

JAMES D. WOOD, P.E.

• Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. President, I am proud that one of my constituents, James D. Wood of Abingdon, Maryland, is a finalist for the National Society of Professional Engineers' Federal Engineer of the Year Award.

Mr. Wood is a Program Manager for the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. He has made significant and lasting contributions to resolve complex air quality issues and enhance environmental auditing efforts at DOD installations throughout the world over the past two decades. His extraordinary technical skills, dedication to the engineering profession, superlative leadership, and personal commitment to subordinates distinguish him as a premier air quality expert in the Department of the Army.

Mr. Wood was instrumental in directing responses to air quality crises affecting U.S. forces, including assessing and mitigating health risks to U.S. peacekeepers in Bosnia. He is one of the foremost authorities on environmental auditing in the Army.

A member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, he has served in key leadership roles and on the Board of Directors of the Maryland Society of Professional Engineers, and in every leadership position of its Susquehanna Chapter during the past 15 years. His selfless efforts to promote engineering awareness of high school students are superb.

Wood holds a B.S. in chemical engineering from the University of Missouri-Rolla, a M.S. in environmental engineering from the Johns Hopkins University, and a M.S. in engineering management from the Florida Institute of Technology. •

#### YELLOWSTONE COUNTY AGENT JOHN RAMNEY'S 37 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mr. John Ramney, a fellow Montana, who has spent 37 years in public service as an Agriculture Extension Agent for Yellowstone County, Montana. Over this period he has helped farmers, downtown business folks and the media with agricultural-related questions, in a professional manner that is a role model for exemplary public service today.

Mr. Ramney's career served Montana's agriculture industry with a unique quiet dedication not usually seen today. He began his career as a county agent in training in Thompson Falls and Great Falls, Montana. He then became a 4-H Agent with the Yellowstone County Extension Office in 1961. After serving as an assistant county agent in training in Billings for six years, he became a full fledged County Agent for Yellowstone County.

His job has involved educating the agricultural producers in Yellowstone

County, Montana to enhance their productivity. He has done this primarily by providing information from research done at Montana State University or other experiment stations. He has also conducted numerous meetings and workshops to strengthen the farmers' knowledge and capabilities as Yellowstone County moved from a rural to a more urban county. In addition, he tirelessly maintained personal contacts with local farmers to ensure their understanding about crops, livestock, farm machinery, and land leases were up to date.

Over his almost 40 years as a County Agent, Mr. Ramney always acted in a positive and helpful manner. He said that even though he has answered many, many questions over the years, he has learned that everyone who calls or stops by teaches him something. For example, he noted that a lot more calls were looking for information that people heard about from other universities and experimental stations in other parts of the country. With the advent of better communications, farmers knew more about what was happening in Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska. As Mr. Ramney said, "They ask for it and I hunt for information wherever it might be." Ms. Mary Zartman, Personnel Director of the Montana State University Extension Service stated, with the news of Mr. Ramney's retirement, "He'll be a hard act to follow." Please join with me in recognizing an unusual American and a great Montanan. •

#### TRIBUTE TO SPECIAL AGENT STEVEN J. PIROTTE

• Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, for the past two years, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' Office of Legislative Affairs has been under the able leadership of Steven J. Pirotte. Special Agent Pirotte has served as the Executive Assistant to the Director of ATF since the beginning of 1997, and in that capacity, has provided conscientious service to many Members of Congress and their staffs, my own included.

Steve is moving to a new challenge on April 18, when he reports to his new post of duty as the Division Director and Special Agent in Charge of ATF's Boston Field Division, with oversight over ATF's functions in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Northern New York and New Hampshire. His honest counsel, assistance, and expertise will be missed by all of us who have worked with him.

Special Agent Pirotte began his career with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in 1975 in Falls Church, Virginia, later serving posts of duty in Washington, D.C., Winchester, Virginia, and Denver, Colorado. From 1986 to 1989, he served as Group Supervisor for the Mid-Atlantic Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and coordinated all OCDETF investigations in the two field divisions and 26 offices throughout the Mid-Atlantic

states, including Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

He served three years on ATF's National Response Team, served as supervisor with the Metropolitan Area Task Force for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and just prior to his current assignment, served as Assistant Special Agent in Charge of ATF's Charlotte, North Carolina Field Division, overseeing bombing, church arson, firearms trafficking and cigarette diversion investigations.

Members of Congress have been well served with Steve at the helm of ATF's Legislative Affairs office, and we wish him well in his new position. •

#### SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 22, which is S. 364.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 364) to improve certain loan programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Small Business Investment Improvement Act of 1999. I am pleased to report the bill received unanimous support of my colleagues on the Committee on Small Business, when we voted to report the bill on February 5, 1999. This is important legislation for one simple reason: it makes more investment capital available to small businesses that are seeking to grow and hire new employees.

In 1958, Congress created the SBIC program to assist small business owners obtain investment capital. Forty years later, small businesses continue to experience difficulty in obtaining investment capital from banks and traditional investment sources. Although investment capital is readily available to large businesses from traditional Wall Street investment firms, small businesses seeking investments in the range of \$100,000-\$2.5 million have to look elsewhere. SBIC's are frequently the only sources of investment capital for growing small businesses.

Often we are reminded that the SBIC program has helped some of our Nation's best known companies. It has provided a financial boost at critical points in the early growth period for many companies that are familiar to all of us. For example, Federal Express received a needed infusion of capital from two SBA-licensed SBIC's at a critical juncture in its development stage. The SBIC program also helped other well-known companies, when they were not so well-known, such as Intel, Outback Steakhouse, America Online, and Callaway Golf.

What is not well known is the extraordinary help the SBIC program

provides to Main Street America Small businesses. These are companies we know from home towns all over the United States. Main Street companies provide both stability and growth in our local business communities. A good example of a Main Street company is Steelweld Equipment Company, founded in 1932, which designs and manufactures utility truck bodies in St. Clair, MO. The truck bodies are mounted on chassis made by Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors. Steelweld provides truck bodies for Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Texas Utilities, Paragon Cable, GTE, and GE Capital Fleet.

Steelweld is a privately held, woman-owned corporation. The owner, Elaine Hunter, went to work for Steelweld in 1966 as a billing clerk right out of high school. She rose through the ranks of the company and was selected to serve on the board of directors. In December 1995, following the death of Steelweld's founder and owner, Ms. Hunter received financing from a Missouri-based SBIC, Capital for Business (CFB) Venture Fund II, to help her complete the acquisition of Steelweld. CFB provided \$500,000 in subordinated debt. Senior bank debt and seller debt were also used in the acquisition.

Since Mr. Hunter acquired Steelweld, its manufacturing process was redesigned to make the company run more efficiently. By 1997, Steelweld's profitability had doubled, with annual sales of \$10 million and 115 employees. SBIC program success stories like Ms. Hunter's experience at Steelweld occur regularly throughout the United States.

In 1991, the SBIC program was experiencing major losses, and the future of the program was in doubt. Consequently, in 1992 and 1996, the Committee on Small Business worked closely with the Small Business Administration to correct deficiencies in the law in order to ensure the future of the program. Today, the SBIC Program is expanding rapidly in an effort to meet the growing demands of small business owners for debt and equity investment capital.

Last year, the Senate unanimously approved a bill similar to the bill that is now before the Senate. Today's bill includes two technical changes in the SBIC program. The first change removes a requirement that at least 50 percent of the annual program level of the approved participating securities under the SBIC Program be reserved for funding with SBIC's having private capital of not more than \$20 million. The requirement became obsolete following SBA's imposition of its leverage commitment process and congressional approval for SBA to issue 5-year commitments for SBIC leverage.

The second technical change requires SBA to issue SBIC guarantees and trust certificates at periodic intervals of not less than 12 months. The current requirement is 6 months. This change will give maximum flexibility for SBA and the SBIC industry to negotiate the placement of certificates that fund le-

verage and obtain the lowest possible interest rate.

The Small Business Investment Improvement Act of 1999 clarifies the rules for the determination of an eligible small business or small enterprise that is not required to pay Federal income tax at the corporate level, but that is required to pass income through to its shareholders or partners by using a specified formula to compute its after-tax income. This provision is intended to permit "pass through" enterprises to be treated the same as enterprises that pay Federal taxes for purposes of SBA size standard determinations.

The bill would also make a relatively small change in the operation of the program. This change, however, would help smaller, small businesses to be more attractive to investors. SBIC's would be permitted to accept royalty payments contingent on future performance from companies in which they invest as a form of equity return for their investment.

SBA already permits SBICs to receive warrants from small businesses, which give the investing SBIC the right to acquire a portion of the equity of the small business. By pledging royalties or warrants, the small business is able to reduce the interest that would otherwise be payable by the small business to the SBIC. Importantly, the royalty feature provides the smaller, small business with an incentive to attract SBIC investments when the return may otherwise be insufficient to attract venture capital.

Lastly, the bill increases the program authorization levels to fund participating securities. In fiscal year 1999, the authorization level would increase from \$800 million to \$1.2 billion; in fiscal year 2000, it would increase from \$900 million to \$1.5 billion. The two increases have become necessary as the demand in the SBIC program was growing at a rapid rate. Higher authorization levels are necessary if the SBIC Program is going to meet the demand for investment capital from the small business community.

Mr. President, this is a sound bill, which has the unanimous support of all 18 members of the Committee on Small Business. On February 2, 1999, a similar version of this legislation passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 402-2. I strongly urge my colleagues in the Senate to vote in favor of the Small Business Investment Improvement Act of 1999.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read for the third time.

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

The bill (S. 364) was read the third time.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Small Business Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 68, and that the Senate proceed to its consideration. I further ask unanimous

consent that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of S. 364 be inserted in lieu thereof; that the bill then be read for the third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to this legislation appear at appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 68), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 68) entitled "An Act to amend section 20 of the Small Business Act and make technical corrections in title III of the Small Business Investment Act.", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

*This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Investment Improvement Act of 1999".*

#### **SEC. 2. SBIC PROGRAM.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 308(i)(2) of the Small Business Investment following: "In this paragraph, the term 'interest' includes only the maximum mandatory sum, expressed in dollars or as a percentage rate, that is payable with respect to the business loan amount received by the small business concern, and does not include the value, if any, of contingent obligations, including warrants, royalty, or conversion rights, granting the small business investment company an ownership interest in the equity or increased future revenue of the small business concern receiving the business loan."

(b) *FUNDING LEVELS.*—Section 20 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1)(C)(i), by striking "\$800,000,000" and inserting "\$1,200,000,000"; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1)(C)(i), by striking "\$900,000,000" and inserting "\$1,500,000,000".

(c) *DEFINITIONS.*—

(1) *SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.*—Section 103(5) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662(5)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), and indenting appropriately;

(B) in clause (iii), as redesignated, by adding "and" at the end;

(C) by striking "purposes of this Act, an investment" and inserting the following: "purposes of this Act—

"(A) an investment"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) in determining whether a business concern satisfies net income standards established pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Small Business Act, if the business concern is not required by law to pay Federal income taxes at the enterprise level, but is required to pass income through to the shareholders, partners, beneficiaries, or other equitable owners of the business concern, the net income of the business concern shall be determined by allowing a deduction in an amount equal to the sum of—

"(i) if the business concern is not required by law to pay State (and local, if any) income taxes at the enterprise level, the net income (determined without regard to this subparagraph), multiplied by the marginal State income tax rate (or by the combined State and local income tax rates, as applicable) that would have applied if the business concern were a corporation; and

"(ii) the net income (so determined) less any deduction for State (and local) income taxes calculated under clause (i), multiplied by the marginal Federal income tax rate that would have applied if the business concern were a corporation;"

(2) *SMALLER ENTERPRISE.*—Section 103(12)(A)(ii) of the *Small Business Investment Act of 1958* (15 U.S.C. 662(12)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “except that, for purposes of this clause, if the business concern is not required by law to pay Federal income taxes at the enterprise level, but is required to pass income through to the shareholders, partners, beneficiaries, or other equitable owners of the business concern, the net income of the business concern shall be determined by allowing a deduction in an amount equal to the sum of—

“(I) if the business concern is not required by law to pay State (and local, if any) income taxes at the enterprise level, the net income (determined without regard to this clause), multiplied by the marginal State income tax rate (or by the combined State and local income tax rates, as applicable) that would have applied if the business concern were a corporation; and

“(II) the net income (so determined) less any deduction for State (and local) income taxes calculated under subclause (I), multiplied by the marginal Federal income tax rate that would have applied if the business concern were a corporation”.

(d) *TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.*—

(1) *REPEAL.*—Section 303(g) of the *Small Business Investment Act of 1958* (15 U.S.C. 683(g)) is amended by striking paragraph (13).

(2) *ISSUANCE OF GUARANTEES AND TRUST CERTIFICATES.*—Section 320 of the *Small Business Investment Act of 1958* (15 U.S.C. 687m) is amended by striking “6” and inserting “12”.

(3) *ELIMINATION OF TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—Section 101 of the *Small Business Investment Act of 1958* (15 U.S.C. 661 note) is amended to read as follows:

“**SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

“This Act may be cited as the ‘Small Business Investment Act of 1958’.”.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I finally ask consent that S. 364 be placed back on the Calendar.

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

## ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1999

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m., Tuesday, March 23. I further ask consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved and the Senate resume consideration of S. 544, the supplemental appropriations bill.

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

Mr. STEVENS. I further ask unanimous consent that the time between 10 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. be equally divided between the leaders, or their designees, for debate on the Lott second-degree amendment relating to Kosovo.

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

Mr. STEVENS. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in

recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday to allow for the weekly caucuses to meet.

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

## PROGRAM

Mr. STEVENS. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene tomorrow at 10 a.m. and resume consideration of the Lott amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill. Under the previous order, the time until 12:30 will be equally divided for debate on the amendment.

The Senate will then recess until 2:15 p.m. for the policy lunches and upon reconvening will proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Lott amendment. Following that vote, it is hoped that the Senate will begin consideration of the fiscal year 2000 budget resolution. Therefore, Members should expect rollcall votes throughout Tuesday's session, with the first vote to occur on cloture at 2:15.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:12 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 23, 1999, at 10 a.m.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 22, 1999:

### FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

JOSEPH E. BRENNAN, OF MAINE, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2003, VICE WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, RESIGNED.

### 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., SECTIONS 624 AND 628:

#### To be colonel

ROBERT J. VAUGHN, 0000

#### To be lieutenant colonel

CHARLES E. BUCHANAN, 0000	HAROLD M. McDONALD III, 0000
JAMES F. BUGLEWICZ, 0000	KEVIN C. SMITH, 0000
DUANE L. JONES, 0000	KENNETH V. VOLMERT, 0000

#### To be major

DAVID H.T. KIM, 0000	JACK F. ROCCO, 0000
MARK E. NUNES, 0000	TODD B. SILVERMAN, 0000
DAVID J. REES, 0000	

### IN THE AIR FORCE

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

#### To be colonel

GERALD F. BUNTING	JAMES R. EBERT, 0000
BLAKE, 0000	JAMES E. HANSEN, 0000
CHARLES W. CAMPBELL, JR., 0000	ROBERT B. HULL, 0000
STEPHAN B. CHRISMAN, 0000	CHRISTIAN L. MAEDER, 0000
DAVID S. DOUGHERTY, 0000	JOHN A. REYBURN, JR., 0000
	FREDERICK W. RUDGE, 0000

ROBERT L. TRAMALONI, 0000  
STANLEY F. UCHMAN, 0000

MICHAEL J. WHITE, 0000  
DAVID C. WILLIAMS, 0000  
BUJUNG ZEN, 0000

#### To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT C. ALLEN, 0000  
ANTHONY H. ARNOLD, 0000  
BERNADETTE C. ARROYO-KEMP, 0000  
JEFFERY F. BAKER, 0000  
DAUGLAS E. BEAKES, 0000  
JAMES H. BERRO, 0000  
MARCUS P. BEYERLE, 0000  
JEFFERY M. BISHOP, 0000  
JAMES C. BLOOM, 0000  
DEBORAH J. BOSTOCK, 0000  
ROBERT M. BUCHSBAUM II, 0000  
STEPHEN M. BURNS, 0000  
WALTER R. CAYCE, 0000  
CEDRIC C. CHENET, 0000  
JAY A. CLEMENS, 0000  
LOUIS A. DAGOSTINO, 0000  
DOMINIC A. DEFRANCIS, 0000  
ROBERT M. DIXON, 0000  
RUSSELL W. EGGERT, 0000  
BRIAN J. FINLEY, 0000  
CRAIG A. FLICKINGER, 0000  
RUSSELL G. GELORMINI, 0000  
DAVID C. HALL, 0000  
KAREN L. HARTER, 0000  
PETER J. HEATH, 0000  
GEORGE M. HILGENDORF, JR., 0000  
NEIL C. HUFFMAN, 0000  
JOSE E. IBANEZ PABON, 0000  
JAMES L. JOHNSON, 0000  
HARVEY E. KELLEY, 0000  
JAMES E. KING, JR., 0000  
MICHAEL A. KOCH, 0000  
JOHN KUSSMAUL, JR., 0000  
JANICE L. LEE, 0000  
RUSSELL M. LINMAN, 0000  
DAVID J. LOUIS, 0000  
MARK F. LUPPINO, 0000  
CHARLES W. MACKETT, 0000  
THOMAS L. MCKNIGHT, 0000  
EVELYN MENDEZ, 0000

THEODORE A. MICKLE, JR., 0000  
PAUL F. MONTANY, 0000  
ANDREW R. MONTEIRO, JR., 0000  
PAUL S. MUELLER, 0000  
EMMET P. MURPHY, 0000  
ANTONIO NELSON, 0000  
DANNY W. NICHOLLS, 0000  
KEVIN M. NOALL, 0000  
KEITH J. ODBGARD, 0000  
MARTIN G. OTTOLINI, 0000  
MICHAEL S. PANOSIAN, 0000  
DAVID L. PAUL, 0000  
LEE E. PAYNE, 0000  
ROBERT PERSONS, 0000  
JAMES PETTEY, 0000  
RONALD PEVETO, 0000  
DANGTUAN PHAM, 0000  
ROBERT H. POINDEXTER, 0000  
KENNETH G. REINERT, 0000  
DOUGLAS J. ROBB, 0000  
JAMES L. RUSHFORD, 0000  
BRADLEY S. RUST, 0000  
VICENTE E. SANCHEZ CASTRO, 0000  
MICHAEL G. SCHAFFFRINNA, 0000  
CARL G. SIMPSON, 0000  
JILL L. STERLING, 0000  
JAMES R. STEWART, 0000  
LARRY TABATCHNICK, 0000  
JOHN J. TAPPEL, 0000  
JULIA H. TOWNSEND, 0000  
ANTHONY J. VANGOOR, 0000  
SCOTT W. VANVALKENBURG, 0000  
JAMES M. WATSON, 0000  
JOSEPH M. WEMPE, 0000  
NORMA I. WESTERBAND, 0000  
STEVEN L. WIRE, 0000  
MYGLEETUS W. WRIGHT, 0000

#### To be major

EDDY L. BUFFKIN, 0000  
JON D. HAYWOOD, 0000  
JOHN J. HIGGINS, 0000  
JAMES F. KELLEY, 0000  
ROBIN M. KING, 0000  
JEFFERY A. RENSHAW, 0000

### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

#### To be general

LT. GEN. JOHN G. COBURN, 0000

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

#### To be brigadier general, medical corps

COL. JOSEPH G. WEBB, JR., 0000

### IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 5046:

#### To be brigadier general

COL. JOSEPH COMPOSTO, 0000

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

#### To be brigadier general

WILLIAM D. CATTO, 0000	Richard A. Huck, 0000
TONY L. CORWIN, 0000	Richard S. Kramlich, 0000
Robert C. Dickerson, Jr., 0000	Timothy R. Larsen, 0000
Jon A. Gallinetti, 0000	Bradley M. Lott, 0000
Timothy F. Ghormley, 0000	Jerry C. McAbee, 0000
Samuel T. Helland, 0000	Thomas L. Moore, Jr., 0000
Leif H. Hendrickson, 0000	Richard F. Natonski, 0000
	JOHNNY R. THOMAS, 0000

### IN THE NAVY

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

#### To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CRAIG R. QUIGLEY, 0000

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