Chairman BYRD and ranking member BURNS also helped improve the prospects for county governments throughout the entire West by allocating $220 million for PILT—Payment in Lieu of Taxes—Programs.

I thank Senators BYRD and BURNS for making an effort to breathe life back into the budget of the United States Geological Survey, which was treated very badly by this administration. The Bush administration did everything it could to kill the Geological Survey, this great institution of government. John Wesley Powell was the first leader of the U.S. Geological Survey, a man whose arm was cut off. The nerves were exposed and whenever he would bump it, it would hurt more than a person can imagine. With that bad arm, he led the first group to float the mighty Colorado. He was the father of the Geological Survey. Senators BYRD and BURNS have breathed life back into this wonderful institution that is so important to our country.

This agency has had a tremendously positive impact all over the United States. For example, the Presiding Officer traveled with me to Fallon, NV, to find out why we have children dying. Since we were there, one child has died. They have discovered two or three other cases of childhood leukemia. We went there seeking evidence as to why these children are sick and dying.

One of the things being done about this is being done by the U.S. Geological Survey. They are testing water wells in Fallon as I speak so people in Nevada know whether the water they are drinking is safe. The U.S. Geological Survey is our preeminent scientific agency, some say the greatest scientific agency we have in Government. That is debatable, but they do great work.

I appreciate the leaders of the subcommittee who recognized this by restoring the budget. The public land agencies funded by the Interior appropriations bill are of great importance to the State of Nevada: the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation. They do tremendous things for our country. I am grateful that Chairman BYRD and ranking member BURNS have done their best to fund these agencies.

I am confident we can finish this bill today. I hope we can. The managers have worked during the night, and staff members are still working to come up with a proposal to end this legislation quickly. There may be a few disputed matters to be resolved this afternoon. I wanted to spend a minute recognizing the great work done by the two managers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 2217), as amended, was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate insists on its amendment and requests a conference with the House of Representatives and the Chair appoints Mr. BYRD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. REID, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. BURNS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. CAMPBELL, conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF J. STEVEN GRILES OF VIRGINIA TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to executive session to consider the nomination of J. Steven Griles to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Steven Griles of Virginia to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARPER). The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise tonight to discuss my opposition to the nomination of J. Steven Griles as Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior. In my view, Mr. Griles' past record and recent statements, both public and private, indicate he is lacking the single most important quality needed for this key position; that is, the ability to bring people together despite very disparate and differing views on natural resources issues.

We have learned in the West—and I see my good friend Senator CRAIG from Idaho. He and I, again and again, sat in hearings in the forestry subcommittee, and we have seen how difficult these natural resources issues are. I am proud we have come together on issues such as the county payments bill which the Forest Service said was the most important law in the last 30 years, and Senator CRAIG and I teamed up to get that law passed because we recognized how important it was to bring people together.

What has troubled me about Mr. Griles' past record—and I will discuss that—and his recent statements, both public and private, is that record indicates he really isn't much interested in the kind of work that Senator CRAIG and I have spent many years pursuing.

One of the things that struck me earlier this year was that Mr. Griles told the Washington Post, in effect, that he had changed. He said he had matured, he had learned from his past experience. When I read about these statements, I was very encouraged. I don't oppose people on philosophical grounds; I don't think that is right. I read these statements and I got the distinct impression that Mr. Griles was going to work to be more inclusive, collaborative, and more creative in looking at the difficult natural resources issues.

He said he was going to be a problem solver who would try to listen to all the parties involved and try to take a balanced approach to any and all issues.

Again, I was encouraged by these comments. Mr. Griles came to my office. I told him about my concerns about his past record, and given his statements I was hoping he had, in fact, changed, and if he would give me some examples. He really didn't have any that day. I said: I will ask you about this when you come for your confirmation hearing.

When he came for his confirmation hearing, he was not any more forthcoming. I said after the hearing my door would still be open to him and that I hoped he would give me some examples in areas such as the Endangered Species Act that require so much cooperation, that he would come forward with some specific ideas. He has not. He has not been willing on three separate occasions to show some evidence that he would take a more collaborative, inclusive approach, and that he would be more balanced in his approach to natural resources issues.

My concern is that as of now the record indicates the J. Steven Griles of the past is going to be back in action after the Senate confirms him.

I will talk for a few minutes about that Jay Steven Griles' track record over 20 years. Over 20 years, again and again, he has placed the interests of powerful special interests above the public. This includes the support for environmentally unsound drilling for oil off the coast of California and looking the other way when powerful corporations were fined for breaking the environmental laws.

It is one thing to try to figure out ways to ensure compliance with the environmental laws; however, it is another thing to not follow through when these powerful interests have actually been fined for violating the law.

I was troubled about those past positions. I told Mr. Griles about that. It is certainly his right to hold those views. I have not made it a habit of opposing candidates with whom I differ on substantive issues. Given those past positions, given his public statements and his private statements to me that, in fact, he was going to change, it is troubling we have not seen any evidence of it.

His record is important. I will give a few examples of that record.

During his service with the Reagan administration, Mr. Griles is reported to have single-mindedly pushed for an oil lease sale off the coast of California, despite objections from his own Fish and Wildlife Service biologists. In 1988, he wrote a memo to the Assistant Secretary advising him to change the tone and conclusions of a Fish and Wildlife Service report citing the specific environmental damage that could be caused by a proposed northern California offshore oil lease. Mr. Griles concluded that memo by stating:

The memorandum is part of the public record and could prove very damaging to this lease sale.

The subsequent final report on the sale, from Fish and Wildlife, did not refer to any potential environmental harm that could result from the lease sale. Within the year, as Americans know, the Exxon Valdez disaster occurred and, by 1990, the first President Bush declared a moratorium on offshore oil leases, so this lease sale was never completed. But it is certainly troubling to me that Mr. Griles wanted Federal researchers not to report accurate conclusions but to prop up a decision, regardless of the environmental facts.

This, in my view, would have been an ideal issue that Mr. Griles could have raised with me and with colleagues and said: Look, there are a variety of ways that I treat these oil sales differently now, having learned from some of the controversy in the past. Yet he was unwilling to say that or anything resembling that.

He has also, as far as the public report, indicated that he has no interest in cracking down on the illegal behavior of polluters and special interests. Of course, that would be a task that he would be expected to perform in this position.

Between 1984 and 1987, the House of Representatives reviewed, for example, the internal workings in the Office of Surface Mining. They found that, under his leadership, this office collected only $6.8 million of an estimated $200 million due in civil penalties for those who broke the environmental laws.

Again, I have tried to single out just the areas of the record that concern me the most. There is not a Member of the Senate who is in favor of breaking the environmental laws. Yet this was an instance where there were violations and they were not followed up. I think that is troubling and, in fact, in successive years the percentage of collection of the civil penalties that were owed continued to go down.

I am concerned about the past public record, but I would not be here making the statement that I am tonight if Mr. Griles had said: Look, all of us change and here are some approaches that I would take in the days ahead to ensure that we could do the kind of work that Senator CRAIG—I see my friend Senator BURNS here as well—that the three of us have sought to do.

These natural resources issues are extraordinarily difficult. The American people want what I call the win-win. They want to protect our treasures and at the same time they want to be sensitive to local economic needs. It is a lot easier said than done. But Senator CRAIG and Senator BURNS and I have teamed up to do just that.

I had been hoping that Mr. Griles would offer some specifics, given that he said he had changed, and would indicate he would want to do the kind of bipartisan work that we Westerners have done on some of these particularly contentious issues. Unfortunately, on three separate occasions, in both public and private, Mr. Griles was unwilling to back up his public statements about how he had changed, how he would take a more collaborative approach. So tonight I want to make clear I am opposed to the nomination of J. Steven Griles to be Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior. My questions have not been answered. My reservations about the nominee's commitment to finding common ground have not been resolved.

I tell my colleagues, I do not think we can get on top of these natural resources issues without a collaborative approach. Mr. Griles has said he is in favor of it but has not offered any evidence that he will actually do it. With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask for a couple of minutes. Let me also ask unanimous consent that Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI, who is coming to the floor, be allowed to speak for a period of time prior to the action. I believe Senator NELSON is here to do the same.

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

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I join with my colleague, Chairman RON WYDEN, tonight to visit about Steven Griles and the reality that Steven is about to become a major operative in the Department of the Interior. I stand tonight in full support of the decision of George W. Bush to nominate him to become Deputy Secretary. I do that because I know Steven Griles and I know he will do it when he looks me in the eye and he looks Senator WYDEN in the eye and says he will work in the character of the new Secretary, Gale Norton, as it relates to the four C's that she has so clearly laid out over the time of her confirmation hearings and as, I think, she has clearly demonstrated in the period of time in which she has served our country as our new Secretary of the Interior. That is one of consultation, cooperation, and communication that results in conservation of our natural resources to benefit all of the interests of our country. I believe Steven Griles will do that following the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

While RON WYDEN and I will disagree a bit, we also understand the critical nature of cooperation, as he has so clearly spelled out, in the collaborative process. The models under which we must make decisions on our public land resources have changed from the days in which Steven Griles served the Reagan administration and in which Steven Griles will now have the privilege of serving the Bush administration. We have tried to pioneer with the concept of a collaborative process. Clearly, the effort Senator WYDEN and I launched last year that is now law incorporates within it the idea of bringing all of the principals together to sit down to resolve conflict over resource issues at the local level and ultimately we believe we can aspire to that at the national level.

Therefore, I stand in favor of Steven Griles becoming our new Deputy Secretary at the Department of the Interior and I think he will at the end serve us well and I think the record will demonstrate that.

Let me say in closing, and I say it in all fairness to our majority leader, TOM DASCHLE, I thank him and I thank HARRY REID for the cooperation they have offered to all of us tonight in moving expeditiously some of the nominees that were at the desk or other nominees who were just moved out of committee today, both the Armed Services Committee and the Interior Committee.

It is absolutely critical that the President of the United States be allowed to nominate and have people of his choice to serve him in the administration of our Government at the executive level. Tonight we move a great number of people, probably the largest number we have moved to date at one time. That has been because of a cooperative effort on the part of the majority leader, TOM DASCHLE, and all of us working together to make that happen.

I hope to achieve our goal that the some 173 who are now before the authorizing committees across the Senate can be brought to hearings, heard, voted out of committee, brought to the floor and I hope many of them could be moved before the August recess.

A lot of these fine people who have been asked to serve our Government are men and women who have families and who need to make decisions over whether to leave their families and their children in the schools where they now are or whether they are going to be allowed to get them in Washington in time to enroll them in school as it would start in late August or early September. Surely this Senate can operate in a reasonable and responsible fashion to do the appropriate hearings, to find out if these men and women are clearly qualified, as the President believes they are, to serve our country at the executive level, bring them from the committee, bring them to the floor, and allow to happen what is happening this evening.

When disagreements arise, as they do—as with Senator WYDEN and Mr. Griles—they are either voted on or are spread upon the RECORD as a template from which to judge the people who will serve in the executive branch, and to hold before them as a constant reminder of what they pledged to us in their confirmation hearings before the committee. That is fair and responsible, and it is the job of the Senate to respond in that fashion.

I am extremely pleased that we are able to move expeditiously on a good number tonight to give our President the tools by which to operate the executive branch of Government and to

allow him, as the citizens of this country have chosen, to govern our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, let me congratulate the floor manager for offering the conclusion associated with the Interior appropriations bill. It has been a difficult battle, and it has been really tough with the many issues that are subject to rule XVI which often come up in this process.

I thank the Senator from Montana and his colleagues on the other side. They have done an extraordinary job.

My purpose in rising is to recognize an injustice that has been done to Steven Griles. The injustice was not on the merits of whether Mr. Griles is qualified or not. It is the manner in which his nomination was delayed.

I think it is appropriate that the RECORD note that the intent to nominate Mr. Griles occurred on March 9. The nomination was received on May 1. Hearings were held May 16. He was reported favorably by the Energy Committee, which I happened to chair at that time, 18 to 4. I repeat—18 to 4 on May 23, 2001.

All of this, of course, occurred before the switch of Senator JEFFORDS and, as a consequence, the control of the Senate.

Mr. Griles was cleared on the Republican side on May 23. In executive session on May 23, we moved one nomination. On May 24 we moved 19 nominations. On May 25 we moved 33 nominations. On May 26 we moved 8 nominations. In each case, Mr. Griles was cleared on our side and was objected to by the Democrats, which they have every right to do.

But during this period, a unanimous consent agreement was offered to allow for 2 hours of debate, and a vote on which the Democrats indicated, according to the RECORD, that they needed 2 hours, with consideration the week we returned from that recess. That was rejected by the Democrats, as was the modification that then deleted the time certain and only included the time limitation.

At that point, it was clear that we would no longer as Republicans control the floor, and hence the timing on our return.

In executive session on June 14, under Democratic control, we cleared three additional nominations, but the Democrats would not agree to Griles. It wasn't agreed to as an issue of the debate on the merits, it was simply an effort to deprive—that is the only conclusion one can come to—the Department of Interior of his services, and hence to the public of this country.

As of today, Mr. Griles has been pending 51 days. Again, I refer to the fact that he was reported out of the committee 18 to 4. He is going to be voted out tonight on a voice vote. But I think it is appropriate to note the manner in which it was handled.

I am very disappointed. I, as chairman under the former administration, felt the obligation to respond to the development of the precedents and the officials within the various Cabinet departments. Under no circumstances had we had a situation similar to this where a nominee was delayed for such an unreasonable amount of time.

Who suffers? Perhaps this body suffers in self-examination.

Again, I am not arguing the merits concerning issues that my friend from Oregon or my friend from Florida may have, but clearly, the way this was handled was delay, delay, delay. The public suffered. The Department of the Interior suffered. Up until a short time ago, the Department of the Interior had one confirmed position. That was the Secretary of the Interior.

I think all of us have a responsibility to work together, in spite of our political differences, to serve the country.

I think it is appropriate that the RECORD note the reality associated with this nominee. It is my hope that situation is not repeated again because I think this body bears the responsibility.

I am happy to yield to my friend from Florida.

I wish the Presiding Officer a good evening, and the rest of my colleagues, and in particular the staff. I hope we get out at a reasonable hour.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, the administration's policy is to try to drill its way out of an energy problem—and that is clearly reflected in their nominee for the number two position at the Interior Department, J. Steven Griles.

I have expressed my opposition to Mr. Griles prior to today, in the form of an objection to a Senate vote on his nomination.

However, based on assurances I received today from Interior Secretary Norton—specifically that the agency's upcoming 5-year plan contains no new drilling in the eastern Gulf of Mexico, beyond the disputed area in lease sale 181—I have withdrawn my objection to proceeding to a vote.

I also met with Mr. Griles this morning. While I respect his commitment to public service, I cannot vote for his nomination.

He has a history of advocating for oil and gas exploration off the coasts of both Florida and California.

In fact, his record as a former Reagan administration official and an oil- and gas-industry lobbyist reveals his aggressive support for expanded oil drilling in sensitive waters.

Mr. Griles' support for drilling is so forthcoming that in biographical information he supplied the Senate for his confirmation he emphasizes his record for helping lease ''more Federal offshore oil and gas acreage during 1984–1989 than in any prior period of federal leasing activities.''

His position is clear. Unfortunately, this position presents a serious risk to Florida's economy and environment.

I thought I would take this opportunity to clear up for the Senator from Alaska some of the things he said.

The Senator from Alaska should know that this Senator from Florida did not place a hold on the Griles nomination until June 19. That is just a matter of some 2½ weeks ago. It became apparent to me—and it didn't have anything to do with personalities or politics—on the substance of the matter that this was something of such importance to Florida on whether or not we were going to have drilling off the coast of Florida which would threaten the economy of Florida because of its beaches. I think Florida has the longest coastline of any State in the country. So much of our economic lifeblood comes from those pristine beaches.

When I looked at the substance of the nominee's background I saw that he had been an advocate for offshore oil drilling not only over a decade ago in California but where he stated in his testimony that he was in favor of drilling for the entire 6 million acres of the lease sale 181 and what that represented as a threat to Florida in that original lease sale coming to within 30 miles of Perdido Key, which is the westernmost beach of the State of Florida.

It became very clear as a matter of substance to me that it was going to be something that was perceived to be—and he was perceived to be—a threat to the economic lifeblood of the State of Florida.

Only on June 19 did I write a letter to the majority leader asking him to honor my request, which was a hold on the consideration of the nomination.

Today, Mr. Griles came to see me. I find him entirely a delightful fellow, an engaging fellow, and one with whom I shared exactly this story. I asked him the question: Since the likelihood was that the reduced lease sale 181 was in fact going to be approved—the administration apparently had been working it very hard and had the votes, as the vote earlier today showed—what was his intention with regard to the drilling in the rest of the eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area?

He said since he had not been confirmed that he could not speak with the administration. But he offered that he thought he could get an answer from the administration and get back to me before this vote occurred.

Indeed, it was within a few minutes that a phone call came in that Secretary Norton was requesting to come and see me, of which I gladly received her. It is the first time I had met her—a very gracious lady. And I asked her the same question. And she said: Senator, I want to assure you that in the 5-year plan, which is going to be issued next week, there will be no additional lease sales in the 5-year plan. And the 5-year plan that will be issued next week is operative, effectively, as law, since a lease cannot be offered for sale or lease unless it is in the 5-year plan.

That was a little bit of good news. It was on the basis of that that I additionally encouraged the majority leader that I thought he was right. It is his

prerogative as majority leader to lift the hold.

I shared with Mr. Griles that I was going to vote against his nomination because of his history. I am glad that I was in this Chamber to hear my friend from Alaska so that he could hear from his colleague from Florida as to exactly what my intention on the substance of the matter has been.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on this nomination?

The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am glad we are finally considering the nomination of Steve Griles. It has been a long time. I can remember going through the hearings on the Energy Committee and him being reported out of that committee on the 23rd. It has been a long 40-some-odd days. It has been too long.

It seems that we are asking our Cabinet Secretaries to do their jobs by themselves. We are having a hard time getting them any help downtown. I just think that is a wrong thing to do to any administration.

I remember when President Clinton first came to town back in 1992, 1993; whenever we went through the process, I always took the position that each President got his Cabinet members and the people he wanted in his administration because he had been duly elected by the people of this country. So he could move his agenda as he saw fit. We have been holding up folks going downtown far too long.

Twenty-eight percent of Montana is public land. With the BLM and the Forest Service and, of course, with the BIA and the Indian lands and Indian country, this position is very important. Of course, with Mr. Griles coming from a standpoint of multiple use, single use does not work. I think that we can balance the use of our lands. We have had a tendency in the last 10 or 15 years to redefine conservation. Conservation is the wise use of any resource. That has been the driving force on any of our resources found on our public lands and on our private lands.

I have an agricultural background. This position in the Department of the Interior requires a man of not only high integrity and high purpose but also to have guts enough to make a decision. We have gone through these situations where nobody wants to make a decision.

We had a situation on the Flathead Lake in just finding its level. We had too many cooks in the kitchen and nobody knew who was in charge when trying to make a decision on what level we wanted to maintain at Flathead Lake in northwestern Montana.

I know there are some of my colleagues in this body who have some real heartburn with Mr. Griles. In fact, I know there are many colleagues in this body who have heartburn with the words ''multiple use.''

But, nonetheless, we who come from the land and the resources—and especially from a resource-based economy—think we understand just how important renewable resources are. We realize that in oil and gas, it is sort of finite—there may not be any more of it made. But on renewables, we should be using conservation practices that consider wise use.

Tough decisions will have to be made by the Department. We need someone who is confident in making them and also basing the decisions on science and common sense.

So the reason I support Steve Griles is because he brings outstanding credentials to the job. He served at many levels, both inside and outside of Government. I think everybody will find he will be an able listener, and he will also show the cooperation in being a good Deputy Secretary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the nomination?

Mr. BURNS. Are we ready to vote?

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I urge that this nomination be confirmed as Deputy Secretary, and on a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the nomination?

If not, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of J. Steven Griles, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

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

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

THANKING THE MANAGERS OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while the Presiding Officer is in the Chamber, I rise to express how much I appreciate his work of the last 2 days. It has been very difficult.

He and I worked together on Military Construction when I was chairman and he was ranking member. Through each ordeal we experience we become closer, and I have become more appreciative of his legislative abilities.

For both of us to be able to work with one of the legends of the Senate, Senator BYRD, is always a pleasure and a learning experience. I want to make sure that spread on the RECORD is my appreciation for the good work done by the two managers of this bill.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the nominations reported earlier today by the Foreign Relations Committee as follows: Peter R. Chaveas to be Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone; Lori A. Forman to be Assistant Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development; Aubrey Hooks to be Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Donald J. McConnell to be Ambassador to the State of Eritrea; Nancy Powell to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ghana; George McDade Staples to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; that the nominations be confirmed, and the motions to reconsider laid on the table.

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

The nominations were considered and confirmed as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Peter R. Chaveas, of Pennsylvania, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Lori A. Forman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Donald J. McConnell, of Ohio, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Eritrea.

Aubrey Hooks, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Nancy J. Powell, of Iowa, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Ghana.

George McDade Staples, of Kentucky, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cameroon, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider and confirm Executive Calendar Nos. 199, 200, 203 through 210, 213, 214, 221 and 222, that the nominations be confirmed and the motions to reconsider be laid on the table.

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

The nominations were considered and confirmed as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Douglas Jay Feith, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

Peter W. Rodman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Thomas P. Christie, of Virginia, to be Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense.

Diane K. Morales, of Texas, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness.

Steven John Morello, Sr., of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Army.