

the Committee shall be scheduled except by majority vote of the Committee or by authorization of the Chairman of the Committee.

(E) The Committee shall notify the office designated by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the time, place, and purpose of each meeting. In the event such meeting is canceled, the Committee shall immediately notify such designated office.

(F) Written or electronic notice of a Committee meeting, accompanied by an agenda enumerating the items of business to be considered, shall be sent to all Committee Members at least 72 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) in advance of each meeting. In the event that the giving of such 72-hour notice is prevented by unforeseen requirements or Committee business, the Committee staff shall communicate notice by the quickest appropriate means to Members or appropriate staff assistants of Members and an agenda shall be furnished prior to the meeting.

(G) Subject to the second sentence of this paragraph, it shall not be in order for the Committee to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee unless a written or electronic copy of such amendment has been delivered to each Member of the Committee at least 24 hours before the meeting at which the amendment is to be proposed. This paragraph may be waived by a majority vote of the Members and shall apply only when 72-hour written notice has been provided in accordance with paragraph (F).

II. QUORUMS

(A) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (B), eight Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting or approving of any measure or matter or recommendation. Five Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for purposes of transacting any other business.

(B) In order to transact any business at a Committee meeting, at least one Member of the minority shall be present. If, at any meeting, business cannot be transacted because of the absence of such a Member, the matter shall lay over for a calendar day. If the presence of a minority Member is not then obtained, business may be transacted by the appropriate quorum.

(C) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of receiving testimony.

III. VOTING

(A) Votes may be cast by proxy. A proxy shall be written and may be conditioned by personal instructions. A proxy shall be valid only for the day given.

(B) There shall be a complete record kept of all Committee actions. Such record shall contain the vote cast by each Member of the Committee on any question on which a roll call vote is requested.

IV. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(A) Except as specifically otherwise provided, the rules governing meetings shall govern hearings.

(B) At least one week in advance of the date of any hearing, the Committee shall undertake, consistent with the provisions of paragraph 4 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make public announcements of the date, place, time, and subject matter of such hearing.

(C) The Committee shall require each witness who is scheduled to testify at any hearing to file 40 copies of such witness' testimony with the Committee not later than 48 hours prior to the witness' scheduled appearance unless the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member determine there is good cause for failure to do so.

(D) The presiding Member at any hearing is authorized to limit the time allotted to each witness appearing before the Committee.

(E) The Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, is authorized to subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of memoranda, documents, records, and any other materials. If the Chairman or a Committee staff member designated by the Chairman has not received from the Ranking Minority Member or a Committee staff member designated by the Ranking Minority Member notice of the Ranking Minority Member's non-concurrence in the subpoena within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) of being notified of the Chairman's intention to subpoena attendance or production, the Chairman is authorized following the end of the 48-hour period involved to subpoena the same without the Ranking Minority Member's concurrence. Regardless of whether a subpoena has been concurred in by the Ranking Minority Member, such subpoena may be authorized by vote of the Members of the Committee. When the Committee or Chairman authorizes a subpoena, the subpoena may be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or of any other Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman.

(F) Except as specified in Committee Rule VII (requiring oaths, under certain circumstances, at hearings to confirm Presidential nominations), witnesses at hearings will be required to give testimony under oath whenever the presiding Member deems such to be advisable.

V. MEDIA COVERAGE

Any Committee meeting or hearing which is open to the public may be covered by television, radio, and print media. Photographers, reporters, and crew members using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position and use their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, or hearing of the Committee Members or staff or with the orderly conduct of the meeting or hearing. The presiding Member of the meeting or hearing may for good cause terminate, in whole or in part, the use of such mechanical devices or take such other action as the circumstances and the orderly conduct of the meeting or hearing may warrant.

VI. GENERAL

All applicable requirements of the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the Committee.

VII. PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

(A) Each Presidential nominee whose nomination is subject to Senate confirmation and referred to this Committee shall submit a statement of his or her background and financial interests, including the financial interests of his or her spouse and of children living in the nominee's household, on a form approved by the Committee which shall be sworn to as to its completeness and accuracy. The Committee form shall be in two parts:

(1) Information concerning employment, education, and background of the nominee which generally relates to the position to which the individual is nominated and which is to be made public; and

(2) Information concerning the financial and other background of the nominee, to be made public when the Committee determines that such information bears directly on the nominee's qualifications to hold the position to which the individual is nominated.

(B) At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee and, at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath.

(C) Committee action on a nomination, including hearings or a meeting to consider a motion to recommend confirmation, shall not be initiated until at least five days after the nominee submits the form required by this rule unless the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, waives this waiting period.

VIII. NAMING OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FACILITIES

It is the policy of the Committee that no Department of Veterans Affairs facility shall be named after any individual unless:

(A) Such individual is deceased and was:

(1) A veteran who (i) was instrumental in the construction or the operation of the facility to be named, or (ii) was a recipient of the Medal of Honor or, as determined by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, otherwise performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character;

(2) A Member of the United States House of Representatives or Senate who had a direct association with such facility;

(3) An Administrator of Veterans Affairs, a Secretary of Veterans Affairs, a Secretary of Defense or of a service branch, or a military or other Federal civilian official of comparable or higher rank; or

(4) An individual who, as determined by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, performed outstanding service for veterans.

(B) Each Member of the Congressional delegation representing the State in which the designated facility is located must indicate in writing such Member's support of the proposal to name such facility after such individual.

(C) The pertinent State department or chapter of each Congressionally chartered veterans' organization having a national membership of at least 500,000 must indicate in writing its support of such proposal.

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be changed, modified, amended, or suspended at any time provided, however, that no less than a majority of the entire membership so determine at a regular meeting with due notice or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose. The rules governing quorums for reporting legislative matters shall govern rules changes, modification, amendments, or suspension.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN JOHN DINGELL

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today Congressman JOHN DINGELL of Michigan becomes the longest serving member in the history of the United States House of Representatives. As we observe this notable milestone in time, however, JOHN DINGELL's longevity is really a footnote that does not even begin to tell the full story of JOHN and his wonderful partner Debbie.

Fifty-four years from now, or 154 years from now, when historians look back for models of public service, JOHN DINGELL will stand among the best America has to offer. His commitment to the public good, his sense of fiduciary duty as a public servant and most of all the spirit, the passion, and the motivation that JOHN brings to his work day in and day out, year after year, are nothing short of remarkable.

Before JOHN DINGELL became a Member of the House, he was a son and a student of the House. His father, Congressman John Dingell Sr., was a New

Dealer and a passionate advocate of FDR's agenda.

As a House page in the late 1930s and early 1940s, JOHN learned the intricacies of House procedure. He got to know his way around, and developed a profound respect for leaders like Sam Rayburn.

Even in his youth, JOHN was anything but a passive observer. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and FDR came to Congress and declared it a "date which will live in infamy," JOHN was in the Chamber. In fact, JOHN saw to it that one audio recorder continued to run even after FDR's speech ended, so thanks to him we have a fascinating record of the deliberations afterward that quickly led to the declaration of war on Japan.

When he was 18, JOHN enlisted in the Army. After the war he returned to Washington, and, ever a student of the House, he worked as an elevator operator here in the Capitol while attending Georgetown, where he received undergraduate and law degrees. As a young lawyer, JOHN served as a clerk for Sandy's and my uncle, Theodore Levin, a Federal judge in Michigan who, along with our Dad, had actually campaigned for JOHN's Dad in the 1930s.

A few years later, when his father passed away, JOHN Jr. won the special election to fill the vacant seat. The son and student became a Member of the institution that he had studied so closely and that he respected so deeply. And over the years, the Member would become the Chairman, and the Chairman would become the Dean—the most senior member of the House of Representatives.

While that alone is a significant achievement, the true mark of JOHN DINGELL is his devotion to public service that connects him to the great men and women of America's storied past whose statues grace this Capitol, and the legislation he has influenced that has so improved the lives of our people. He contributed to the creation of Medicaid and Medicare, to the Civil Rights bills, to the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Air Act. He fought to protect Social Security—which his father helped create.

Like all great fighters, when JOHN DINGELL is knocked down, he picks himself up. For example, he has helped keep the fight for universal health care alive by introducing legislation to achieve it in each new Congress, just as his father did.

JOHN can be tough, running procedural circles around even the most skilled legislative adversaries. And he can be gruff, for instance comparing a proposal he thinks is foolish or unnecessary to "side pockets on a cow" or "feathers on a fish."

But this tough and gruff Congressman has a softer side. His wife Debbie is personable and glowing and brings extraordinary energy to everything she touches. JOHN and Debbie are each powerhouses in their own right, and their relationship is a perfect synergy.

While Debbie is everywhere, raising funds for great causes, creating personal relationships that enrich so many lives, JOHN is only where he needs to be—focusing like a laser on legislative and policy goals.

There is a common thread in the Dingells' legislative maneuvers, charitable endeavors and even JOHN's unique use of language: they are all devoted to the goal of helping working people. People back home love "Big JOHN" because they know he is on their side—fighting for their jobs, their health, their children.

That is why, as much evidence as there is of John's influence and respect in the House of Representatives, the best way to really understand JOHN's impact on the people he represents is to make a visit to "Dingell Country." In JOHN's district, people have placed JOHN's name on a road, a bridge, a park and a library not just to honor him but to inspire others. Just talk to a few of JOHN's fellow veterans at the VA Medical Center in Detroit. Those vets feel a little better and a little stronger knowing that they live in the JOHN DINGELL VA Medical Center. Or stop by the UAW Region 1a headquarters in Taylor, Michigan, and tell them you've stood shoulder to shoulder with JOHN DINGELL fighting for American workers—and you won't get a warmer welcome anywhere in America.

JOHN is beloved in his district, and he has been a role model to me and to my older brother Sandy since we arrived in Congress. He has also been a wonderful mentor to us and to the entire Michigan delegation.

JOHN has been a son of the House, a student of the House, a Member and a Chairman in the House he loves so much. On behalf of Michigan, I offer thanks to the now all-time Dean of the House of Representatives, JOHN DINGELL, a great institution within a great institution, for his devotion to public service and to the people of Michigan and the Nation.

BELARUS IMPRISONMENT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I would like to bring to the attention of the Senate a situation which is literally a matter of life and death for an American citizen, Emanuel Zeltser, who has been imprisoned in Belarus since March 12, 2008. Mr. Zeltser is in desperate and immediate need of serious medical treatment—including a coronary bypass operation.

The poor human rights record of President Lukashenka's regime is well known. No American—indeed no human being—should be subjected to the kind of treatment Mr. Zeltser has been forced to endure during his incarceration. Despite Mr. Zeltser's grave health condition—he suffers from heart disease, type 2 diabetes, severe arthritis, gout, and dangerously elevated blood pressure—Belarusian authorities have repeatedly refused to provide Mr.

Zeltser with his prescribed medications.

He was initially denied two independent medical evaluations and he has reported being physically assaulted and abused while incarcerated. Amnesty International has urged that Belarusian authorities no longer subject Mr. Zeltser to "further torture and other ill-treatment."

Mr. Zeltser was convicted of "using false official documents" and "attempted economic espionage" in a closed judicial proceeding. The U.S. Embassy in Minsk criticized the proceedings, noting that it was denied the opportunity to observe the trial. The State Department has repeatedly called for Mr. Zeltser's release on humanitarian grounds. So have others in Congress, especially my colleague on the Helsinki Commission, chairman Representative ALCEE HASTINGS.

But now the situation appears dire. Earlier this month, Mr. Zeltser was examined by an American doctor. It was only the second time an American physician has been permitted to see Mr. Zeltser. The doctor concluded that "there is a clear and high risk of sudden death from heart attack unless the patient is immediately transferred to a U.S. hospital with the proper equipment and facilities. . . . Refusal to transfer Mr. Zeltser to a U.S. hospital is equivalent to a death sentence." Specifically, Mr. Zeltser is in dire need of a coronary bypass procedure. The doctor also determined that because he had been denied prescribed diabetes medication, Mr. Zeltser's left foot may need to be amputated.

In response to a press inquiry in December, the State Department called for "the Belarusian authorities to release Mr. Zeltser on humanitarian grounds before this situation takes an irrevocable turn." Based on the recent doctor's report it is apparent that such an irrevocable turn is imminent unless this American citizen can be brought home promptly for the medical treatment necessary to save his life.

Belarus has taken some tentative steps to improve its notably poor human rights record, in particular the release of several political prisoners last August. However, Mr. Zeltser's continued, and potentially terminal, imprisonment threatens to override those initially encouraging signs. As such, I strongly urge the Belarusian authorities to release Emanuel Zeltser on humanitarian grounds so that he may obtain the immediate medical treatment his doctor has concluded is required if he is to live.

REMEMBERING CONGRESSMAN WENDELL WYATT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to mark a sad occasion: the recent death of one of Oregon's most respected Members of Congress, Wendell Wyatt, who represented the First District of Oregon from 1965 to 1975. He died peacefully on January 28th at the age of 91 in Portland, OR.