

Secretary may adjust the amount of a grazing fee to compensate for approved conservation practices expenditures.

PRESIDIO PROPERTIES
ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1995

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1296) to provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at a minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending: Murkowski modified amendment No. 3564, in the nature of a substitute.

AMENDMENT NO. 3564, AS MODIFIED

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise today in support of my substitute amendment for the Presidio bill, offered in conjunction with the Senator from Alaska and the majority leader. Many people have been waiting a long time for this bill. I know the Senators from California and Congresswoman PELOSI have put a great deal of time and energy into this legislation, as have the staff from the Energy Committee and personal offices. In our efforts to try to reach consensus on all levels, we have managed to craft a bill that will provide enough balance and flexibility to incorporate all points of view. This bill offers a unique, creative and innovative approach to provide for the long-term protection and preservation of one of our Nation's greatest cultural, historical, and natural treasures.

When I was a college student at San Jose State University, my buddies and I would often take off for the weekend to "the city." One of my favorite places back then was the Presidio, and I spent a lot of time exploring the batteries and bunkers along the coast. It is just a spectacular site, situated on the threshold of the Golden Gate Bridge, overlooking the entire bay area. Last fall, I had the opportunity to visit the Presidio, and found that the base had changed very little in the years since I was a college student at San Jose.

There is something very special about the Presidio. The natural beauty, as well as the impressive history of the site captivated me 40 years ago, and continues to captivate millions of tourists, locals, and even some politicians today.

Before Christopher Columbus arrived in the New World, the indigenous tribes of Ohlone and Miwok inhabited the area known now as San Francisco. Taking advantage of this unique natural harbor, these tribes flourished from fishing in the plentiful bay.

When the land was finally taken over by the white new immigrants, the Presidio almost immediately became a strategic military post. For over 220 years, the Presidio is the oldest continually operated military post, commanded first by Spain in 1776, then Mexico and finally the United States in 1846. The Presidio has played a supporting role in almost every single major military conflict the United States has ever engaged in, starting

with the Spanish-American War to the Civil War, World War I, and of course, World War II. The Presidio served also as a refuge for an estimated 16,000 people after the great earthquake and fire of 1906, and was the very first Army airfield established in the Nation in 1921.

Mr. President, the history of this national historic landmark is indeed distinguished and celebrated. I comment on it to describe to my colleagues the unique nature of this site and thus to explain the particulars of the legislation it requires.

For the past 7 years, since the Base Closure and Realignment Commission [BRAC] included the Presidio on its list of bases to be closed, the fate of the Presidio has been somewhat uncertain. When the National Park Service took control of the post in 1994, along with the addition of one of the most glorious parks to the system, the Park Service was faced with one of their most complex and challenging management problems.

Aside from its spectacular natural beauty, the Presidio is unlike any other national park. Scattered throughout the grounds are over 1,200 residential units, more than 6.2 million square feet of building space, and dozens of miles of paved roads. Because of the nature of the historic facilities, the cost of maintenance and management of this site is a whopping \$25 million a year, making it our most expensive national park. Faced with the fiscal realities that we, in the Federal Government, must confront, the question that was posed to Congress was this: How can we continue to protect and preserve the Presidio for the benefit of all Americans without draining the already limited reserves of the National Park Service?

Mr. President, I believe the substitute amendment offered by Senators DOLE and MURKOWSKI and myself answers this question and in so doing, strikes the balance that we are all looking for.

The bill before us today establishes a mechanism that will reduce the need for appropriations to operate the Presidio. Rather than seeing the infrastructure in the Presidio as obstacles to the preservation of the park, this bill will utilize these buildings to generate revenues that will be recycled back into the funds that manage the park. By weaning the Presidio off of Federal taxpayer dependency, this bill will eventually create a self-sustaining park. The management structure created by our bill will enable the Presidio to be used in such a way that it will pay for itself.

Mr. President, our legislation will create a public-private management entity—the Presidio Trust—to provide for the management of the leasing, maintenance, and repair of the property within the Presidio. In addition, the National Park Service will continue to provide its expert guidance for interpretive services, visitor orientation, and educational programs. Under the structure of cooperative manage-

ment, this bill will allow the trust (made up of private sector real estate and finance experts) and the Park Service to manage what they manage best, thereby eliminating costly bureaucratic blunders. If the bill is enacted, the Presidio will be the only unit of the National Park System, that will cost significantly less in 10 years than it costs today.

Mr. President, as I mentioned, I had the opportunity to tour the base facilities in San Francisco, as well as meet with the various interest groups last fall. While there were some differences on what the legislation affecting the Presidio should include, the groups were unanimous in their belief that the base should remain as a unit of the National Park System. People expressed real fears that there was a movement to sell the Presidio to a private developer, and I stated, at the time, that a sale would happen, "over my dead body." Many of my colleagues feel the same way.

This bill will not enable private interests to develop swank upscale condos, or private dining clubs. This bill will cater only to the interests of all Americans, by protecting the invaluable cultural, historic, and natural resources of the Presidio for this generation and generations to come. It is quite simply a good government approach that strikes a balance with the fiscal realities of our time with the need for continued conservation and preservation. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy piece of legislation.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the substitute to H.R. 1296.

Mr. DOLE. Presidio properties bill, is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. DOLE. As I understand, I do not know how many different projects are involved here, but they are all related and come from the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I understand the Senator from Massachusetts would like to add to that the minimum wage amendment, which we do not believe belongs on this bill. Maybe it will belong on some other bill. It should not be considered at this time.

We would like to complete action on this. We have a number of items to complete this week, including, we hope, the farm bill conference report, line-item veto conference report, the omnibus appropriations bill, and, of course, the debt ceiling. It would be our hope we can complete action some time early on Friday. That may or may not happen. If not, I suggest we probably would have to be here on Saturday to complete action on those bills because some relate to whether or not the Government is shut down. The debt extension is very important, too.

So we can avoid—there will be a closure vote on this bill tomorrow morning rather early. We have not decided the exact time, so we stay on the matter and amendments germane to the pending business.

AMENDMENT NO. 3571 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3564
(Purpose: To provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Montana)

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] for Mr. BURNS, proposes an amendment numbered 3571 to amendment No. 3564.

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

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

TITLE —MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 01. LOST CREEK LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall acquire by exchange certain land and interests in land owned by R-Y Timber, Inc., its successors and assigns or affiliates (referred to in this Act as “R-Y”), located in the Lost Creek area and other areas of the Deerlodge National Forest, Montana.

(2) OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE OF LAND.—

(A) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If R-Y offers fee title that is acceptable to the United States to approximately 17,567 acres of land owned by R-Y and available for exchange, the Secretary shall accept a warranty deed to the land.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—

(i) CONVEYANCE.—On acceptance of title to R-Y's land under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall convey to R-Y, subject to reservations and valid existing rights, by patent, fee title to lands and timber deeds of a value that is approximately equal to the value of the land described in subsection (a).

(ii) TIMBER HARVEST PROVISIONS.—

(I) PRACTICES.—Timber harvest practices used on the national forest land conveyed under clause (i) shall be conducted in accordance with Montana Forestry Best Management Practices, the Montana Streamside Zone Management Law (Mont. Code Ann. sec. 77-5-301 et seq.), and all other applicable laws of the State of Montana.

(II) RELATION TO PLANNED SALES.—Timber harvest volumes on land conveyed under clause (i) shall be in addition to, and not treated in any way as an offset against, the present or future planned timber sale quantities for the National Forest where the harvesting occurs.

(III) TIMBER DESIGNATIONS.—

(a) CONTRACT.—To ensure the expeditious and efficient designation of timber on land conveyed under clause (i), the Forest Service shall contract with a qualified private person agreed on by the Secretary and R-Y to perform the field work associated with the designations.

(b) MINIMUM ANNUAL DESIGNATIONS.—Not less than 20 percent nor more than 30 percent of the timber on land conveyed under clause (i) shall be made available by the end of each fiscal year over a 5-year period beginning with the first fiscal year that begins after

the date of enactment of this Act, and R-Y shall be allowed at least 5 years after the end of each fiscal year in which to complete the harvest of timber designated in that fiscal year.

(3) TITLE.—

(A) REVIEW OF TITLE.—Not later than 30 days after receipt of title documents from R-Y, the Secretary shall review the title for the non-Federal land described in paragraph (2) and determine whether—

(i) the applicable title standards for Federal land acquisition have been satisfied or the quality of title is otherwise acceptable to the Secretary;

(ii) all draft conveyances and closing documents have been received and approved; and

(iii) a current title commitment verifying compliance with applicable title standards has been issued to the Secretary.

(B) UNACCEPTABLE QUALITY OF TITLE.—If the quality of title does not meet Federal standards and is not otherwise acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary shall advise R-Y regarding corrective actions necessary to make an affirmative determination.

(C) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—The Secretary shall effect the conveyance of land described in paragraph (2) not later than 60 days after the Secretary has made an affirmative determination of quality of title.

(b) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) MAPS AND DOCUMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Maps pertaining to the land described in subsection (a) are subject to such minor corrections as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and R-Y.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives of any corrections made pursuant to this subsection.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and documents described in subsection (a)(2) (A) and (B) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(2) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—All land conveyed to the United States under this section shall be added to and administered as part of the Deerlodge National Forest in accordance with the laws pertaining to the National Forest System.

(3) VALUATION.—The values of the lands and interests in land to be exchanged under this section are deemed to be of approximately equal value.

(4) HAZARDOUS MATERIAL LIABILITY.—The United States (including its departments, agencies, and employees) shall not be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), or any other Federal, State, or local law, solely as a result of the acquisition of an interest in the Lost Creek Tract or due to circumstances or events occurring before acquisition, including any release or threat of release of a hazardous substance.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise to offer an amendment regarding the Lost Creek Land Exchange Act of 1996.

This amendment is important for the acquisition of the Lost Creek area of Montana for the public.

I want to emphasize that this amendment is a starting point. I fully anticipate major changes will need to be made when this bill goes to conference with the House. Yet, the process needs to move forward.

Under this amendment, 14,500 acres of blueribbon bighorn sheep habitat known as Lost Creek would become a

part of the Deerlodge National Forest. For the past few years, local sportsmen and conservation groups, the Forest Service, and many others have been interested in the public acquiring this prime habitat. I, too, believe this is a worthwhile endeavor.

The amendment would transfer the Lost Creek area, and 3,000 additional acres currently owned by R-Y Timber, to the Forest Service. In return R-Y Timber will acquire the deed to land and timber.

The Lost Creek area has been valued at about \$8 million. And the days of the Federal Government simply paying the price tag are over.

With assistance from the Forest Service, I am hopeful that alternative lands can be found to exchange for the Lost Creek area. The Forest Service has started this process.

Mr. President, as I stated earlier the amendment I am offering is a starting point. I fully anticipate having to make substantial changes when we move to conference. I hope that the parties involved will continue to work together so this win-win bill can make it to the President's desk.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3572 TO AMENDMENT 3571

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send a second-degree amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] for Mr. BURNS, proposes an amendment numbered 3572 to amendment No. 3571.

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

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

The amendment is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be added insert the following:

TITLE —MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 01. LOST CREEK LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall acquire by exchange certain land and interests in land owned by R-Y Timber, Inc., its successors and assigns or affiliates (referred to in this Act as “R-Y”), located in the Lost Creek area and other areas of the Deerlodge National Forest, Montana.

(2) OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE OF LAND.—

(A) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If R-Y offers fee title that is acceptable to the United States to approximately 17,567 acres of land owned by R-Y and available for exchange, the Secretary shall accept a warranty deed to the land.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—

(i) CONVEYANCE.—On acceptance of title to R-Y's land under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall convey to R-Y, subject to reservations and valid existing rights, by patent, fee title to lands and timber deeds of a

value that is approximately equal to the value of the land described in subsection (a).

(i) **TIMBER HARVEST PROVISIONS.**—

(I) **PRACTICES.**—Timber harvest practices used on the national forest land conveyed under clause (i) shall be conducted in accordance with Montana Forestry Best Management Practices, the Montana Streamside Zone Management Law (Mont. Code Ann. sec. 77-5-301 et seq.), and all other applicable laws of the State of Montana.

(II) **RELATION TO PLANNED SALES.**—Timber harvest volumes on land conveyed under clause (i) shall be in addition to, and not treated in any way as an offset against, the present or future planned timber sale quantities for the National Forest where the harvesting occurs.

(III) **TIMBER DESIGNATIONS.**—

(a) **CONTRACT.**—To ensure the expeditious and efficient designation of timber on land conveyed under clause (i), the Forest Service shall contract with a qualified private person agreed on by the Secretary and R-Y to perform the field work associated with the designations.

(b) **MINIMUM ANNUAL DESIGNATIONS.**—Not less than 20 percent nor more than 30 percent of the timber on land conveyed under clause (i) shall be made available by the end of each fiscal year over a 5-year period beginning with the first fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act, and R-Y shall be allowed at least 5 years after the end of each fiscal year in which to complete the harvest of timber designated in that fiscal year.

(3) **TITLE.**—

(A) **REVIEW OF TITLE.**—Not later than 30 days after receipt of title documents from R-Y, the Secretary shall review the title for the non-Federal land described in paragraph (2) and determine whether—

(i) the applicable title standards for Federal land acquisition have been satisfied or the quality of title is otherwise acceptable to the Secretary;

(ii) all draft conveyances and closing documents have been received and approved; and

(iii) a current title commitment verifying compliance with applicable title standards has been issued to the Secretary.

(B) **UNACCEPTABLE QUALITY OF TITLE.**—If the quality of title does not meet Federal standards and is not otherwise acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary shall advise R-Y regarding corrective actions necessary to make an affirmative determination.

(C) **CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.**—The Secretary shall effect the conveyance of land described in paragraph (2) not later than 60 days after the Secretary has made an affirmative determination of quality of title.

(b) **GENERAL PROVISIONS.**—

(1) **MAPS AND DOCUMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Maps pertaining to the land described in subsection (a) are subject to such minor corrections as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and R-Y.

(B) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives of any corrections made pursuant to this subsection.

(C) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The maps and documents described in subsection (a)(2) (A) and (B) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(2) **NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.**—All land conveyed to the United States under this section shall be added to and administered as part of the Deerlodge National Forest in accordance with the laws pertaining to the National Forest System.

(3) **VALUATION.**—The values of the lands and interests in land to be exchanged under

this section are deemed to be of approximately equal value.

(4) **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL LIABILITY.**—The United States (including its departments, agencies, and employees) shall not be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), or any other Federal, State, or local law, solely as a result of the acquisition of an interest in the Lost Creek Tract or due to circumstances or events occurring before acquisition, including any release or threat of release of a hazardous substance.

TITLE —VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE

SEC. 01. VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Vancouver National Historic Reserve in the State of Washington (referred to in this section as the "Reserve"), consisting of the area described in the report entitled "Vancouver National Historic Reserve Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment" published by the Vancouver Historical Study Commission and dated April 1993 as authorized by Public Law 101-523 (referred to in this section as the Vancouver Historic Reserve Report).

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Reserve shall be administered in accordance with—

(1) the Vancouver Historic Reserve Report (including the specific findings and recommendations contained in the report); and

(2) the Memorandum of Agreement between the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, and the city of Vancouver, Washington, dated November 14, 1994.

(c) **NO LIMITATION ON FAA AUTHORITY.**—The establishment of the Reserve shall not limit—

(1) the authority of the Federal Aviation Administration over air traffic control, or aviation activities at Pearson Airpark; or

(2) limit operations and airspace in the vicinity of Portland International Airport.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I do not intend to object to the amendment, but I think we ought to go by the rules. The Senator did ask for the yeas and nays, so that is business intervening?

Mr. DOLE. Yes.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader is recognized.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I am disappointed that we have not had the opportunity until now to debate the minimum wage amendment. On April 1, it will be 5 years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

We are now at the lowest point we have been in nearly 40 years with regard to the purchasing power the minimum wage provides. That is unacceptable, at a time when we see CEO incomes going up by 23 percent to an average in the country today of \$990,000—something we do not deny to them and something we certainly would not want to preclude. Many of them certainly deserve it.

There ought to be recognition, however, as we consider welfare reform and all of the other legislative measures that we are contemplating, that we

need to provide more opportunity for people to go to work, and we ought to give them an economic incentive to do so.

People do not have the economic wherewithal, working full time at the minimum-wage today, to stay out of poverty. That is unacceptable. Sooner or later, we will have a vote on the minimum wage. Sooner or later, it has to be resolved. Sooner or later, this minimum wage increase must pass. We can do it sooner or we can do it later. Our preference is to do it sooner. This vehicle affords us the opportunity to do that. Whether it is this vehicle or any other bill, I certainly hope that we can do it soon.

I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 3573

(Purpose: To provide for an increase in the minimum wage rate)

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DODD, Mr. SIMON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BRADLEY, and Mr. DASCHLE, proposes an amendment numbered 3573.

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

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

The amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. . INCREASE THE MINIMUM WAGE RATE.

Section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than \$4.25 an hour during the period ending July 3, 1996, not less than \$4.70 an hour during the year beginning July 4, 1996, and not less than \$5.15 an hour after July 3, 1997;"

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3574 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3573

(Purpose: To provide for an increase in the minimum wage rate)

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] proposes an amendment numbered 3574 to amendment No. 3573.

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

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

The amendment is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. . INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE RATE.

Section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than \$4.25 an hour during the period ending July 3, 1996, not less than \$4.70 an hour during the year beginning July 5, 1996, and not less than \$5.15 an hour after July 4, 1997;”.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is recognized.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I just heard from the majority leader a few moments ago that we were not going to be able to have an opportunity to debate and take action on the minimum wage.

We are required now to use whatever parliamentary means we can to try and permit working families to see a judgment about whether this body is going to make a statement about increasing the minimum wage. The majority leader had been a leader in 1989 when we restored the minimum wage up to the small increase in its purchasing power. If we could gather from the majority leader—I see that he is moving into the cloakroom at the present time, so I guess that is an indication of what the answer would be.

We were going to try and get at least some agreement as to when we might be able to bring this up. We are denied even that opportunity to do so, in spite of the fact that there was an indication from the Republican leadership that we were going to have the minority leader or his designee be recognized to offer an amendment. And we understood, since that was not a fixed order, that that was the intention of the Republican leadership at that time. We were denied the opportunity to have the bill before us.

Now we have the bill before us, and we were denied the opportunity to be able to debate that, or at least get a short time agreement. We are quite prepared to do it, as has been pointed out by my colleague from Massachusetts, Senator KERRY, and Senator WELLSTONE.

This is not a new issue. We were prepared to enter into a short time period, or at least have the opportunity to set a date for consideration of it. If the majority leader would let us have a fixed date for discussion on it—we were able to persuade the majority leader earlier on the health care bill to set a time for debate on it—we would certainly accede to the leader's recommendation, if we would have a precise time when we would be able to de-

bate it. So if we were able to get a time definite, we would certainly respond to a request by the leader to have a time definite to be able to vote on this.

Mr. President, raising the minimum wage has broad support among the American people. The question is whether it has the support of the Republican leadership here in the U.S. Senate, Senator DOLE and the rest of the Republican leadership.

As I mentioned earlier, Senator DOLE supported this in the past. So the question is whether he is willing at this time to give an opportunity for us to vote on this measure now, or in the very near future.

We believe that working families deserve a raise. Minimum-wage families deserve a raise most of all. Nobody who works for a living should have to live in poverty.

It is basically the leader's decision that is going to make all the difference as to whether we are going to be able to act together, as we have in the past. We saw Republican Presidents, like Eisenhower, Nixon, Bush, who all supported that increase. And Republicans here, with some exceptions, supported that increase in 1989. All we are waiting for—and I think what the working families in this country are waiting for—is the majority leader to indicate that he, like others in this body, is on the side of working families. I hope that we will have a chance to do this because, as we have said, this issue is not going to go away. We understand the full agenda that is necessary for action.

I would certainly ask the minority leader if the time could be established definite, if he would work out a precise time with the majority leader so that working families in this country would know when the Senate was going to debate this issue. We will have to try to do the best we can under the circumstances that we have, but I deplore the fact that we are effectively denied the opportunity to debate this issue and to take action. I think it is an issue of fundamental fairness and justice. It is an issue involving families, women, and children, and the Senate should not turn its back on those families this afternoon or in these next days.

Mr. WELLSTONE and Mr. KERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I will defer to my colleague from Massachusetts. I will take 1 minute.

I have been in the Chamber since this morning with my two colleagues. This amendment is simple and straightforward. It would increase the minimum wage from \$4.25 an hour to \$5.15 over 2 years—90 cents over 2 years. I will say it one more time. Senators and Representatives gave themselves, a few years ago, a very hefty salary increase from about \$100,000 a year to about \$130,000 a year. It seems to me we can give heads of working families the same kind of increase.

I do not think this is too much to ask. I think this is very much about economic fairness. While we are putting off a vote on this, there are many people who have to live with this minimum wage. This is extremely important to 200,000 working families in my State, much less their children, and I believe this effort to just block having an up-or-down vote goes against the grain of what is called accountability. We will bring this amendment up over and over and over and over again until there is a vote.

I yield the floor.

Mr. KERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, we came to the floor this morning with the understanding that, while not as an official order, the minimum wage amendment was going to be offered. The minority leader was going to have time and the minority leader's designee was going to have an opportunity to submit the amendment, Senator KENNEDY was the designee and, indeed, the Senator intended to offer the minimum wage amendment.

We were blocked this morning from doing that, and now this afternoon a parliamentary process of what is called filling up the tree, putting in two amendments behind each other, which locks in the debate again, precludes a debate on the minimum wage at this time. But Senator KENNEDY has submitted an amendment to the underlying amendment, and I have submitted a second-degree amendment to that not because we are trying to tie up the Senate and not because we are trying to delay the process of resolving this other legislation but simply because, as Senator KENNEDY has said, we would like to have an answer. We would like to have a time.

We work this out in the Senate all the time. We have an agreement with respect to the health care bill. We know there will be a time certain for debate on an issue of major importance to the American people. All we are asking for is some kind of bipartisan agreement and understanding as to when we can have a vote, a debate and a decision, on whether or not we are going to give working people at the lowest end of the income scale a pay raise. Corporate America has had a pay raise almost every day of the year last year. The stock market went up 34 percent in 1 year. The chief executive officers of companies are walking away with, what, 200 times the salary of workers. It used to be only 50 times and now it is 200 times.

The stark reality is that in the United States of America in 1996, the minimum wage earns you a record 40-year low, or is about to earn you a record 40-year low. It is a 25-percent reduction over what it was in 1979. Through the 1950's, the 1960's, the 1970's, and finally even in the 1980's, as the minimum wage gap got bigger and bigger

between

what you earned working and the poverty level, we lifted it. All we are suggesting is that when a worker on the minimum wage earns three-quarters of the level of the poverty rate in this country, let us at least lift it up to permit them to get out of poverty.

If you are going to give meaning to the notion of work and you are going to give meaning to the notion of welfare reform, if you are going to give meaning to the values we talk about in this Chamber, you have to give meaning to work and the money that people earn for working. Nothing is more fundamental, and we hope that the Senate will have the opportunity to have a bipartisan vote on this issue.

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

Mr. KERRY. I would be happy to yield for a question.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as I understand, the pending issue before the Senate is now the Kerry amendment. I was just wondering whether the Senator, my colleague and friend, would be willing to vote on this so that we are not going to delay this with the idea that we would vote at, say, 4 o'clock with the time evenly divided between those who support this measure and those who would be opposed. Would the Senator—

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, let me say in answer to my colleague, I would be delighted to have any fair amount of time on both sides. I think it would be good if we could have that. I ask unanimous consent that we have a vote at a time certain and have a vote on my underlying amendment on the minimum wage at 4 o'clock.

Mr. DOLE. I object.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts—

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, the regular order is—

Mr. DOLE. With no intervening action, I ask for recognition.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, are we going to get taken off our feet now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend.

Mr. KENNEDY. Is the Senator going to be taken off his feet?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator will suspend, the Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I was going to yield for a question of my colleague. I believe he wanted to ask me a question. I yield for the purposes of answering the question.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I just ask my colleague then if we are not able to get a time definite, which the Senator requested of the Senate—there was objection to that—has the Senator reached the conclusion that it is those who are objecting who are filibustering consideration of the minimum wage

legislation? Would that be his conclusion, as it is mine?

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, let me answer the question of my colleague before I draw a conclusion. I wonder, since the majority leader is in the Chamber, if, without yielding my right to the floor, I could ask the majority leader if he believes it would be possible for us to work out some kind of agreement as to time for a vote.

The majority leader was not in the Chamber, but I did say while he was out in the Cloakroom that this is not an effort to try to tie up the Senate. This is not an effort to try to delay the progress on this important legislation that we need to debate. This is simply an effort to try to see if we could reach a time certain for a vote on the minimum wage issue. I would ask the majority leader, without losing my right to the floor, if he would be willing to answer a question with respect to setting a time certain?

Mr. DOLE. Let me indicate I would be happy to discuss it. I am not certain we could reach an agreement. But, obviously, this bill, this amendment will, in effect, defeat the Presidio bill. There will not be any vote on the amendment today. There will be a cloture vote tomorrow. I assume cloture will not be invoked. Then the bill will come down, and I assume then there will be an effort to offer it on the next measure sometime this week. But I assume with the AFL-CIO in town and with their pledge of \$35 million, it is probably a fairly appropriate time for Democrats to discuss this measure.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, without yet responding to the last comments of the majority leader, I again might ask, again without losing my right to the floor, I wonder if I could inquire of the majority leader why it might not be possible to set a time certain sometime in the future, perhaps a week or 2 weeks so that we could have at least a consideration of this issue on the floor of the Senate. I wonder if the majority leader might be willing to commit to that?

Mr. DOLE. Well, again, I will be happy to explore it. I have always been willing to explore any possibility. Maybe we could couple it with something we would like to do on this side of the aisle, something the majority leader might like to have happen. We could work some agreement like that. But, again, I have not—nobody has made a proposal except the amendment has been offered.

I assume that sooner or later the issue will be voted upon, directly or indirectly, but not today and not tomorrow and hopefully not this week, because we have a number of issues before us and this will take, as everyone knows, considerable debate. It is an unfunded mandate. It is subject to a point of order, according to the Congressional Budget Office. We all voted to end unfunded mandates, and here we are about to impose, or would like to impose, at least some would like to im-

pose, another unfunded mandate on the very political subdivisions we said we would not mandate different costs and expenditures, whatever. Unless somebody has a proposal to make, now there is an amendment pending, and my view is that we should debate it. If there is to be debate, that is fine. There will be no vote. We will just wait and have the cloture vote tomorrow morning.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Massachusetts has the floor.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would be happy to yield for a question to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the leader be willing to find an agreeable time with the minority leader, the two leaders find an agreeable time, say, by June 10, to consider this legislation in the Chamber?

Mr. DOLE. Again, I would be happy to discuss it with the distinguished Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE. I am not certain I would make that agreement.

I know it is important on that side of the aisle. It may be important to some on this side of the aisle. But it is also important to many small businesses in America. It is very controversial.

I just do not believe it should be on this bill unless the intent is to kill this bill. Maybe it is. I happen to support it. There are 23 States involved in this legislation: West Virginia, Massachusetts, California, Louisiana, Tennessee. I do not think the State of Kansas is involved, but there are a number of States—Colorado.

So I hope we might dispose of the pending legislation and then complete action on a number of conference reports this week and get the omnibus appropriation bill passed and the debt ceiling extension. That would just about complete the week.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, could I reiterate? We were able to work out, obviously, a very agreeable approach to the question on health care which stymied us in a similar way for a period of time. I want to reiterate to the majority leader, we are not trying to kill this bill, at least for this reason. And we are not attempting to delay.

Would it be possible to have an agreement that we will vote on this issue on a date certain between now and, say, the beginning of June? In a discussion with the majority leader, the minority leader and majority leader could arrive at a date certain for a vote?

Mr. DOLE. Again, I am always willing to try to resolve some of the problems. This is not going to be an easy one because, as I recall, the first 2 years of the Clinton administration, when the Democrats controlled Congress, we did not have any votes on minimum wage. The Democrats did not bring it up. They controlled everything. They controlled the White House and the House and the Senate.

Now, suddenly, after the AFL has their meeting and pledges millions and

millions of dollars, we want to bring it up on the floor. I can imagine what would happen in the liberal media if the corporations came to town and said we are going to put \$35 million in the Republican campaigns. There would be headlines in all the papers. All the talk shows would stop in midair to get it on the air.

I think there is also a very logical argument. There are going to be a lot of young people who lose their jobs. Many are black teenagers and many are young people whose parents live below the poverty line. So I think, if we are going to have this debate, it ought to be a lengthy debate. It ought to be on the merits. In my view, it cannot happen—I do not see how it can happen this week.

Obviously, the Senator is entitled, as he did, to offer an amendment to the underlying bill. That was our mistake. We should have taken care of that. It will not happen again.

But notwithstanding that, we can prevent a vote and we will prevent a vote because we do not believe it belongs on this legislation. There are 23 States that have an interest in the pending legislation. I do not believe even the Democrats, who have very important projects in this legislation, are very excited about having the two Senators from Massachusetts offer this minimum wage adjustment to their legislation.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, let me say, in all respect, in response to the majority leader, we had a vote in the U.S. Senate last year and 51 U.S. Senators voted that we should take up the minimum wage before the end of the last session. We did not do that.

Now we are back. I did not even know about the AFL. I am glad you told me. Maybe I can arrange to get to the meeting. But I did not even know they were in town. We announced our intention to offer an amendment some time ago—Senator KENNEDY, who has been leading on this effort, together with Senator WELLSTONE, a group of us—this has been something we have been trying to do for a number of years. The fact is, it is getting more necessary, not less, as a consequence of the fact that the wage each day is worth less.

So, I say to the majority leader, we can always find a group that is in town at some period of time when some legislation is on the floor, and we all know Republicans collect far, far more money from interest groups than Democrats ever do. If we want to start pointing fingers at whose money comes from where, that is a different debate.

The fact is, working people do not get the kind of money any of us get from anywhere, even from their work. That is what this debate is all about. Folks who are working and cannot even pay for medical insurance, let alone rent, let alone food.

So I regret the majority leader will not say we can have a vote on this, will not even say we could have one by June. Therefore, Mr. President, I move to table my amendment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ABRAHAM). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DOLE. Is the question on the motion to table the Kerry amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANTORUM). Yes.

Mr. DOLE. The yeas and nays have been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have been ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Let's have the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to table the Kerry amendment. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] is necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] is necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] is absent because of illness.

The result was announced—yeas 0, nays 97, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 52 Leg.]

NAYS—97

Abraham	Exon	Kyl
Akaka	Faircloth	Lautenberg
Ashcroft	Feingold	Leahy
Baucus	Feinstein	Levin
Bennett	Ford	Lieberman
Biden	Frist	Lott
Bingaman	Glenn	Lugar
Bond	Gorton	Mack
Boxer	Graham	McCain
Breaux	Gramm	McConnell
Brown	Grams	Mikulski
Bryan	Grassley	Moseley-Braun
Bumpers	Gregg	Moynihan
Burns	Harkin	Murkowski
Byrd	Hatch	Murray
Campbell	Hatfield	Nickles
Chafee	Heflin	Nunn
Coats	Helms	Pell
Cochran	Hollings	Pressler
Cohen	Hutchison	Pryor
Conrad	Inhofe	Reid
Coverdell	Inouye	Robb
Craig	Jeffords	Roth
D'Amato	Johnston	Santorum
Daschle	Kassebaum	Sarbanes
DeWine	Kempthorne	Shelby
Dodd	Kennedy	Simon
Dole	Kerrey	Smith
Domenici	Kerry	Snowe
Dorgan	Kohl	Specter

Stevens	Thurmond	Wyden
Thomas	Warner	
Thompson	Wellstone	

NOT VOTING—3

Bradley	Rockefeller	Simpson
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So the motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 3574) was rejected.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Kennedy amendment No. 3573.

Edward M. Kennedy, Paul Wellstone, Joe Biden, J.J. Exon, Chuck Robb, Carol Moseley-Braun, Christopher Dodd, Byron L. Dorgan, Claiborne Pell, Kent Conrad, John F. Kerry, Ron Wyden, David Pryor, Russell D. Feingold, Paul Sarbanes, Patrick Leahy, Dianne Feinstein, Frank R. Lautenberg.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send a motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] moves to commit the pending bill to the Finance Committee with instructions to report by April 21, 1996 amendments to reform welfare and Medicaid.

Mr. DOLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3653 TO THE MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] proposes an amendment numbered 3653 to the motion to commit.

Strike the instructions in the pending motion and insert in lieu thereof "to report back by April 21, 1996 amendments to reform welfare and Medicaid effective one day after the effective date of the bill."

Mr. DOLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3654 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3653

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send a second-degree amendment to the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] proposes an amendment numbered 3654 to amendment No. 3653.

Strike all after the first word in the amendment to the instructions to the pending motion and insert in lieu thereof "report back by April 21, 1996 amendments to reform welfare and Medicaid effective two days after the effective date of the bill."

Mr. DOLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we are prepared to vote on this motion at this time. Medicaid reform and welfare reform are high on everyone's priority list in America, particularly the voters and the taxpayers, and we would be prepared to vote on this motion, say, at 6 o'clock or 5 after 6 or 6:15, or whenever.

But I do believe now we are back on an issue that the American people are really concerned about: how we can save maybe \$50 billion on welfare over the next 7 years by sending it back to the States, and maybe as much as \$85 billion over the next 7 years on Medicaid by sending it back to the States, all in accordance with the 10th amendment to the Constitution, which says unless the powers vested in the Federal Government are denied to the States it belongs to the States and the people.

That is what we will debate at this time, unless there is a willingness to accept the amendments, or we can debate tomorrow after the cloture vote, whichever the Democratic leader prefers.

But I am prepared and now ask that we stand in recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

MOTION TO RECESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I now move the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 27, 1996.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] is absent because of illness.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 53 Leg.]

YEAS—50

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

NAYS—43

Akaka	Ford	Mikulski
Baucus	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Graham	Moynihan
Boxer	Harkin	Murray
Breaux	Heflin	Nunn
Bryan	Hollings	Pell
Bumpers	Inouye	Pryor
Byrd	Johnston	Reid
Conrad	Kennedy	Robb
Daschle	Kerry	Sarbanes
Dodd	Kerry	Simon
Dorgan	Kohl	Wellstone
Exon	Lautenberg	Wyden
Feingold	Leahy	
Feinstein	Levin	

NOT VOTING—7

Biden	Lieberman	Simpson
Bradley	Rockefeller	
Jeffords	Roth	

RECESS

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, at 6:31 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, March 27, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 26, 1996:

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 601, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CAROL A. MUTTER, 000-00-0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CADETS, GRADUATING CLASS OF 1996, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, 533 AND 4353:

To be second lieutenant

ANDRE B. ABADIE, 000-00-0000
 KEVIN J. ACH, 000-00-0000
 DAVID W. ACKER, 000-00-0000
 JAMES M. ADAMS, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL L. ADAMS, 000-00-0000
 NIRZARNI J. ADHIVARYU, 000-00-0000
 JASON P. AFFOLDER, 000-00-0000
 PHILLIP R. AHN, 000-00-0000
 JOHN B. AHRENS, 000-00-0000
 ALEXIS M. ALBANO, 000-00-0000
 ADAM A. ALBRICH, 000-00-0000
 THOMAS T. ALDEN, 000-00-0000
 PHILIP J. ALDRICH, 000-00-0000
 GREGORY C. ALFRED, 000-00-0000
 MARY ALFREDOCKIYA, 000-00-0000
 MARK W. ANDERS, 000-00-0000
 DEVEN C. ANDERSON, 000-00-0000
 ERIC D. ANDERSON, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL A. ANDERSON, 000-00-0000
 TREVOR S. ANDERSON, 000-00-0000
 STEPHANI G. ANDRASEK, 000-00-0000
 CHRISTIN D. ANDREWS, 000-00-0000
 ROBERT C. ARMSTRONG, 000-00-0000
 JOHN E. ARNOLD, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL ARRIAGA, 000-00-0000
 ROBERT M. ARTHUR, 000-00-0000
 MARY K. ASHWORTH, 000-00-0000
 DAVID W. AVERETT, 000-00-0000
 MATTHEW J. AVERY, 000-00-0000

KEVIN S. BADGER, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL D. BAGULY, 000-00-0000
 BRENT A. BAKER, 000-00-0000
 CULLEN G. BARBATO, 000-00-0000
 DANIEL T. BARD, 000-00-0000
 KEITH C. BARDO, 000-00-0000
 ROBERT E. BARNSBY, 000-00-0000
 BRIAN K. BARRY, 000-00-0000
 STEVEN T. BARRY, 000-00-0000
 JASON P. BATCHELOR, 000-00-0000
 ARCHIE L. BATES, 000-00-0000
 HEATH T. BATES, 000-00-0000
 DAVID G. BAUER, 000-00-0000
 DOEL D. BAUGHMAN, 000-00-0000
 JOSEPH A. BEARD, 000-00-0000
 RYAN B. BEAVER, 000-00-0000
 BRIAN J. BECHARD, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL M. BECKWITH, 000-00-0000
 JULIA BELL, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL J. BELLACK, 000-00-0000
 EDWARD T. BENNETT, 000-00-0000
 LANCE B. BENNETT, 000-00-0000
 MORGAN A. BERGLUND, 000-00-0000
 JEFFREY S. BERGMANN, 000-00-0000
 JEANNE K. BERNER, 000-00-0000
 RYAN C. BERRY, 000-00-0000
 DREW P. BERWANGER, 000-00-0000
 BRETT W. BIELAWSKI, 000-00-0000
 JEFFREY S. BIGGANS, 000-00-0000
 LEANNE M. BJORNSTAD, 000-00-0000
 LYNNETTA C. BLACKSHEAR, 000-00-0000
 WILLIAM J. BLAIR, 000-00-0000
 TIMOTHY A. BLOCK, 000-00-0000
 KEVIN D. BOATES, 000-00-0000
 DAVID J. BOETTCHER, 000-00-0000
 KENNETH M. BOLIN, 000-00-0000
 PETER C. BONIN, 000-00-0000
 GARY L. BOONE, JR., 000-00-0000
 ROBERT G. BORN, 000-00-0000
 CHRISTIAN N. BOTTCHEER, 000-00-0000
 RICHARD T. BOWEN, 000-00-0000
 ALAN J. BOYER, 000-00-0000
 KORY E. BOYER, 000-00-0000
 COREY A. BRADDOCK, 000-00-0000
 MATTHEW W. BRADSHAW, 000-00-0000
 THOMAS J. BRADY, JR., 000-00-0000
 JASON R. BRANDT, 000-00-0000
 MATTHEW W. BRANDT, 000-00-0000
 RICHARD M. BRATT, 000-00-0000
 DONALD R. BRAUGHT, 000-00-0000
 CASEY L. BREDEWATER, 000-00-0000
 THOMAS P. BRENNAN, JR., 000-00-0000
 BRETT M. BREWER, 000-00-0000
 CHAD D. BROSKI, 000-00-0000
 DANIEL F. BROSTEK, 000-00-0000
 JASON P. BROWN, 000-00-0000
 JUSTIN W. BROWN, 000-00-0000
 LELAND B. BROWN, JR., 000-00-0000
 PETER A. BROWN, 000-00-0000
 ROBERT S. BROWN, 000-00-0000
 THEODORE R. BROWN, 000-00-0000
 JEREMY B. BROWNE, 000-00-0000
 JAY R. BUCCI, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL D. BUCHHEIT, 000-00-0000
 DAVID L. BUFFALO, 000-00-0000
 GEOFFREY R. BULL, 000-00-0000
 BRANDI L. BULT, 000-00-0000
 JESSICA L. BUNIN, 000-00-0000
 JOHN F. BURGER, 000-00-0000
 JAMES T. BURGESS, 000-00-0000
 THOMAS F. BURELL IV, 000-00-0000
 DEREK F. BURT, 000-00-0000
 JOSE M. BUSTAMANTE, 000-00-0000
 ANTHONY L. BUTLER, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL K. BYARD, 000-00-0000
 JOSHUA T. BYERS, 000-00-0000
 JAMES M. CADET, 000-00-0000
 MOLLY C. CAIN, 000-00-0000
 ADRIAN P. CALAME, 000-00-0000
 ERIC R. CALDWELL, 000-00-0000
 GORDON A. CALLENDER, 000-00-0000
 JOHN J. CAMIOLA, 000-00-0000
 CHRISTOP R. CAMPBELL, 000-00-0000
 JONATHAN A. CAMPBELL, 000-00-0000
 WHITNEY A. CAMPBELL, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL V. CANGOLOSI, 000-00-0000
 JAMES F. CANTELUPE, 000-00-0000
 ERIC C. CAPERS, 000-00-0000
 AARON S. CARLISLE, 000-00-0000
 KARIN M. CAROLAN, 000-00-0000
 STEVEN P. CARPENTER, 000-00-0000
 BRADLEY M. CARR, 000-00-0000
 CHRISTOP D. CARRANO, 000-00-0000
 ELIZABET A. CASSELY, 000-00-0000
 ROBERT P. CASSERY, 000-00-0000
 KRISTEN E. CATION, 000-00-0000
 ANDREW D. CECIL, 000-00-0000
 SHANE D. CELEEN, 000-00-0000
 VINCENZO S. CENTAMORE, 000-00-0000
 MATTHEW P. CHAMPION, 000-00-0000
 SCOTT A. CHANCE, 000-00-0000
 BRANDYN F. CHAPMAN, 000-00-0000
 YOUNG D. CHASE, 000-00-0000
 CHAD N. CHEGWIDDEN, 000-00-0000
 DANIEL M. CHEN, 000-00-0000
 BRIAN V. CHERNUSKAS, 000-00-0000
 GABRIEL A. CHINCHILLA, 000-00-0000
 BRIAN H. CHO, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL N. CHO, 000-00-0000
 BRIAN CHOI, 000-00-0000
 SUNG H. CHON, 000-00-0000
 PAUL A. CHRISTIANSON, 000-00-0000
 WILLIAM W. CHUNG, 000-00-0000
 DAVID M. CHURCH, 000-00-0000
 MICHAEL V. CIARAMELLA, 000-00-0000
 AARON M. CICHOCKI, 000-00-0000
 MAX W. CLEGG, 000-00-0000