

sector, including city planners, transportation officials, education officials, and private sector businesses, recognizing that other sectors can influence health outcomes;

Whereas, in communities across the United States, individuals are changing the way they care for their health by avoiding tobacco use, eating healthier, increasing physical activity, and preventing unintentional injuries at home and in the workplace; and

Whereas efforts to adequately support public health and the prevention of disease and injury can continue to transform a health system focused on treating illness into a health system focused on preventing disease and injury and promoting wellness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week;

(2) recognizes the efforts of public health professionals, the Federal Government, States, Tribes, municipalities, local communities, and individuals in preventing disease and injury;

(3) recognizes the role of public health in—
(A) preventing and responding to infectious disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic;

(B) mitigating short-term and long-term impacts of infectious disease outbreaks on the health and wellness of individuals in the United States;

(C) addressing social and other determinants of health, including health disparities experienced by minority populations; and

(D) improving the overall health of individuals and communities in the United States;

(4) encourages increased efforts and resources—

(A) to improve the health of individuals in the United States; and

(B) to make the United States, in 1 generation, the healthiest country in the world by—

(i) providing greater opportunities to improve community health and prevent disease and injury; and

(ii) strengthening the public health system and workforce in the United States; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to learn about the role of the public health system in improving health across the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have one request for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, April 4, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m.

on Tuesday, April 5; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the motion to discharge the Gordon nomination; that at 10:30 a.m., the Senate vote on the motion to discharge and that, following the vote, the Senate resume legislative session; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Tuesday's session of the Senate, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I come to the Senate floor again today to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine. This is the eighth week in a row that I have come to the floor to talk about the illegal, totally unprovoked, and brutal Russian invasion of a sovereign country—their neighbor Ukraine—that only wants to live in peace.

Over the weekend, all of us saw the brutality of what Russia is doing. We saw it up close through shocking videos and photographs of more than 100 civilians—not soldiers but civilians—lying in mass graves in Bucha, a suburb of Kyiv.

Yesterday, Human Rights Watch released a report documenting specific atrocities, including rapes and executions.

President Zelenskyy painted a vivid, heartbreaking picture this weekend when he spoke of “civilians left on the streets with their hands tied behind their backs—killed execution style.”

Here is one photograph of the shocking scenes that we saw over the weekend of civilians left in the streets as the Russians pulled out of Bucha, but it is happening all over Ukraine, these kinds of human rights abuses and war crimes.

The administration, on Sunday, called for an investigation into the war crimes. That is good. Of course, these are war crimes. The United States

must press other countries and must be persistent to ensure that a tribunal is established; that these war crimes are prosecuted; and that people are held accountable.

Last week, Senator DICK DURBIN and I, as coauthors of the Senate Ukraine Caucus, organized a meeting with four members of the Rada, which is the Parliament in Ukraine. We were also joined by the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States, Oksana Markarova. These women told us of the human toll in this fight, which they described as a fight between good and evil, between tyranny and democracy. They talked about the fact that Ukraine can be a symbol for victory of the West if we support them more and if we help them win.

One of the members of Parliament described for us the scenes from Mariupol—of the massive shelling and of the bodies lying in the streets there, too, because it is too dangerous to go out to recover them.

One parliamentarian told us of being separated and of often being out of touch with her husband, who is in harm's way with the Ukrainian military, while she is here telling us these stories to encourage us to do more.

One said that there are 30 Russian soldiers living in her grandmother's house. They forced her out into the bitter cold.

They all told us, with anguish and urgency, of what needs to happen: more sanctions, more military assistance, more equipment.

One of them said—and I thought this was well put—freedom has to be armed. Freedom has to be armed.

I agree. I believe Ukraine can be victorious if the United States and our allies, especially the Europeans, help them to be victorious, and that means helping them more.

They are fighting with heart, and although badly outnumbered, are making progress in key parts of the country. We have seen this in the region around Kyiv, where they are pushing the Russians out. This is the time to redouble our efforts to help ensure victory. It has now been 38 days since Russia's assault began.

Russia is also now trying to redefine their objectives, saying that it was never their intention to seize Kyiv and the other major urban centers. Of course, we know that that is a lie. They tried very hard to seize Kyiv. They just weren't successful because the Ukrainians fought back so valiantly.

So we need to watch the Russians' actions, not their words. Their actions in the south and in the eastern part of the country are that they continue to bomb, bomb, and bomb civilian targets.

The most important reason Ukraine is winning these battles is, of course, the fighting spirit of the men and women of Ukraine—the patriots who are taking the fight to the Russians on the battlefield. They are well trained, and we in the West are part of that.

For the last 4 years, this body, the U.S. Senate, has provided funding to help train Ukrainians, and it has been very helpful. They are also motivated to defend freedom, to defend their homeland, to protect their families. There is no substitute for that kind of fighting spirit, and that is what the Russians are finding.

We can also see the complete disregard for the rules of war by the Russian forces, including, most recently, through their actions in Mariupol. The words “children,” in Russian, were clearly emblazoned on a theater where young people took shelter. The letters were large enough to be seen from the sky to deter bombs. You probably saw that. They had the theater and then, on the outside, these huge words, saying “children” in Russian. Yet the Russians bombed this theater. We have now learned, sadly, that there were more than 300 people killed, mostly women and children. They were trapped in that rubble and killed when the theater was hit by a Russian bomb.

They continue to violate the terms of a negotiated humanitarian corridor to help civilians flee Mariupol by shelling these corridors with artillery as people attempt to flee. For the fourth straight day, Russia continues to block the Red Cross from reaching Mariupol to deliver much needed humanitarian aid to the city. We know the innocent people who are trapped there are dying of starvation and dehydration.

As Russia escalates, civilian targets are being hit, in various cities, with cluster bombs, with vacuum bombs, even with the first-ever use of a super-sonic weapon.

Thousands of civilians have needlessly died in this senseless war. More than 10 million people have been displaced from their homes, and over 4 million refugees—almost all women and children and the elderly—have fled the country they love while their men have stayed behind to fight the invaders.

Meeting with refugees a few weeks ago as they crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border and hearing their stories was heartbreaking. They told stories of their trauma through their tears. Although it was heartbreaking for us to hear it, they didn’t want our sympathy; they wanted our protection. They wanted us to help stop the bombing.

The United States must stand with our allies against these atrocities. The President’s recent speech in Poland underscored the stakes of this conflict if Russia wins. Frankly, it will mean the international order has failed, and more conflict, death, and destruction will follow. So this is a war in Ukraine, but the implications go well beyond the borders of Ukraine.

Tonight, I, once again, offer some ideas about where we can go from here. Last week, I talked a lot about our top priority on the sanctions front needed to be cutting off Russia’s No. 1 source of revenue that fuels the war machine,

and that is the revenue that comes from Russia’s energy sales.

Energy is, by far, Russia’s biggest export. It accounts for almost half of Russia’s entire Federal budget. The revenues from oil account for between 40 and 50 percent of Russia’s budget. Over the past year, the average oil revenues going back to Russia from their exports to the United States alone, just to the United States—and we imported relatively little compared to other countries in Europe, for instance, but it was \$50 million a day we were sending to Russia.

Under pressure from Congress, the administration reversed course and supported blocking Russian oil, natural gas, and even coal imports into the United States, thank goodness. It made no sense for us to be helping fund the Russian war effort, especially when we have our own resources here that are actually cleaner resources that we need to provide access to.

I welcome the President’s announcement in Poland last week of the creation of a joint U.S.-European Union task force to reduce Europe’s dependency on Russian energy and strengthen Europe’s energy security. That agreement is a good step forward. I am glad that we agreed to do that and got the Europeans to sign on to this agreement, but to make it work, to make it actually happen, we have got to support domestic energy producers here as a means of supporting our national security.

Especially with this Russian invasion, the importance of the United States having an “all of the above,” robust approach to power our Nation, which includes fossil fuels, carbon capture technologies, hydrogen renewables, and nuclear power, cannot be overstated. As a practical matter, if we want to stop the revenues going from Europe—the billions of dollars—to Russia to fund this war machine, we are going to have to change our policies here in America to provide more American liquefied natural gas to go to Europe. That is what the agreement calls for. But we are going to have to change policies to make that happen so that American energy can substitute for Russian energy. Unfortunately, we aren’t off to a really good start of late.

The President just sent his fiscal year 2023 budget request to Congress, and among the proposals are the elimination of important tax provisions used by our domestic producers, including oil and gas, like the deduction for intangible drilling costs, or IDCs, which allow natural gas and oil producers to deduct costs that are necessary for the drilling and preparation of wells. Taxpayers deduct their costs of doing business. IDCs are one such cost for energy companies. Short-sighted proposals like these will serve to discourage domestic energy production at a time when we need to encourage it to help in this war effort.

Unfortunately, the administration has consistently sent a message to

American energy producers that one of their goals is to phase out the use of fossil fuels and make it more difficult even now by stifling production. This rhetoric, combined with actions like canceling the Keystone XL Pipeline—billions of dollars have been invested in it; suspending new leases on Federal lands and waters; and redefining things like the waters of the United States, or WOTUS, to make energy permitting harder—these things have led to uncertainty and less investment in the oil and gas industry. We need to reverse that, again, along with renewables. There is room for all.

An important initiative to build our domestic energy infrastructure is also part of the answer. We need more pipelines and we need more LNG export facilities, and that requires streamlining the Federal permitting process. Historically, it can take a decade or more for the Federal Government to issue permits to build pipelines. We have a law called FAST-41, which improves the permitting process for big projects by requiring Agencies in the Federal Government to work together to set out a plan and a timeline for permitting projects. It also creates what is called the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, which can resolve disputes over the permitting process and get a green light on a project much more quickly, whether it is oil and gas or whether it is renewables, solar, or wind. Let’s use that process to provide this alternative to Russian energy. This doesn’t mean not following the environmental rules. You follow them, but you get the permit far more quickly and with much less expense.

We have to step forward and lead our European allies in doing all they can to provide substitutes to Russia’s energy sector.

Yesterday, the country of Lithuania became the first EU country to completely cut itself off from Russian natural gas. I applaud them for taking this strong action and hope other countries will quickly follow suit. Lithuania gets it. They know that as a country that is part of the Baltics in the region, they could be next.

If we don’t do this, we are not going to be able to tighten the sanctions on Russia because we will continue to send, again, billions of dollars to support the war machine.

The ruble has recovered its value in part because Russia is bringing in revenue from its sale of energy. Shares on Russia’s stock market are trading again. And Russia’s VTB Bank remains open for business in Europe, where it has gathered billions of euros in deposits, mainly from German savers.

Our sanctions have left Russia’s biggest economic lifeline largely untouched, and that is energy sales to Europe. I know it is harder for them. They are much more dependent. That is why we need to help more. Since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, it is estimated that billions have gone back to

the Kremlin in energy resources and revenues from Europe.

In addition to cutting off the natural gas and the revenue that fuels the Russian war machine, we need to tighten up bank sanctions as they relate to energy. Sanctions for energy transactions don't go into effect against Russia's biggest banks, including VTB Bank, until June 24. That is simply too late. President Biden must lead the alliance to do what it takes to help Ukraine win, and the administration needs to make clear their objective is for Ukraine to win. Things like a June 24 date for energy transactions are not acceptable.

We need to close the loopholes in the sanctions and, of course, provide more lethal aid to Ukraine. We need blocking sanctions on all of Russia's finance and defense industry. We should expand full blocking sanctions on all the banks. I continue to call for revoking international tax and trade agreements that give Russia privileges not appropriate for a pariah country. Let's pass the end of PNTR—most favored nation treatment—for Russia here on the floor of the Senate this week. Let's get it done. Most Russian banks still have access to SWIFT when it comes to international energy transactions. That is not acceptable. This is a massive loophole that is sending blood money to kill innocent Ukrainians.

This week, I will introduce legislation with Senator RON WYDEN of Oregon to disallow foreign tax credits for companies that pay taxes to the Russian Government. We have bipartisan agreement on policies to ensure American taxpayers are not subsidizing the Russian war machine.

I believe we should seize, not just freeze, assets of Kremlin supporters. Last week, I introduced, with Senator BENNET of Colorado, the Repurposing Elite Luxuries Into Emergency Funds—RELIEF—for Ukraine Act to require the Department of Justice to direct any funds resulting from the disposal of seized Russian assets to support Ukrainian refugees and reconstruction. So let's seize these assets, like the yachts owned by the Kremlin supporters or by President Putin himself, and then take those funds and use them immediately to help with the humanitarian effort.

Regarding military assistance, the Ukrainians have made it clear they desperately need more equipment, more munitions, and they need it now. In our meeting last week, the members of Parliament from Ukraine detailed what they need from us, and their list is not new. They said they need fighter jets. They need these MiGs. They appreciate the Stinger missiles that have been effective for lower altitude planes and helicopters, but they don't understand why NATO and the United States are blocking other Soviet-era military equipment to be able to help them.

They want these surface-to-air missiles to be able to strike long-range Russian artillery rockets and high-alti-

tude rockets that are raining down on their cities and killing civilians with impunity. This is not too much to ask. We have to find ways to send them these long-range air defense systems.

Our Eastern European neighbors have S-300s and other systems the Ukrainians know how to operate. We may have some ourselves. Let's reposition our Patriot missiles in those countries in Eastern Europe so that they can then send their old Soviet-style systems to Ukraine that the Ukrainians know how to operate.

It has now been weeks since our Secretary of Defense stood with our NATO ally Slovakia and the Slovakian Defense Minister said Slovakia was ready to transfer S-300 missile defense systems, which the Ukrainians can operate, "immediately." Let's do it. Compared to what the Ukrainian forces have now, more S-300s could cover more ground and intercept incoming aircraft and missiles. The bureaucratic redtape delaying the S-300 transfer is costing innocent lives every day.

We must also find ways to quickly provide Ukraine with more armed drones, such as the Turkish TB2 and one-use loitering munitions, which the Ukrainians know how to use and have been effective on this battlefield.

Three weeks ago, it was announced that we were sending 100 so-called Switchblade loitering munitions. These are so-called suicide drones, one-use drones, but they can be used to destroy an armored vehicle or another target. One hundred will go very quickly. We should send more, and we should send bigger drones, which we have in our inventory. They could be effective against tanks and effective against ships.

They have been asking for help across the board that is not yet delivered. They have been asking for tanks, more anti-ship systems to fend off missiles from the Black Sea, and more equipment to clear Russian mines.

On tanks, they know how to operate the Soviet-era T-72 tanks that are in the inventory of many Eastern European countries. Let's facilitate those transfers.

We can do more, and we should do more—not weeks from now but now. They are not asking for us to fight for them, but they are asking for us to provide them the tools to be able to defend themselves. There should be no gap in our weapons transfers, and we should continue to lead. We need not just organize our NATO allies, which we have done a good job at, in my view, but now help to lead our NATO allies in providing more support and coordinating the support from those countries.

I also believe that both Ukraine and Georgia should be given what is called a membership action plan, which is the next step toward NATO membership. It doesn't make them parts of NATO, but, based on the actions of the Russians and the fighting spirit of the Ukrainians, I believe more strongly than ever that it would put Russia on notice that

these countries are on the road to faster membership because of what Russia has done.

Some may ask why a Senator from Ohio would care about what is going on in Ukraine. Well, we should all care. This is about the fight for freedom. This is where it is being engaged in our generation, in our time.

I also happen to have tens of thousands of Ukrainians who call Ohio their home. These Ukrainian Americans are friends of mine. They are constituents of mine. They have been keeping me informed over the years. They have helped me to get more engaged in this issue. I have been to Ukraine six or seven times since 2014, when Ukraine made a decision to turn to us, to turn to democracy and freedom and free enterprise. But even if I had no constituents who were of Ukrainian descent, I would be standing here because this is the fight for freedom. This is our test. Are we going to stand against tyranny and for freedom at a time when these terrible atrocities are being committed?

When I was on the Polish-Ukrainian border, I talked to a lot of these refugees, as I said, and through their tears, they talked about what was going on. They talked about their homes being destroyed, their apartments being destroyed, their friends or family members being hurt, some killed, the pain of being separated from their husbands and fathers, not knowing their fate back home. By the way, they all want to go home. They all want to go home desperately. They pleaded for us to do more to stop the missiles, and they all said: Please, protect the skies.

They told us of this atrocity up close. In the midst of this atrocity, there are so many heroes in Ukraine who are stepping forward: the soldiers—professionals and civilians who have taken up arms—the doctors and the nurses, the firefighters, the volunteers who are providing food and water and blankets just to keep people alive. We pray for all of them. We pray for their families. Godspeed to them in their very simple quest: a battle for a free and independent country. They just want to live in peace.

I will close with this thought. The Ukrainians can be victorious but only if we help organize other freedom-loving countries all around the world to support them. We must lead.

One of the members of Parliament said it best, I think, when she said she hears all the time "We are all Ukrainians. We are all Ukrainians."

I think that is a good sentiment. But she said: If that is so, then we must be like Ukrainians, meaning we must be brave, creative, and fast. Her point was: We need help; we need it now. Be creative. Figure out a way to get those tanks there, to get those more powerful drones there, to get the planes there that they need, to get the humanitarian assistance that they need desperately in Ukraine into these cities. Be brave. Be creative. Be fast.

So I urge my colleagues and the administration and the world: Let's help Ukraine actually win this war. That is now possible. This is the time for us to redouble our efforts and to be brave, creative, and fast.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:46 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 5, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NAZ DURAKOGLU, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS), VICE MARY ELIZABETH TAYLOR, RESIGNED.

DEAN R. THOMPSON, OF MARYLAND, 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 NEPAL.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AND 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., SECTIONS 7034 AND 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. RANDY A. GEORGE

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. ANDREW P. POPPAS

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 lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. SEAN C. BERNABE

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 lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MILFORD H. BEAGLE, JR.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE 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. DUKE Z. RICHARDSON

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

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN D. LAMONTAGNE

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

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. MARY F. O'BRIEN

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

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD J. KOSINSKI

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

CATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BRIAN S. ROBINSON

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

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RANDALL REED

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

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DAVID S. NAHOM

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

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. TOM D. MILLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. AMY D. HOLBECK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID N. UNRUH

IN THE MARINE CORPS

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

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DIMITRI HENRY

IN THE NAVY

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

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. EUGENE D. BLACK III

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 212(d):

To be rear admiral

MICHAEL H. DAY

IN THE AIR FORCE

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

To be lieutenant colonel

JONATHAN P. DIETZ
STEVEN W. FIORE
JAMES K. HOFFMAN
JESTON J. LAM
BENJAMIN S. MONCIER
JARED A. SCHERFF
JORDAN C. TREMBLAY

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

To be major

ALAN K. CHAN
CHAZ O. HOBGOOD
BENJAMIN R. PEREUS

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

To be colonel

JOSEPH O. LITTLE

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

To be major

ALEC S. WILLIAMS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

PAUL E. BOQUET
STEVEN M. BROOKS
STEPHEN S. CHERRINGTON
WOO J. A. CHI
MARK R. CHURCH
JAMES W. COBB, JR.
TATYANA DANKULICHHURYIN
KIMBERLY A. S. INOUE
SUZANNE L. JONES
ADAM R. LINCICUM
YAT H. MA
BENJAMIN J. MCGOVERN
LESLIE A. OAKES
BENJAMIN D. OWEN
MATTHEW B. PHILLIPS
ERIK F. REIFENSTAHL
SCOTT V. SCHLOFMAN
ALEXANDER SMITH
MELISSA F. TUCKER
DIANA W. WEBER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DERWIN BRAYBOY

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

To be colonel

EDWARD L. ARNTSON
SONNY B. AVICHAL
DEREK R. BAIRD
HAILEYESUS BAIRU
DOUGLAS F. BAKER, JR.
EDWARD B. BANKSTON
JOHN L. BECK, JR.
RICHARD BELL III
PATRICK M. BIGGS
JESSE A. BLANTON
LORETO V. BORCE, JR.
BRANDON L. BOWMAN
CHRISTOPHER E. BRAWLEY
JULIA A. BRENNAN
AARON D. BRIGHT
ANDREW J. BROWNE
VANCE M. BRUNNER
BOYCE R. BUCKNER
RYAN J. BULGER
PHILIP A. BUSWELL
ADAM S. CAMARANO
JOSHUA L. CAMPBELL
MELISSA M. CANTWELL
STEVEN L. CHADWICK
CHRISTOPHER M. CHURCH
ROSANNA M. CLEMENTE
TYLER J. CODY
PATRICK D. COLLINS
NATHANIEL F. CONKEY
SHAUN S. CONLIN
KEVIN J. CONSEDINE
JOSEPH D. COOLMAN
LOURDES A. COSTAS
NATHANIEL D. CROW
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