

A bill (S. 2715) to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the national language of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2716) to authorize the National Guard to provide support for the border control activities of the United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2717) to provide for enhanced Federal enforcement of, and State and local assistance in the enforcement of, the immigration laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2718) to withhold 10 percent of the Federal funding apportioned for highway construction and maintenance from States that issue driver's licenses to individuals without verifying the legal status of such individuals.

A bill (S. 2719) to provide that Executive Order 13166 shall have no force or effect, and to prohibit the use of funds for certain purposes.

A bill (S. 2720) to withhold Federal financial assistance from each country that denies or unreasonably delays the acceptance of nationals of such country who have been ordered removed from the United States and to prohibit the issuance of visas to nationals of such country.

A bill (S. 2721) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to prescribe the binding oath or affirmation of renunciation and allegiance required to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, to encourage and support the efforts of prospective citizens of the United States to become citizens, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2722) to prohibit aliens who are repeat drunk drivers from obtaining legal status or immigration benefits.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I now ask for a second reading and, in order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 2663

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of S. 2663, the Consumer Product Safety Commission legislation, the Senate then resume consideration of the Vitter amendment No. 4097, with 15 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to the amendment, with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators PRYOR and VITTER or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to a vote in relation to the amendment with no amendments in order to the amendment prior to the vote.

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

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,

MARCH 6, 2008

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, Thursday, March 6; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business for up to 1 hour with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 2663, a bill to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, this evening we were able to reach an agreement to have a vote in relation to the Vitter amendment regarding attorney's fees. Senators should be prepared to vote as early as 10:50 a.m. tomorrow.

Today the leader filed cloture on the bill. However, it is our intention to complete action on the bill tomorrow evening. Therefore, rollcall votes are expected to occur throughout the day in relation to the remaining amendments to the bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

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

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

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

BENEFITS OF RENEWABLE FUEL

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, this last year, Americans sent almost half a trillion dollars, almost \$500 billion, overseas to purchase imported oil from other countries around the world. Think about that massive transfer of

wealth and what that means for our national security because, in many respects, a lot of those dollars being used to purchase imported fuels are going to countries that are not favorable toward the United States. Of course, some say it is a world market, let the market work.

The difference is that most of our trading partners around the world are people we consider to be at least friends, allies, folks we do business with. They are not countries that are funding organizations that are trying to kill Americans. Regrettably, what we end up doing is funding both sides of the war on terror, because we send almost half a trillion dollars annually to foreign countries, petro dictators around the world who use those dollars to fund terrorist organizations that are designed to kill Americans, and then we end up having, of course, to fund our military to go fight the very same terrorists. It seems like a very misguided policy.

I make that point because I think we have a dangerous dependence on foreign energy. Today, 65 percent of our petroleum comes from outside of the United States. As most of us know, the fuels in this country are mostly petroleum based. The reason I say all that is I think we have an important decision to make in this country about whether we are going to continue to subsidize foreign governments, petro dictators who use those dollars that transfer wealth out of this country to fund terrorist organizations that attack Americans, or whether we are going to make an investment in the United States that provides benefits to the economy in America and provides jobs for Americans. I think that is an important decision we have to make.

For the past several years, this Congress as a matter of policy has tried to put into place incentives to increase the production of renewable energy, and with some degree of success. If you look at last year and this year, by the end of this year, we will be at about 7.5 billion gallons of ethanol produced in the United States. There are some 160, I think, ethanol biorefineries in this country. If you look at it, 22 States are home to some of those, with a collective capacity of over 7.5 billion gallons. There are sixty biorefineries under construction and several plants are in the process of expansion. That is a great story for America and for our agricultural economy. It is also a great story for our national security, in my view.

Lately, we have had a lot of attacks launched on the ethanol industry, and on renewable fuels generally. Many of them have been, again in my view, very misguided and misleading in terms of the reporting that has been done regarding food prices. If you look at several editorials recently, the New York Times went out of their way to discount the impact of high energy prices and worldwide demand for protein as reasons for food price increases. Rather, they decided to blame ethanol by

stating, "The most important reason for the price shock is the rich world's subsidized appetite for biofuels." The editorial board claims, "The benefits of this strategy are dubious."

A February Washington Post article, entitled "The Problem With Biofuels," leads the public to believe that biofuels will only serve to starve people. The article quotes a university study and states, "By putting pressure on global supplies of edible groups, the surge in ethanol production will translate into higher prices for both processed and staple foods around the world."

The food versus fuel debate is an important debate to have. However, it has to be based upon facts and not anti-renewable fuel rhetoric.

It is a fact that energy prices have a 2-to-1 greater impact on food prices relative to the price of inputs such as corn.

Last year, John Uranchuck of LECG issued a report detailing the impact of rising energy prices on the price of food. According to that study,

Increasing petroleum prices have about twice the impact on consumer food prices as equivalent increases in corn prices. A 33 percent increase in crude oil prices—the equivalent of \$1 per gallon over current levels of retail gasoline prices—would increase retail food prices measured by the CPI for food by 0.6 to 0.9 percent. An equivalent increase in corn prices—about \$1 per bushel over current levels—would increase consumer food prices only 0.3 percent.

In December 2007, Informa Economics issued a report called "Marketing Costs and Surging Global Demand for Commodities Are Key Drivers of Food Price Inflation." This report also concluded that the price of raw commodities is not the leading component of the Consumer Price Index for food. Rather, this report correctly identified rising energy and transportation costs as leading causes of food inflation.

To place the blame for food inflation on biofuels and the rising prices of certain commodities is simply misguided. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, costs of food inputs only account for a fraction of food prices. Specifically, labor, packaging, transportation, advertising, and profits account for 68 cents of every dollar a consumer spends on food.

The long-term outlook for corn prices under the expanded renewable fuels standard is somewhere in the \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bushel range. To put that into perspective, so the average person around the country can understand what I am talking about, the average box of corn flakes contains about 10 ounces or one ninetieth of a bushel of corn. Even at \$4 corn—\$4 a bushel corn—that amounts to 5 cents of corn in a box of corn flakes. Think about that. A box of corn flakes. Everybody assumes the farmer, because of high corn prices, is cutting a fat hog, but 5 cents of that goes back into the farmer's pocket. Attributing food inflation to biofuels and corn-based ethanol is simply untrue.

Now, with respect to climate change, because we have heard a lot of discus-

sion as well and criticism of the ethanol industry with regard to how it impacts that debate, critics of renewable fuels have also started blaming climate change on renewable energy. I find that hard to believe, as well, because the purpose of biofuels is to replace petroleum as a fuel source. For years, environmentalists have decried petroleum as a major emitter of harmful carbon emissions. Today, we have a home-grown alternative that is displacing more and more petroleum by the day. Some are claiming now that ethanol is creating more global warming. If our national policy is to manage climate change, falsely blaming ethanol for global warming is not helpful to the cause.

According to the Argonne National Laboratory, regular blends of ethanol, gasoline containing 10 percent ethanol, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 18 to 29 percent relative to regular gasoline.

As more ethanol is produced and consumed, our Nation's carbon footprint will continue to shrink. In 2006, ethanol use in the United States reduced carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 8 million tons. Such a reduction is the equivalent of removing 1.21 million cars from the road.

As Congress continues to debate climate change legislation and the causes of global warming, it is important to set the record straight. Ethanol production is a carbon sink, not a net producer of carbon emissions. Furthermore, as new types of cellulosic ethanol come online, the carbon-reducing benefits of ethanol are only going to increase.

Ethanol may be able to be blamed for some other transformations in our economy. For one, increased ethanol production is allowing our demand for gasoline to go down and displacing foreign imports of oil. Again, I point to some of the statistics that bear that out. If you look at the amount of ethanol that is being produced in America today—and this is based on a 2007 number—in 2007, the ethanol that was produced, 6.5 billion, in this country displaced the need for 228 million barrels of oil, saving American consumers more than \$16 billion or \$45 million a day from going to countries, as I said earlier, outside the United States and enriching petrodictators who would do us ill will.

If we look at the impact on tax revenues coming into the Treasury, the ethanol industry generated an estimated \$4.6 billion in Federal tax revenue and \$3.6 billion in additional tax revenue for State and local governments. So if you couple that with the fact that according to the USDA—and I think this is an important point to make, too, by those who would criticize ethanol—according to the USDA, the increased demand for grain use in ethanol production reduced Federal farm program costs by more than \$8 billion last year, meaning that even with the cost of the tax incentive that

we use to encourage more production of ethanol, ethanol saved U.S. taxpayers, when you couple that with the additional tax revenue coming into the Treasury and the \$8 billion that was saved because the Federal Government was not making farm program payments to farmers in this country, U.S. taxpayers saved more than \$9.2 billion as a result of this industry.

Right now, about 50 percent of the gasoline in this country is blended with ethanol, and before very long, we hope that from coast to coast we will have every single gallon of gasoline in this country blended with ethanol.

But my point very simply is: This has been a great success story, one which has benefited and enriched our country, our farmers, people in this country who are working hard making a living contributing to a better quality of life for all Americans, as opposed to shipping all that wealth outside the United States to other countries.

Let me restate what I started by saying at the very beginning, and that is that last year, we spent almost half a trillion dollars, almost \$500 billion, in purchasing imported oil. That, again, makes absolutely no sense to me in light of these statistics that I shared. I think as we look at the future of this industry and the promise it holds and the benefit it holds, not only for the economy in this country but also as we get away from this dangerous dependence on foreign sources of energy, renewable fuels, biofuels, have a great future for America, and I believe we ought to be continuing to invest in making sure that those who are involved with that industry—our farmers, those who are constructing ethanol plants around this country, that we provide not fewer incentives but more incentives for this kind of biofuel production that, again, gets rid of the carbon in our atmosphere, cleans up our environment, lessens our dependence on foreign sources of energy, and puts dollars back into the pockets of hard-working Americans, farmers, the rural economy, creating jobs, helping grow the economy right here at home in the United States rather than shipping those dollars to some foreign country where, again, many of these dollars are used to turn around and fund organizations that are designed to undermine America's interests around the world.

This debate will continue to percolate around this country, but when we get into this debate about food versus fuel, it is important we have the facts in front of us because this industry has undergone a lot of criticism of late. As I said before, I think much of it is misguided because it is based on misinformation and wrong facts. We need to have the facts in front of us, and then we can have a meaningful debate. Until that happens, we are going to hear more of these false attacks against an industry that is creating American jobs, helping reduce our dependence on foreign energy, and I hope, in the very near future, we will be able

to increase the amount not only of production in this country but the amount of consumption because I believe in the very near future we will start seeing more and more momentum for increasing the blend rate.

Right now, we blend 10 percent ethanol, as I said, in 50 percent of the gasoline in the country. I hope in the future we can increase that to 20 percent. The University of Minnesota completed a study where they compared effects of 10 percent and 20 percent on materials compatibility, driveability—all those types of issues. The result of the data that came from that study was that you can move to a 20-percent blend, a higher blend, an intermediate blend right now and have no impact on any of those issues.

The issue of emissions is still being studied. The renewable energy laboratory in Golden, CO, and the Department of Energy and EPA are undertaking some studies. When that data comes in, I believe it will show what the University of Minnesota study has shown and that is you can go to a higher blend with minimal impact and, in fact, in many cases with a better result; that we should move very quickly. I am going to encourage the administration and continue to try to influence that decisionmaking process in a way that will increase the amount of ethanol that is used in this country so, again, we can achieve the many benefits that I think dependence on American agriculture creates for us as opposed to our dependence upon foreign energy.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:16 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, March 6, 2008, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NEIL SURYAKANT PATEL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION, VICE JOHN M. R. KNEUER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ISRAEL.

DONALD GENE TEITELBAUM, OF TEXAS, 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.

FRANK CHARLES URBANCIC, JR., OF INDIANA, 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 CYPRUS.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

NANCY M. ZIRKIN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 19, 2011, VICE MARIA OTERO, TERM EXPIRED.

J. ROBINSON WEST, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 19, 2011. (REAPPOINTMENT)

KERRY KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 19, 2011, VICE LAURIE SUSAN FULTON, TERM EXPIRED.

IKRAM U. KHAN, OF NEVADA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 19, 2009, VICE HOLLY J. BURKHALTER, TERM EXPIRED.

STEPHEN D. KRASNER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 19, 2011, VICE CHARLES EDWARD HORNER, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALEXANDER PASSANTINO, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE PAUL DECAMP.

FOREIGN SERVICE

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ANDREW TOWNSEND WIENER, OF TEXAS

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

LORA ANN BAKER, OF CALIFORNIA
CYNTHIA ANN BIGGS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DARREL WAH CHEW CHING, OF HAWAII
JAMES GOLSEN, OF MARYLAND
VAL EUGENE HUSTON, OF INDIANA
DENNIS A. SIMMONS, OF FLORIDA
DOUGLAS WALLACE, OF MARYLAND
DALE R. WRIGHT, OF VIRGINIA
ERIC B. WOLFF, OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GEOFFREY BOGART, OF CALIFORNIA
JENNIFER KANE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHARLES RAOUL RANADO, OF VIRGINIA
CATHERINE P. SPILLMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ANDREA L. DOYLE, OF WASHINGTON
MARISSA DENISE SCOTT, OF LOUISIANA

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MANOJ S. DESAL, OF MASSACHUSETTS
ERIK R. RIKANSRUD, OF VIRGINIA
CONRAD WAI-PAC WONG, OF VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PATRICIA M. AGUILO, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
ANDREA K. ALBERT, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTINA PAULA ALMEIDA, OF RHODE ISLAND
MARIA CECILIA ALVARADO, OF NEW MEXICO
J. DEAN ARKEMA, OF VIRGINIA
KEVIN BAE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ZANE LEE BARNES, OF CALIFORNIA
BRIAN P. BAUER, OF ILLINOIS
ROBBIE LANEICE BROOKER, OF TEXAS
PETER HEARTH BROWN, OF NEW YORK
JEFFREY ALLEN BUTLER, OF VIRGINIA
JOSHUA M. BUXTON, OF CALIFORNIA
BRYAN J. CLAYTON, OF VIRGINIA
ANGELA COOPER, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS M. COYLE, OF MICHIGAN
PIERCE MICHAEL DAVIS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHANEL NICOLE DENNIS, OF DELAWARE
AUSTIN GALE DEVER, OF VIRGINIA
EILEEN F. DI DOMENICO, OF VIRGINIA
KYLE DOTSON, OF VIRGINIA
HANNAH ASHLEY DRAPER, OF ARKANSAS
JONATHAN S. DRUCKER, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES P. DUVERNAY, OF NEW JERSEY
ALICE H. EASTER, OF NEW YORK
CANDACE LYNN FABER, OF WASHINGTON
JOANNA HOPE GANSON, OF NEW YORK
BRIAN HARRY GETTER, OF VIRGINIA
CATHERINE G. GILLEN, OF VIRGINIA
ASHLEY R. GRAY, OF KENTUCKY
ALEXANDRIA B. HAIDARA, OF COLORADO
ARTHUR J. HALL, JR., OF VIRGINIA
KENT B. HALLBERG, OF VIRGINIA
MARK C. HALLISEY, OF CONNECTICUT
REID T. HAMILTON, OF VIRGINIA
JENNIFER G. HANDOG, OF NEVADA
ANNA M. HARCIS, OF VIRGINIA
RUBEN HARUTUNIAN, OF MARYLAND
RACHEL Y. HAWKINS, OF TENNESSEE

EMILY JEANETTE HICKS, OF TEXAS
ROBERT M. HINES, OF VIRGINIA
RICHARD HOGE, OF VIRGINIA
DONALD J. HOWARD, OF VIRGINIA
ELIZABETH HOWARD, OF FLORIDA
MELISSA D. HUDSON, OF TENNESSEE
AJANI HUSBANDS, OF TEXAS
SIMONE W. JOHNSON, OF MISSOURI
ANTHONY M. JONES, OF VIRGINIA
NICKOLAS A. JORJANI, OF VIRGINIA
CAMERON F. KAH, OF VIRGINIA
HEERA KAUR KAMBOJ, OF NEW YORK
ALLA PAVEL KAMINS, OF VIRGINIA
MARIAH KENDALL WOHLFEIL, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES P. KLAPPS, OF VIRGINIA
STEVEN GEORGE LACEY, OF VIRGINIA
SHEA N. LEAHY, OF VIRGINIA
RACHEL M. LEHR, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES T. LEONG, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT A. LESTER, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID ANTOINE LEWIS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JOSEPH S. LIVINGSTON, OF NEW YORK
PHILLIP LAMAR LOOSLI, OF CALIFORNIA
ADAM JOHN LORBER, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS JOSEPH LYONS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ERIN L. MACIEL, OF VIRGINIA
KATHERINE K. MARQUIS, OF VIRGINIA
VICTOR LERUN MARSH II, OF MICHIGAN
NICOLE LUCINDA MEWHINNEY MARTIN, OF VIRGINIA
DEVIN V. MILLER, OF VIRGINIA
BETH MINIX, OF VIRGINIA
JONATHAN ANDRE MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOSHUA SHUN MO, OF VIRGINIA
CHARLES D. MYERS, OF VIRGINIA
ELIZABETH FAWN NEDEFF, OF WASHINGTON
JONATHAN JAMES NELLIS, OF MARYLAND
JOSHUA W. NELSON, OF VIRGINIA
THU HUYNH NGUYEN, OF WASHINGTON
JEFFREY MICHAEL OSWEILER, OF IOWA
JOHN PARK, OF VIRGINIA
JOHN L. PORTER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SEAN C. POWERS, OF VIRGINIA
ADAM P. PRICE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PABLO BENJAMIN QUINTANILLA, OF MISSOURI
DOMINIC PETER RANDAZZO, OF PENNSYLVANIA
CATHERINE C. REGEN, OF VIRGINIA
BRIAN EDWARD RENTSCH, OF VIRGINIA
KIMBERLY ANN RENTSCH, OF TEXAS
CHRISTINA E. REPP, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JAMES ROLLENS IV, OF LOUISIANA
EDWIN O. RUEDA, OF NORTH CAROLINA
ANGELA SAGER, OF TEXAS
ERIC FULTON SANDERS, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID RYAN SEQUEIRA, OF VIRGINIA
HEIDY SERVIN-BAEZ, OF OREGON
CHRISTOPHER SILKIE, OF CALIFORNIA
SARAH ANNEMARIE SIMONS, OF CALIFORNIA
KRISTEN ANNA SIUDZINSKI, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL G. SLONAKER, OF MARYLAND
GUY G. SMITH, OF VIRGINIA
GARY E. STANULIS, OF VIRGINIA
TRISHA ANN TAINO, OF VIRGINIA
TOD M. THEDY, OF FLORIDA
STACY L. TOLLISON, OF TEXAS
CYNDEE-NGA TRINH, OF TEXAS
STACEY H. TSAI, OF TEXAS
DALEYA S. UDDIN, OF NEW JERSEY
THOMAS M. VENNEN, OF ILLINOIS
NICOLE M. VERSTRAETE-DISHNER, OF VIRGINIA
ANNY HONG AN TRINH VU, OF CALIFORNIA
MELISSA DANIELLE WALSH, OF OKLAHOMA
MUJAHID A.M.M. WASHINGTON, OF NEW YORK
KELLY A. WATKINS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
ANDREW DAMRON MCBRIDE WATSON, OF VIRGINIA
NATALIE M. WAUGH, OF CALIFORNIA
AMY WEINHOUSE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
LAURA M. WILLIFORD, OF GEORGIA
MARK DAVID WISEMAN, OF VIRGINIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR PROMOTION IN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE TO THE CLASSES INDICATED:

CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

DAVID T. NEWELL, OF FLORIDA
JOHN V.G. SPILSBURY, OF NEW YORK

CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, AND CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

TROY A. LINDQUIST, OF UTAH

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATIONS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE FOLLOWING FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION:

To be lieutenant (junior grade)

BENNIE N. JOHNSON

To be ensign

MARK S. ANDREWS
MEGAN R. GUBERSKI
NATHAN E. WITHERLY
CHRISTINE L. SCHULTZ
CLAIRE V. SURREY
RONALD L. MOYERS, JR.
BRIAN D. PLAYER
GLEN A. RICE
PATRICK M. REDMOND