOATE
BRANDON D. CLINT
CHARLES D. CLINTON
MARK R. COAKWELL
MARCUS M. CRANSTON
BRIAN K. CROWNOVER
ERIC W. FESTER
DAVID GARRETT, JR.
PHILIP L. GOULD
PAUL E. GOURLEY
NABIL M. HABIB
BENJAMIN A. HARRIS
KAREN A. HEUPEL
JAMES L. JABLONSKI II
WILMER T. JONES III
JAMES A. KEENEY
MICHAEL R. KOTELES
JOHN P. LYNCH
DEBRA L. MALONE
RANDY O. MAUFFRAY
RANDALL R. MCCAFFERTY
KENT D. MCDONALD
WILLIAM F. MOORE
PAUL H. NELSON
MARRINER V. OLDHAM
TIMOTHY R. PAULDING
GARY A. PEITZMEIER
TODD W. POINDEXTER