

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

#### EXTENDING AUTHORITY OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to S. 2019 introduced earlier today by Senator SARBANES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2019) to extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank until April 30, 2002.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, without intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (S. 2019) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2019

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.

Notwithstanding the dates specified in section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635f) and section 1(c) of Public Law 103-428, the Export-Import Bank of the United States shall continue to exercise its functions in connection with and in furtherance of its objects and purposes through April 30, 2002.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to Calendar No. 141, S. 1372, the Export-Import Bank reauthorization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1372) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1372, the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act. This legislation, which was reported out of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs by a 21-0 vote, would reauthorize the Export-Import Bank through September 30, 2006.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States was created in 1934 and established under its present law in 1945 to aid in financing and promoting U.S. exports. The Bank operates under a renewable charter, the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, and was last authorized in 1997 through September 30, 2001. A short-term extension through March 31, 2002 was contained in the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill enacted last year. It is thus urgent for the Congress to act on this reauthorization in order for the Eximbank to remain open and able to assist U.S. exporters to

compete in international markets. In order to ensure that the Ex-Im Bank will be able to continue to function until this reauthorization bill is enacted, I am also seeking consent today on a short-term extension of the authorization of the Ex-Im Bank until April 30, 2002.

In my view, there are two compelling market-based reasons for the existence of the Ex-Im Bank. First, the Ex-Im Bank has a critical role to play in leveling the playing field for U.S. exporters by matching the public financing made available by foreign governments. In addition, the Ex-Im Bank provides leverage to U.S. negotiators seeking to achieve international agreements to limit the use of government export subsidies. U.S. exporters are able to compete effectively in international markets on the basis of price and quality. When foreign governments provide subsidized financing for their exporters, U.S. exporters are placed at a competitive disadvantage.

Second, emerging market economies can pose credit risks of such magnitude that commercial banks are reluctant to finance U.S. exports to those countries even though they may present extraordinary opportunities for U.S. exporters. The Ex-Im Bank has the difficult but important task of weighing the project in light of the country risk rating and determining if a guarantee should be provided for a commercial export loan that would make possible an export deal that otherwise would not occur.

For these reasons, the Export-Import Bank has traditionally enjoyed strong bipartisan support in the Congress. That support is reflected in the unanimous 21-0 vote in the Banking Committee in support of this legislation. I would like to thank Senator BAYH, Chairman of the International Trade and Finance Subcommittee, and Senator HAGEL, the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, for their strong support and leadership on this legislation. I would also like to thank Senator GRAMM, the Ranking Member of the Banking Committee, for his cooperation in moving this important legislation forward.

There are four key issues addressed in this legislation: the term of the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank; the competitive challenge posed to the Bank by foreign market windows; Ex-Im Bank financing for small business; and the collection of information on the activities of foreign export credit agencies as part of the Ex-Im Bank's annual report. Following is a brief discussion of these issues, as well as a discussion of an amendment that will be offered on the floor by Senator ALLARD to establish an Inspector General for the Eximbank.

The legislation intentionally provided an authorization until September 30, 2006 in order to take the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank out of the Presidential election cycle. When the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank

falls in the first year of a President's term, it runs the risk that a new President will be taking office, as occurred last year. In that case, a new Administration must struggle not only to put in place a new Chairman of the Ex-Im Bank but also cope with providing leadership for the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank as well. The Banking Committee believed that it makes more sense to put the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank in the second year of a President's term to assure that a new Ex-Im Bank Chairman has been put in place and has been on the job with sufficient time to provide leadership for the reauthorization of the Bank.

The second issue addressed in the legislation is the competitive challenge to the Ex-Im Bank posed by foreign market windows. In hearings held in the International Trade and Finance Subcommittee last year, witnesses from industry, academia, and the Administration commented on the growing challenges to U.S. exporters posed by foreign market windows.

Market windows are government-sponsored enterprises (for example, government owned or directed financial institutions) which provide export financing at below market rates. However, the foreign governments—notably Germany and Canada—which support them claim that these enterprises are not official export credit agencies, and thus not subject to the disciplines of the OECD Arrangement. Currently, two government entities operate very active market windows. They are the German market window KfW and the Canadian market window, the Export Development Corporation (EDC). The result is that these foreign market windows can provide subsidized export financing outside the OECD Arrangement and give their exporters a competitive advantage over U.S. exporters. Also, because these foreign market windows are not subject to the OECD disciplines, there is often a transparency problem—it is difficult to find out the terms of the financing they provide.

The Ex-Im Bank Act currently authorizes the Ex-Im Bank to "provide guarantees, insurance, and extensions of credit at rates and on terms and other conditions which are fully competitive with the Government-supported rates and terms and other conditions available for the financing of exports of goods and services from the principal countries whose exporters compete with the United States." Since market windows are government-supported entities, the Ex-Im Bank views its current statute as providing Ex-Im Bank authority to match windows financing (but not to create its own market windows institutions). The Bank Committee agreed with that view. However, the Banking Committee believed it would be helpful to make this authority explicit so as to remove any question about Ex-Im Bank's authority and also to send a message to

the foreign market windows of U.S. concern about their operations.

As a result, the legislation contains two provisions which address market windows. The first provision directs the executive branch to seek increased transparency over the activities of market windows in the OECD Export Credit Arrangement. If it is determined that market windows are disadvantaging U.S. exporters, the U.S. would be directed to seek negotiations in the OECD for multilateral disciplines and transparency for market windows.

The second provision authorizes the Ex-Im Bank to provide financing on terms and conditions that are inconsistent with those permitted under the OECD Export Credit Arrangement to match financing terms and conditions that are being offered by market windows if such matching advances negotiations for multilateral disciplines and transparency within the OECD, or when market windows financing is being offered on terms that are more favorable than available from private financial markets. Ex-Im Bank could also match market window financing when the market window refuses to provide sufficient transparency to permit Ex-Im Bank to determine the terms and conditions of the market window financing. The Banking Committee understood that Ex-Im Bank has the authority to match market windows financing that is consistent with the terms of the OECD Arrangement.

In addition, the Banking Committee held the view that increased information was needed on the activities of foreign market windows. As a result, the bill specifies that the Bank's annual report to Congress on export credit competition should include information on export financing available to foreign competitors through market windows.

The Banking Committee believed that it was very important to make clear that Eximbank has the authority to match market windows financing in order to allow U.S. exporters to compete on a level playing field, and to direct the executive branch to seek negotiations in the OECD for multilateral disciplines and transparency for market windows financing.

The third issue is small business financing by the Eximbank. The Banking Committee has strongly supported the Ex-Im Bank's efforts to provide financing for small business. The Ex-Im Bank Act currently requires that "the Bank shall make available, from the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authority available to it, an amount to finance exports directly by small business concerns which shall not be less than 10 percent of such authority for each fiscal year."

The legislation increases the requirements to 18 percent. According to the Ex-Im Bank, in FY 2000 small business comprised 18 percent of the total value of all Ex-Im Bank financing authorizations and 86 percent of all transactions

supported by Ex-Im Bank. In FY 1999 these numbers were 16 percent and 86 percent respectively. In FY 1998 they were 21 percent and 85 percent respectively.

The Banking Committee believed that the requirement for Ex-Im Bank small business financing could reasonably be raised to a level of 18 percent without causing disruption to Ex-Im Bank's lending programs. Ex-Im Bank remains free to go above this level, as it has in the past, but the Committee was concerned the requiring a higher level could have the unwanted effect of tying up available Ex-Im Bank resources if the Ex-Im Bank could not achieve higher levels of small business financing in a given year.

The legislation makes a number of changes to Ex-Im Bank reporting requirements to ensure more timely and complete reporting of the activities of foreign export credit agencies.

The legislation requires the Ex-Im Bank to submit its annual competitiveness report to Congress not later than June 30 of each year. Currently, the annual competitiveness report comes to Congress in late summer/early autumn, too late to be used for any oversight or legislation in any given year. Also, with the current submission date, the Advisory Committee's annual recommendations, completed in December each year, are 8 to 9 months old. Finally, by moving the reporting date to June 30, the Ex-Im Bank will have ample time to include data on other export credit agencies, in light of the fact that the Berne Union reports on global export credit agency activity come in 45 days after the close of each quarter.

As previously mentioned, the legislation also specifies that the Bank's annual competitiveness report to Congress should include information on export financing available to foreign competitors through market windows. The legislation also requires the Ex-Im Bank to estimate the annual amount of export financing available from the government and government-related agencies and include that information in Ex-Im's annual competitiveness report.

Finally, during the Banking Committee markup on the legislation, Senator Allard offered an amendment that would have established an Inspector General for the Ex-Im Bank. Members of the Banking Committee agreed in principle that Ex-Im Bank could benefit from having an Inspector General, but concerns were raised about how an Inspector General provision should be structured. Senator Allard withdrew his amendment with the understanding that an effort would be made to reach an agreement so that this issue could be addressed on the Senate floor. An agreement has been reached on an amendment by Senator ALLARD, which he will offer on the floor, to establish an Inspector General for the Eximbank that is acceptable to the members of the Banking Committee.

I believe that S. 1372, the Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act, is a

very balanced piece of legislation which will assure that the Export-Import Bank will be able to continue to provide critically needed export financing to U.S. exporters to compete in foreign markets. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my support for the charter reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. The Ex-Im Bank was last reauthorized in 1997, and its charter expired in September of last year.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Trade and Finance, I held two hearings last year in order to craft a bipartisan reauthorization bill that is both helpful to the Bank and to the export community. The present bill, which authorizes the Ex-Im Bank for 5 years, includes a number of important provisions that will help make the Bank more competitive with other export credit agencies.

Among other provisions, this bill requires Ex-Im to submit its Competitiveness Report to the Banking Committee by June 30 of each year. It will be more helpful to the Committee to receive that report earlier in order to be able to use its information during the reauthorization. The bill also requires Ex-Im to compile and analyze data regarding market windows and their effects on the Bank's competitiveness for the annual Competitiveness Report. This will give the Committee a clearer understanding of the amount of market window activity taking place around the world. Finally, the bill requires the Bank to estimate the annual amount of export financing available from the government and government-related agencies and to include that information in Ex-Im's Competitiveness Report. This provision would essentially require Ex-Im to rank itself against other export credit agencies.

Although the Ex-Im Bank has played an important role in increasing our country's exports, there have been a few instances in which the Bank has lent its support to exports that have helped foreign companies who are engaged in dumping products into our domestic market. For this reason, I offered an amendment to Bank's reauthorization that would prohibit the extension of a loan or guarantee to any entity subject to a countervailing or anti-dumping order. I will continue working with Senators SARBANES, DODD, GRAMM, and HAGEL to develop a compromise version of my amendment that will improve the Ex-Im Bank's adverse economic impact standards.

I understand that some people who favor a pure model of economics would view the Export-Import Bank as essentially a subsidy that would be unnecessary in the give and take of free markets and free economy. My own view is that while that model has some merit in terms of economic theory, we do not live in a theoretical world. We live in a real world. America is currently suffering from a significant balance of

trade deficit that will undoubtedly have an impact on our currency and overall economic health in years to come. It is essential that we work to provide a level playing field for American companies, particularly at a time when many of our foreign competitors receive financial support for their exports from their own governments. If our competitors offer their exporters assistance, so should we.

Since its creation in 1934, the Export Import Bank of America has contributed greatly to the welfare and well-being of America's economy. I hope that we will allow the Bank to continue its function, and I encourage my colleagues to support reauthorization of this important organization.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand Senator ALLARD has an amendment at the desk. I ask unanimous consent the amendment be considered and agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; that the bill, as amended, be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without intervening action or debate.

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

The amendment (No. 3029) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To establish an Inspector General at the Export-Import Bank of the United States)

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**SEC. 7. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—Section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “or the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority;” and inserting “the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority; or the President of the Export-Import Bank;” and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “or the Tennessee Valley Authority;” and inserting “the Tennessee Valley Authority, or the Export-Import Bank.”

(b) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—The Inspector General Act of 1978 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 8I as section 8J and inserting after section 8H the following new section:

**“§ 8I. Special Provisions Relating to the Export-Import Bank of the United States**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank shall not prevent or prohibit the Audit Committee from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation or undertaking any other activities in the performance of the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee, including auditing the financial statements of the Export-Import Bank, determining when it is appropriate to use independent external auditors, and selecting independent external auditors. In carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Inspector General, the Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank shall not be prevented or prohibited from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation, or from issuing any subpoena during the course of any audit or investigation. The Audit Committee shall make available to the Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank the reports of all audits the Committee undertakes in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

“(b) AUDIT COMMITTEE.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘Audit Committee’ means the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank or any successor thereof.”

(2) in section 8J (as redesignated), by striking “or 8H of this Act” and inserting “8H, or 8I of this Act”.

(c) EXECUTIVE LEVEL IV.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency the following:

“Inspector General, Export-Import Bank.”

(d) INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 9(a)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 is amended by inserting “to the Office of the Inspector General,” after “(2)”.

(e) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking the second semicolon after “Community Service”;

(B) by striking “and” after “Financial Institutions Fund;” and

(C) by striking “and” after “Trust Corporation;” and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the second comma after “Community Service”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2002.

The bill (S. 1372), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1372

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2001”.

**SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.**

Section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635f) is amended by striking “2001” and inserting “2006”.

**SEC. 3. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**

Section 2(b)(9)(B)(iii) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(9)(B)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

“(iii) The sub-Saharan Africa advisory committee shall terminate on September 30, 2006.”

**SEC. 4. GUARANTEES, INSURANCE, EXTENSION OF CREDIT.**

Section 2(b)(1)(A) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the fourth sentence, by striking “on an annual basis” and inserting “not later than June 30 each year”;

(2) in the fifth sentence, by inserting “(including through use of market windows)” after “United States exporters”; and

(3) by inserting after the fifth sentence, the following new sentence: “With respect to the preceding sentence, the Bank shall use all available information to estimate the annual amount of export financing available from other governments and government-related agencies.”

**SEC. 5. FINANCING FOR SMALL BUSINESS.**

Section 2(b)(1)(E)(v) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(E)(v)) is amended by striking “10” and inserting “18”.

**SEC. 6. MARKET WINDOWS.**

The Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“SEC. 15. MARKET WINDOWS.**

“(a) ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY.—To ensure that the Bank financing remains fully competitive, the United States should seek en-

hanced transparency over the activities of market windows in the OECD Export Credit Arrangement. If such transparency indicates that market windows are disadvantaging United States exporters, the United States should seek negotiations for multilateral disciplines and transparency within the OECD Export Credit Arrangement.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION.—The Bank is authorized to provide financing on terms and conditions that are inconsistent with those permitted under the OECD Export Credit Arrangement—

“(1) to match financing terms and conditions that are being offered by market windows on terms that are inconsistent with those permitted under the OECD Export Credit Arrangement, if—

“(A) matching such terms and conditions advances the negotiations for multilateral disciplines and transparency within the OECD Export Credit Arrangement; or

“(B) transparency verifies that the market window financing is being offered on terms that are more favorable than the terms and conditions that are available from private financial markets; and

“(2) when the foreign government-supported institution refuses to provide sufficient transparency to permit the Bank to make a determination under paragraph (1).

“(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘OECD’ means the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.”

**SEC. 7. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—Section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “or the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority;” and inserting “the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority; or the President of the Export-Import Bank;” and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “or the Tennessee Valley Authority;” and inserting “the Tennessee Valley Authority, or the Export-Import Bank.”

(b) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—The Inspector General Act of 1978 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 8I as section 8J and inserting after section 8H the following new section:

**“§ 8I. Special Provisions Relating to the Export-Import Bank of the United States**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank shall not prevent or prohibit the Audit Committee from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation or undertaking any other activities in the performance of the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee, including auditing the financial statements of the Export-Import Bank, determining when it is appropriate to use independent external auditors, and selecting independent external auditors. In carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Inspector General, the Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank shall not be prevented or prohibited from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation, or from issuing any subpoena during the course of any audit or investigation. The Audit Committee shall make available to the Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank the reports of all audits the Committee undertakes in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

“(b) AUDIT COMMITTEE.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘Audit Committee’ means the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank or any successor thereof.”

(2) in section 8J (as redesignated), by striking “or 8H of this Act” and inserting “8H, or 8I of this Act”.

(c) EXECUTIVE LEVEL IV.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency the following:

“Inspector General, Export-Import Bank.”.

(d) INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 9(a)(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 is amended by inserting “to the Office of the Inspector General,” after “(2)”.

(e) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking the second semicolon after “Community Service”;

(B) by striking “and” after “Financial Institutions Fund;”;

(C) by striking “and” after “Trust Corporation;”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the second comma after “Community Service”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2002.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:15 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, March 15; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that the Senate proceed to executive

session to consider Calendar No. 704, and the Senate vote on the nomination, without intervening action or debate; further, that it be in order to request the yeas and nays on the nomination at this time.

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

Mr. REID. I therefore ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of the nomination, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements thereon appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action, and the Senate return to legislative session.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we certainly appreciate you today for being so courteous and patient and waiting for everybody to complete their work.

My only comment is, after all this debate for several hours today, it is interesting that tomorrow the Senate will be on a judicial nomination.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:15 A.M. TOMORROW

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

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:23 p.m., adjourned until Friday, March 15, 2002, at 9:15 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 14, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PHYLLIS K. FONG, OF MARYLAND, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, VICE ROGER C. VIADERO, RESIGNED.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

STEVEN ROBERT BLUST, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2006, VICE ANTONY M. MERCK, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. ROY GRIZZARD, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE JOHN MARTIN MANLEY, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

EVELYN DEE POTTER ROSE, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 3, 2006, VICE RICHARD J. STERN, TERM EXPIRED.

CELESTE COLGAN, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2006, VICE JOHN N. MOLINE, TERM EXPIRED.

WILFRED M. MCCLAY, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2006, VICE BILL DUKE.