

Committee, the chairman shall announce selections for membership on the Subcommittees referred to in paragraphs A and B, above.

D. Subcommittee meetings and hearings. Each Subcommittee of this Committee is authorized to establish meeting dates and adopt rules not inconsistent with the rules of the Committee except as provided in Rules 2(D) and 7(E).

E. Subcommittee subpoenas. Each Subcommittee is authorized to adopt rules concerning subpoenas which need not be consistent with the rules of the Committee; provided, however, that in the event the Subcommittee authorizes the issuance of a subpoena pursuant to its own rules, a written notice of intent to issue the subpoena shall be provided to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee, or staff officers designated by them, by the Subcommittee chairman or a staff officer designated by him/her immediately upon such authorization, and no subpoena shall be issued for at least 48 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, from delivery to the appropriate offices, unless the chairman and ranking minority member waive the 48 hour waiting period or unless the Subcommittee chairman certifies in writing to the chairman and ranking minority member that, in his/her opinion, it is necessary to issue a subpoena immediately.

F. Subcommittee budgets. During the first year of a new Congress, each Subcommittee that requires authorization for the expenditure of funds for the conduct of inquiries and investigations, shall file with the chief clerk of the Committee, by a date and time prescribed by the Chairman, its request for funds for the two (2) 12-month periods beginning on March 1 and extending through and including the last day of February of the 2 following years, which years comprise that Congress. Each such request shall be submitted on the budget form prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and shall be accompanied by a written justification addressed to the chairman of the Committee, which shall include (1) a statement of the Subcommittee's area of activities, (2) its accomplishments during the preceding Congress detailed year by year, and (3) a table showing a comparison between (a) the funds authorized for expenditure during the preceding Congress detailed year by year, (b) the funds actually expended during that Congress detailed year by year, (c) the amount requested for each year of the Congress, and (d) the number of professional and clerical staff members and consultants employed by the Subcommittee during the preceding Congress detailed year by year and the number of such personnel requested for each year of the Congress. The chairman may request additional reports from the Subcommittees regarding their activities and budgets at any time during a Congress. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 9, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

RULE 8. CONFIRMATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

A. Standards. In considering a nomination, the Committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated. The Committee shall recommend confirmation, upon finding that the nominee has the necessary integrity and is affirmatively qualified by reason of training, education, or experience to carry out the functions of the office to which he or she was nominated.

B. Information Concerning the Nominee. Each nominee shall submit the following information to the Committee:

(1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment and achievements;

(2) Financial information, in such specificity as the Committee deems necessary, including a list of assets and liabilities of the nominee and tax returns for the 3 years preceding the time of his or her nomination, and copies of other relevant documents requested by the Committee, such as a proposed blind trust agreement, necessary for the Committee's consideration; and,

(3) Copies of other relevant documents the Committee may request, such as responses to questions concerning the policies and programs the nominee intends to pursue upon taking office. At the request of the chairman or the ranking minority member, a nominee shall be required to submit a certified financial statement compiled by an independent auditor. Information received pursuant to this subsection shall be made available for public inspection; provided, however, that tax returns shall, after review by persons designated in subsection (C) of this rule, be placed under seal to ensure confidentiality.

C. Procedures for Committee inquiry. The Committee shall conduct an inquiry into the experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity of nominees, and shall give particular attention to the following matters:

(1) A review of the biographical information provided by the nominee, including, but not limited to, any professional activities related to the duties of the office to which he or she is nominated;

(2) A review of the financial information provided by the nominee, including tax returns for the 3 years preceding the time of his or her nomination;

(3) A review of any actions, taken or proposed by the nominee, to remedy conflicts of interest; and

(4) A review of any personal or legal matter which may bear upon the nominee's qualifications for the office to which he or she is nominated. For the purpose of assisting the Committee in the conduct of this inquiry, a majority investigator or investigators shall be designated by the chairman and a minority investigator or investigators shall be designated by the ranking minority member. The chairman, ranking minority member, other members of the Committee and designated investigators shall have access to all investigative reports on nominees prepared by any Federal agency, except that only the chairman, the ranking minority member, or other members of the Committee, upon request, shall have access to the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Committee may request the assistance of the General Accounting Office and any other such expert opinion as may be necessary in conducting its review of information provided by nominees.

D. Report on the Nominee. After a review of all information pertinent to the nomination, a confidential report on the nominee shall be made in the case of judicial nominees and may be made in the case of non-judicial nominees by the designated investigators to the chairman and the ranking minority member and, upon request, to any other member of the Committee. The report shall summarize the steps taken by the Committee during its investigation of the nominee and the results of the Committee inquiry, including any unresolved matters that have been raised during the course of the inquiry.

E. Hearings. The Committee shall conduct a public hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to his or her suitability for office, including the policies and programs which he or she will pursue while in that position. No hearing shall be held until at least 72 hours after the following events have occurred: The nominee has responded to pre-hearing questions submitted by the Com-

mittee; and, if applicable, the report described in subsection (D) has been made to the chairman and ranking minority member, and is available to other members of the Committee, upon request.

F. Action on confirmation. A mark-up on a nomination shall not occur on the same day that the hearing on the nominee is held. In order to assist the Committee in reaching a recommendation on confirmation, the staff may make an oral presentation to the Committee at the mark-up, factually summarizing the nominee's background and the steps taken during the pre-hearing inquiry.

G. Application. The procedures contained in subsections (C), (D), (E), and (F) of this rule shall apply to persons nominated by the President to positions requiring their full-time service. At the discretion of the chairman and ranking minority member, those procedures may apply to persons nominated by the President to serve on a part-time basis.

RULE 9. PERSONNEL ACTIONS AFFECTING COMMITTEE STAFF

In accordance with Rule XLII of the Standing Rules of the Senate and the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-1), all personnel actions affecting the staff of the Committee shall be made free from any discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, state of physical handicap, or disability.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

Last summer, a young man and two of his gay friends were on their way to a bar. A 38-year-old male confronted one of the gay men and began to harass him. When the victim's friend tried to intervene, the assailant struck him in the head multiple times with a baseball bat believing that he was also gay. He was treated for skull fractures, cranial bleeding, and a blood clot in the brain.

The Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. By passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

JOHN HUME—LEADER FOR PEACE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is with great honor that I submitted this resolution, S. Res. 45, paying tribute to John Hume. Throughout the long and difficult years of civil strife and turmoil, John dedicated himself to achieving a peaceful, just, and lasting settlement of the conflict in Northern Ireland.

I have known John for over 30 years, and he has always been one of the people I have admired most in the world. I have consistently been impressed by his insights, his commitment to peace, and his dedication to the people of Northern Ireland. He is truly a profile in courage, and he won the Nobel Prize for it in 1998.

I first contacted John in 1972, shortly after he founded the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland. I was planning a trip to Western Europe for a NATO meeting in Bonn. I was concerned about the violence erupting in Northern Ireland, and I was told that John Hume was the best person to see in the North. So I called him in Derry, and said: "Mr. Hume, it's Ted Kennedy. I understand you're the person to talk to about what's going on over there." He didn't believe it. He said: "Pull my other leg."

I resisted though and told him that I would be in Bonn for the meeting of NATO. He graciously agreed to meet me there, and it was the beginning of our extraordinary friendship over the years.

John has been an indispensable voice for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland. His call for respect for both the Catholic and the Protestant traditions has been eloquent and historic for more than three decades.

In a very real sense, it was John who, in large part, became the glue that held Northern Ireland together, halted the descent into anarchy and civil war, and produced realistic hope for peace and further progress.

In 1983, largely as a result of John's efforts, the principal political parties in Ireland and the SDLP in Northern Ireland established what was called the New Ireland Forum. It developed new ideas for peace, and prepared a landmark report that laid the groundwork for an unprecedented, new initiative on the North between Britain and Ireland, culminating in 1985 with the signing of the historic Anglo-Irish Agreement by Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain and Garret FitzGerald of Ireland.

That in turn led to the cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army in 1994, the famous Good Friday Agreement in 1998, and the further progress that has brought both sides so close to a permanent peace today.

John has been a familiar face to many of us in the United States over the years. Perhaps his greatest achievement was educating Irish America about the conflict and the most effective way forward.

The civil rights movement in the United States in the 1960s planted the seed for a comparable movement by the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. But, as the movement gained strength, it encountered intense resistance, and there was a very real feeling that violence was the only path to a better future. Much of Irish America agreed with that view, and there was a strong financial support in the United States for the IRA.

John Hume changed all that. He became an apostle of nonviolence, just as

Martin Luther King did at a critical time in our own civil rights movement. The violence began to ebb, and more and more citizens in Northern Ireland recognized that peaceful change could be achieved in a way that would benefit people of both communities in the North. Others had important roles as well, but at a critical time in the history of Northern Ireland, John Hume stepped up and led the way toward peace, and history will honor him forever for all he did so well.

The pending resolution pays tribute to John Hume's brilliant achievements in the cause of peace for all the people of Northern Ireland, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING THE CAREER OF DENNIS HAGNY

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to publicly commend Mr. Dennis Hagny, general manager and chief executive officer of Northern Electric Cooperative, for devoting more than 40 years of service to advancing the ambitions and objectives of the rural electric program. After four decades with Northern Electric, Dennis is retiring and looks forward to traveling with his wife, Mary, and visiting their two children, Jennifer and Jeff.

Over the years, Dennis guided Northern Electric as it grew from a basic electric service provider into a progressive electric system that currently serves more than 6,000 residential, farm and industrial customers. Under Dennis' leadership, Northern Electric headed up many projects designed to technologically integrate South Dakota, such as the North Central Area Interconnect, which Northern Electric built and funded. North Central Area Interconnect, created in 1993, is a fully-interactive long distance learning system comprised of eight school districts, spanning three separate counties. This system provides high school students the opportunity to take college level classes via personal computer. Likewise, Dennis' innovation and commitment to rural communities inspired the creation of Northern Rural Cable TV, the Nation's first rural cooperative wireless cable television system.

Dennis has used Northern Electric to connect South Dakotans not only with each other, but with the global market, as well. During Dennis' tenure, Northern Electric developed WOWnet, a high speed, wireless internet service for underserved areas. Similarly, Dennis helped finance the construction of Aberdeen's first "smart park," a 150-acre industrial park wired for high-speed telecommunications.

In addition to his tremendous contributions to rural South Dakota, Dennis, a native of Gettysburg, SD, is also a Vietnam veteran. Following his graduation from Gettysburg High School in 1961, Dennis served in the U.S. Army and Iowa National Guard from 1965 to 1969.

Dennis has always been devoted to improving conditions in the communities he served. As a result, he is a founding member of the Rural Electric Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund, REED, and is actively involved with numerous local boards and organizations. REED, a nonprofit corporation that provides financing for projects in small communities and rural areas of South Dakota, is credited with creating more than 3,000 jobs throughout South Dakota. Additionally, Dennis is chairman of Avera St. Luke's Board of Directors, and is a member of St. Luke's Foundation Board. Also, he serves on the Northern Electric Regional Board of the Governors Office of Economic Development, the Presentation College Board of Trustees, and is founding and past member of South Dakota Rural Enterprise. He is also a life member of Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

It is with great honor that I share Dennis' accomplishments with my colleagues and publicly commend him for his excellent service to South Dakota. I wish him the very best, along with his wife, Mary; their two children, Jennifer and Jeff; and their three grandchildren. •

SOUTH DAKOTAN STUDENTS HONORED

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I congratulate and honor two young South Dakota students who have achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in their communities. Michelle Rydell of Vermillion and Molly Stehly of Sioux Falls have just been named State Honorees in the 2005 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program. They have proved themselves to be a part of the extraordinary youth of our country who understand the importance of civic duty and service in the community.

Michelle is being recognized for her creation of a "Dream Team" that collected essential goods for impoverished people in Guatemala and helped raise awareness of poverty in the region. She gave more than goods to the people of a foreign land, she gave them hope.

Molly is being recognized for her help with her mother's special education class. She offered freely of herself, at the young age of 13, in an effort to help the students with special needs to move toward greater independence.

In a State like South Dakota, selfless acts of goodwill toward the community are often commonplace. Michelle and Molly stand out, however, for their constant contributions to others without consideration for themselves. The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program has considered more than 20,000 young people this year and Michelle and Molly are among the handful selected for the honor.

I heartily applaud Michelle and Molly for their initiative in seeking to