

Passing the TRUST Act would update the threshold from \$3 billion to \$6 billion. What that would do is allow this law to reflect today's economy, and community banks will continue to qualify for the same regulatory relief that Congress originally intended.

Absolutely just as important, the bill does not weaken the safety and soundness standards one bit. These institutions must still maintain strong ratings, be well-capitalized and operate without enforcement actions.

To someone who is watching at home today or hears about this and wonders, why is this important? Well, it is important because if you cut down on the amount of regulations, the amount of red tape, the amount of money that just goes into the bureaucracy to feed this, if you stop spending that money there, you have that money to put into small businesses and to provide money to working families, folks who need access to capital.

For that reason and so many more—I know this is a great bill, and I appreciate the support—I urge the body's passage.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Community banks, including those that are community development financial institutions, or CDFIs, and mi-

nority depository institutions, or MDIs, provide access to loans for families to buy a home and for entrepreneurs to start a small business.

This bill will help ensure more of these institutions can focus on helping their customers.

I, again, urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to echo the compliments of the ranking member on this bill as well as the bill that we discussed a few minutes ago by Mr. TIMMONS of South Carolina and Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. These bills speak to the heart of how to let a Main Street community bank under \$6 billion that is well-managed and well-capitalized and let them do what they do best, which is grow their business, serve their customers, innovate new products, and serve those customers in the best way they know how. Maybe they can even grow their loan pipeline.

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, having worked in an institution of that size, the number of personnel deviated from the tasks I just outlined about better customer service, growing your business, serving your community, attending the hospital board meeting, spon-

soring the local little league, that is all put to the side when you are in one after another bank exam, which are frequently uncoordinated as in the case of Mr. TIMMONS' and Mr. FOSTER's bill, or again the benefit of having a predictable cycle, a tailored cycle based on the size of the institution, as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MOORE) proposes.

These have practical impacts every day for the American economy. A bank under \$1 billion in size of assets, Mr. Speaker, probably has 100 to 150 employees. In any exam you are going to pull off, I would say, at least 10 percent of that total employment base with hours focused on exam prep, exam service, and exam follow-up.

These have practical implications, and I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MOORE) for speaking out on smaller financial institutions across this country to see the practical hands-on benefits of this strong bipartisan bill that he has brought to the House floor today.

I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on the TRUST Act. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the CBO estimate on this bill.

EFFECTS ON DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES OF LEGISLATION

Bill Number	Title	Effect on Direct Spending	Effect on Revenues	Additional Information on Direct Spending and Revenue Effects	Link to Published Estimates
H.R. 4478	TRUST Act	Reduce by at Least \$500K	Increase by at Least \$500K.	Would decrease net deficits by at least tens of millions..	N/A

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4478.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALLING ON ELECTED OFFICIALS AND CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERS TO COUNTER ANTISEMITISM AND EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE JEWISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1251) calling on elected officials and civil society leaders to counter antisemitism and educate the public on the contributions of the Jewish-American community.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1251

Whereas "Jewish American Heritage Month" has its origins in 1980, when Congress enacted a joint resolution entitled

"Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 21 through April 28, 1980, as 'Jewish Heritage Week'", approved April 24, 1980 (Public Law 96-237; 94 Stat. 338);

Whereas, on April 24, 1980, President Carter issued the proclamation for "Jewish Heritage Week", and in that proclamation, President Carter spoke about the bountiful contributions made by the Jewish people to the culture and history of the United States;

Whereas Congress has played a central role in recognizing "Jewish American Heritage Month" since the House of Representatives and Senate passed resolutions in 2005 and 2006, respectively, urging the President to proclaim the national observation of a month recognizing the Jewish-American community;

Whereas, since 2006, Presidents Bush, Obama, Trump, and Biden have all issued proclamations for "Jewish American Heritage Month", which celebrates Jewish Americans and encourages all people of the United States to learn more about Jewish heritage and the contributions of Jewish people throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas several prominent Jewish Americans heroically supported the American Revolution, and Jewish community leaders advocated for freedom of religion for all Americans upon the founding of the Nation;

Whereas, in 1790, President George Washington expressed his support for religious freedom for Jewish Americans in a letter to the Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, affirming that the newly founded United States would give "to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance", and offered his wishes that "the children of the

Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other Inhabitants";

Whereas, since the Nation's founding, more than 1,000,000 Jewish-American men and women are estimated to have served in the United States Armed Forces, participating in every major American conflict;

Whereas at least 18 Jewish-American soldiers, airmen, and Marines have received the Medal of Honor, the United States highest award for military valor in combat, of which 4 were presented posthumously;

Whereas, according to his Medal of Honor citation, on June 30, 1862, during the Civil War, United States Army Private Benjamin B. Levy, "a drummer boy, took the gun of a sick comrade, went into the fight, and when the color bearers were shot down, carried the [Union] colors and saved them from capture";

Whereas, according to his posthumous Medal of Honor citation, on October 26, 1918, during World War I in France, United States Army Sergeant William Sawelson heard "a wounded man in a shell hole . . . calling for water", and "left shelter and crawled through heavy machinegun fire to where the man lay, giving him what water he had in his canteen", and after returning to obtain more water, "was killed by a machinegun bullet";

Whereas, according to his posthumous Medal of Honor citation, on July 7, 1944, in the Battle of Saipan during World War II, United States Army Captain Ben L. Salomon was serving as a surgeon when Japanese troops "started overrunning his hospital", and he "stood a rear-guard position in which he had no hope of personal survival, allowing

the safe evacuation of the wounded . . . before being killed himself”;

Whereas, according to his posthumous Medal of Honor citation, between July 23, 1950, and April 20, 1953, during the Korean war, United States Army Corporal Tibor Rubin, a Holocaust survivor who immigrated to the United States, was “severely wounded . . . and subsequently captured by Chinese forces” but “chose to remain in Chinese prison despite offers of an early release” and, instead, “risked his own safety . . . to find food for other soldiers and provid[e] medical care to the sick and wounded prisoners”;

Whereas, according to his posthumous Medal of Honor citation, on July 12, 2018, in Afghanistan, United States Army Sergeant First Class Christopher A. Celiz “voluntarily exposed himself to intense enemy machine-gun and small-arms fire . . . thereby allowing U.S. and partnered forces to regain the initiative, maneuver to a secure location, and begin treatment of a critically wounded partnered force member”, whose life was saved and, after being hit by enemy fire, he “motioned to the aircraft to depart rather than remain behind” to evacuate him, sacrificing his own life “to protect his team”;

Whereas the bravery and valiance of Jewish-American servicemembers, including those that made the ultimate sacrifice, illustrate the profound contributions that the Jewish-American community has made to defending the Constitution, freedom, and the American way of life;

Whereas the frequency of antisemitic incidents targeting Jews and those who are perceived as Jewish in the United States has reached record highs;

Whereas, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, anti-Jewish bias accounted for two-thirds of religion-based hate crime incidents, and Jewish Americans were the targets of 15 percent of all recorded hate crimes, despite constituting just 2 percent of the United States population;

Whereas, according to the American Jewish Committee, 91 percent of American Jews say they feel less safe as a Jewish person in the United States due to violent attacks against American Jews in the past year;

Whereas, according to the Jewish Federations of North America, 50 percent of Jewish institutions with a physical presence, such as synagogues, community centers, and day schools, lack the resources to adequately protect themselves against these rising threats;

Whereas, according to the American Jewish Committee, 73 percent of Jewish adults report experiencing antisemitism online, including on social media;

Whereas, according to Hillel International, 85 percent of Jewish college students have experienced or witnessed some form of antisemitism on their university campus;

Whereas, according to the American Jewish Committee, 38 percent of American adults do not personally know someone who is Jewish, and 30 percent are unfamiliar with the meaning of the term “antisemitism”; and

Whereas one of the most effective ways to combat antisemitism and hate is through education and awareness of the contributions Jewish Americans have made to the United States through the arts, entertainment, science and technology, military, government, business, culinary traditions, and other fields: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to condemn and counter all acts of antisemitism;

(2) calls on the executive branch and State and local leaders to educate the public on the contributions of the Jewish-American

community and uplift Jewish stories and voices;

(3) takes all possible steps to ensure the safety, security, and dignity of Jewish Americans in all aspects of their lives, including the workplace, college and university campuses, synagogues, and at home;

(4) honors the contributions of Jewish-American servicemembers who have gone above and beyond the call of duty to protect freedom; and

(5) commits to protecting religious freedom in America by ensuring all Americans, including Jewish Americans, can worship without fear of violence or persecution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. KNOTT) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to submit extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this month we celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month. First proclaimed by President George W. Bush and by each President since, this month recognizes the contributions of the Jewish community to our country.

We celebrate this month amidst a persistent increase in anti-Semitism in our country and around the world.

Anti-Semitic incidents and attacks against Jews and those who are perceived as Jewish in the United States have reached record highs. According to the American Jewish Committee, 91 percent of American Jews say that they feel less safe in the United States due to violent attacks against American Jews in the past year.

According to Hillel International, 83 percent of Jewish college students have experienced or witnessed some form of anti-Semitism on their campus.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, these are not just numbers on a page, but these are a lived experience of all Jewish Americans.

As you may recall, on May 21, 2025, tragically, two Israeli Embassy staff members were fatally shot outside the Capital Jewish Museum right here in Washington, D.C.

On June 1, 2025, a man in Boulder, Colorado, approached a crowd of demonstrators, who were calling for the release of hostages held by Hamas, and threw Molotov cocktails, killing one person and injuring more than a dozen in addition.

These and countless other incidents targeting the Jewish people are unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 7, 2026.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: H. Res. 1251 was referred primarily to the Committee on the Judiciary with an additional referral to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 1251 contains provisions within the Committee on Armed Services' Rule X jurisdiction. As a result of your having consulted with the Committee and to expedite this bill for floor consideration, the Committee on Armed Services will forego action on the bill. This is being done based on our mutual understanding that doing so will in no way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services with respect to the appointment of conferees, or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar bills.

I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would request that you include a copy of this letter and your response in the committee report or in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on the Judiciary and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 1251 so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will insert this exchange of these letters in the Congressional Record during consideration of this measure on the House floor. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together on matters of shared jurisdiction during this Congress. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. KNOTT for those thoughtful remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the author of the resolution.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I will start by thanking the gentleman from Maryland for yielding and for his support of this resolution, along with his decades of leadership in support of the Jewish-American community and as a member of it.

I also thank Chairman JORDAN for facilitating consideration of this measure on the floor. I appreciate our work together on issues where we agree.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my resolution, H. Res. 1251, to recognize Jewish American Heritage Month and honor the role of Jewish Americans throughout our country's 250-year history.

I thank Representatives TROY CARTER, MILLER-MEEKS, and FITZPATRICK for joining me to co-lead this resolution.

Jewish American Heritage Month, or JAHM, is an annual opportunity each May to come together and honor the generations of Jewish Americans who help make up an integral part of the rich mosaic of the United States.

While JAHM is a celebratory and educational month, this commemoration takes place amid rising anti-Semitism. As the resolution notes, anti-Jewish bias was identified in two-thirds of 2024 FBI hate crime reports, and American Jews, who are just 2 percent of the population, were targeted in 15 percent of all hate crimes.

Mr. Speaker, 91 percent of Jews feel less safe in America after violent attacks in Colorado, Pennsylvania, New York, and here in Washington, D.C., some of which were deadly.

As these threats surge, more than half of Jewish institutions, like synagogues, preschools, and community centers, lack the resources to protect themselves. The status quo is unacceptable.

That is why this resolution expresses moral clarity. The House must unite to denounce anti-Semitism and protect Jewish Americans from attacks on their religious freedom, dignity, and safety.

The best tool in the toolbox to counter baseless conspiracy theories, ignorance, and bigotry is education. When 38 percent of Americans don't know someone Jewish and 30 percent aren't familiar with the term "anti-Semitism," it is essential to take this opportunity in the month of May to build awareness of the role Jewish Americans have played in our country's success.

This year, as we mark 250 years since the Declaration of Independence, I am proud that our resolution highlights the more than 1 million Jewish-American men and women who have defended our freedom in the U.S. military.

Jewish Americans have served in every branch of the United States Armed Forces, in every major war and conflict. At least 18 Jewish servicemembers have earned the Medal of Honor, our Nation's highest military decoration, for risking their lives above and beyond the call of duty.

Their stories, embedded in this resolution, are the best illustration of how Jewish Americans have contributed to protecting our liberty and our way of life. They are the clearest refutation of false, bigoted accusations that Jewish Americans lack loyalty for this country.

Honoring the sacrifice of these heroes means ensuring their identity isn't erased when they are gone. I am proud to have worked across the aisle to protect their legacy.

My bipartisan Fallen Servicemembers Religious Heritage Restoration Act, which passed the House last year, would ensure that hundreds of Jewish servicemembers who were wrongfully buried under Latin crosses have their graves marked with the Star of David.

This is just one of countless areas of American life where Jewish Americans made bountiful contributions, and we in Congress have a critical role to play in educating Americans about the Jewish community and preserving our history.

This resolution makes clear that the United States Government stands firmly against anti-Semitism in any form and commits to protecting every American's right to express their religion without interference or persecution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, as we mark Jewish American Heritage Month, I urge my colleagues not only to support this measure, but to take this opportunity to engage with their Jewish and non-Jewish constituents during the month of May to educate them about Jewish contributions to the success of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this resolution.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida.

President Washington, in the summer of 1790, penned a letter to the Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island. In it, he explained the key advantage that would set our new Republic apart from all prior nations.

Here in the United States, he assured the Jewish community: "All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship." Not liberty for some, but liberty for all.

To secure equal liberty, the President explained, we would establish and maintain a government that "gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance." We would require "only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."

That commitment to reciprocal basic decency and responsibility for everyone who lives here is sewn into the fabric of the American political culture.

The United States doesn't always live up to that promise, Mr. Speaker. All too often, there have been efforts to privilege some Americans over others, to create a hierarchy, to bully particular American communities because of their religion, their ethnicity, their skin color, or their national origin, for cynical and political gain.

Certainly, in the Jewish community, we know what it means to be treated sometimes as a scapegoat. We see that incidents of anti-Semitism across America remain at record highs today. We see an alarming rise in physical assaults motivated by anti-Semitism, 203 last year alone.

We know that three people were killed in anti-Semitic attacks last year, including two right here at the Capital Jewish Museum in Washington, D.C.

We know from the struggles of our history that we all must work together to counter racism and anti-Semitism which form the gateway to destruction of liberal democracy. We cannot pretend that systematic hatred and discrimination leaves anybody unaffected in the country.

In Congress, we have an obligation to confront bias and discrimination head-on, to foster what President Washington called "an enlarged and liberal policy," one that moves our country from the intolerance of white supremacy to the tolerance and universal liberties that he described in that letter to the congregation in Newport.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution which observes "one of the most effective ways to combat anti-Semitism and hate is through education and awareness of the contributions Jewish Americans have made to the United States through the arts, entertainment, science and technology, military, government, business, culinary traditions, and other fields."

I thank the gentlewoman from Florida, again, for her leadership on this project. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his remarks. I am continuing on in the same spirit that was referenced by my colleague: "To bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance."

Mr. Speaker, all of us as elected leaders and the leaders around this country, we do have a solemn responsibility to confront anti-Semitism wherever it is.

Jewish Americans, as has been discussed on the floor today, have contributed immeasurably to the United States throughout our history, some by serving in the Armed Forces and laying down their lives, as recounted in this resolution. I hope that we may honor their service and sacrifice for their fellow Americans.

I urge support of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, President Washington closed that letter to the congregation in Newport, Rhode Island, this way. He said: "May the Children of the Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants; while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid."

I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for her resolution. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his

thoughtful remarks, and I encourage all my colleagues to vote for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1610

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. KNOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1251.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MEMORIALIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1252) resolution memorializing law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1252

Whereas Federal, State, local, and Tribal police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers across the United States serve with valor, dignity, and integrity;

Whereas law enforcement officers are charged with—

(1) pursuing justice for all individuals; and
(2) performing the duties of a law enforcement officer with fidelity to the constitutional and civil rights of the public the officers serve;

Whereas law enforcement officers swear an oath to uphold the public trust even though, through the performance of the duties of a law enforcement officer, the officers may become targets for senseless acts of violence;

Whereas, in 1962, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy signed Public Law 87-726 (36 U.S.C. 136) (referred to in this preamble as the “Joint Resolution”), which authorizes the President to proclaim May 15 of every year as “Peace Officers Memorial Day” in honor of the Federal, State, and local officers who have been killed, disabled, or otherwise injured in the line of duty;

Whereas the Joint Resolution also authorizes the President to designate the week in which Peace Officers Memorial Day falls as “National Police Week”;

Whereas the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, dedicated on October 15, 1991, is the national monument to honor those law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty; and

Whereas Peace Officers Memorial Day, 2026, honors the 363 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty and whose stories were recovered during 2025, including—

(1) Shawn Nixon;
(2) Joe Keith;
(3) Mark A Meadows;
(4) James Phillips;
(5) Gabriel M Facio;

(6) Shawn A Braaten;
(7) Alec J Sanders;
(8) Samuel S Rivers;
(9) Joshua L Byrd;
(10) Terry D Long;
(11) Lauren A Craven;
(12) Charles Crow;
(13) Shiou L Deng;
(14) Osmar E Rodarte-Paez;
(15) Dennis Haley;
(16) Joshua R Kelley-Eklund;
(17) Victor M Lemus;
(18) William C Osborn;
(19) Noah H Rader;
(20) Timothy B Corlew;
(21) Hector A Cuevas Jr;
(22) Andrew Nunez;
(23) Frank T Linehan;
(24) Dennis F Kelly;
(25) Matthew T Snook;
(26) Andres J Lahera;
(27) Jeremy H Cassidy;
(28) Craig A Gaines;
(29) Terri J Sweeting-Mashkow;
(30) David A Cajuso;
(31) Devin M Jaramillo;
(32) Alton D Berrian;
(33) Alan I Reffsin;
(34) William P T May;
(35) Luther T Howard;
(36) Charles A Vick;
(37) Brandon R Sikes;
(38) David R Rose;
(39) Patrick J Lappin;
(40) Jeremy R Labonte;
(41) Earnest L Hall;
(42) Helio A Garcia III;
(43) James A Carter;
(44) Suzanne O;
(45) John F Abt;
(46) Kazmer Andrushis;
(47) Walter Bermingham;
(48) Charles C Bishop;
(49) James P Clarke;
(50) William Clifford;
(51) Cornelius Cominsky;
(52) Daniel Coughlin;
(53) William E Eimstad;
(54) Benjamin F Devlin;
(55) John J Fetscher;
(56) Henry E Gorman;
(57) Oscar Hallen;
(58) Timothy L Haynes;
(59) Clarence Hofheinz;
(60) Alex Johnson;
(61) Lars M Larson;
(62) Edward J Madden;
(63) Thomas A Mahoney;
(64) John Malone;
(65) Michael J Mooney;
(66) James Wilson;
(67) Patrick Forde;
(68) George A Gall;
(69) Frank Tatousek;
(70) Maurice F Kain;
(71) Jaroslav J Janecek;
(72) Jeremiah O’dwyer;
(73) Krystal Rivera;
(74) Charles G Schuler;
(75) John H Singleman;
(76) Andrew Sullivan;
(77) Richard Thompson;
(78) Rudolph Tuerk;
(79) John Joseph Walsh;
(80) Glenn T Whallon;
(81) Timothy M Jones;
(82) George Fries;
(83) Charles Chandler;
(84) William Otis Peebles;
(85) Roy James Tipton;
(86) Blake A Reynolds;
(87) John C Stahl III;
(88) Charles Lodine;
(89) Augustus C Becker;
(90) Reuben Fenstermaker;
(91) Robert W Coulter;
(92) Samuel S Cronk;
(93) Samuel H Hamilton;

(94) James W Busby;
(95) Elmer J Lennon;
(96) John Kerr Myers;
(97) Charles Loucks;
(98) Scott W Heimann;
(99) Hunter L Simoncic;
(100) Frank L Stone;
(101) Brandon P Gaede;
(102) Elijah L Ming;
(103) George Ramirez;
(104) Frank Beard Bell;
(105) James Duncan Stevens;
(106) Millard Brock;
(107) Fred Cole;
(108) Caleb M Eisworth;
(109) Charles W Riley;
(110) Joseph J Lyons;
(111) Allen J Credeur Jr;
(112) Grant J Candies;
(113) Marc T Brock;
(114) Brenda J Lowery;
(115) Edward E Ivey Jr;
(116) Joshua T Kingsley;
(117) Kelvin O Patrick;
(118) Rhonda E Morris;
(119) Shannon A Wright;
(120) John Craig;
(121) Richard E Legler;
(122) Felicia D Reilly;
(123) Martin L Shields Jr;
(124) Bryan A Pippin;
(125) Joshua A Brashears;
(126) Eddie A Mays;
(127) Horry M Fish;
(128) Henry J R Franklin;
(129) Robert George Fitzpatrick;
(130) James Arthur Meeks;
(131) James Harvey Ray;
(132) Kyle J McAacy;
(133) Jason P Roscow;
(134) Augustus B Farmer;
(135) Allen Palmer;
(136) Thomas J Ennis;
(137) Andrew Carlson;
(138) Joseph H Riedl;
(139) Joseph Peto;
(140) Lee E Hendrickson;
(141) Steven C Tiboni;
(142) Peter F Bruncati;
(143) William A Casey;
(144) Joseph A Azcona;
(145) John P Patrick;
(146) Timothy S Ontiveros;
(147) Cipriano Bustamante;
(148) Antonio D Aleman;
(149) John Jones;
(150) Patrick W Franzone;
(151) Kathleen M Radziunas;
(152) William G Krupa;
(153) Kevin D Nuckel;
(154) Abraham Cruz III;
(155) Albert Morabito;
(156) Alfredo Varela;
(157) Annmarie Smith;
(158) Clarence E Word III;
(159) David Portalatin;
(160) David E LaJoie;
(161) David P Miller Jr;
(162) Denise A Jones;
(163) Dennis Vitelli;
(164) Dennis P Gallagher;
(165) Didarul Islam;
(166) Ercan Aydin;
(167) Frank J Debenedetto;
(168) Gerard Connors;
(169) James G Becker;
(170) James J Motto Sr;
(171) James R Vanacore;
(172) Jeffrey I Montenegro;
(173) Joseph J Esposito;
(174) Joseph J Panarese;
(175) Kevin G Hanley;
(176) Marc F Lotter;
(177) Maruja Clark;
(178) Michael A Pisano;
(179) Michael O McEntee;
(180) Norman J Kunze;
(181) Philip A Cammarata;