

to be the biggest wind energy producer in the country.

The main challenge we face is developing a transmission grid that will allow our electricity producers to fully utilize these resources and send power to the rest of the country. We need to invest significant new resources in finding new ways to upgrade and expand our transmission capacity and reliability.

We also need to increase investment in, and more aggressively pursue, the development of clean coal technology. By reducing pollution from coal-burning power plants, clean coal technology will ensure that this plentiful, domestic source of energy remains a vital part of our national energy portfolio.

The nomination of Samuel Bodman is encouraging. Mr. Bodman has proven himself to be an effective manager as Deputy Secretary of the Treasury and Deputy Secretary of Commerce. In addition to his exemplary managerial skills, Mr. Bodman has the background knowledge and intellect to understand the importance of research on, and development of, advanced energy technologies. These technologies, including clean coal technology, will help us meet our country's energy challenges. I look forward to working with Mr. Bodman on the funding and development of grant programs to bring advanced technology to North Dakota's power producers and transmitters.

Today I offer my support for Senate confirmation of Mr. Samuel Bodman as our next Secretary of Energy.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

DEATH OF REUBEN LAW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my native State of Nevada has always honored the brave men and women who fight to defend our Nation's freedom.

We have in Nevada a higher percentage of veterans than any other state except Alaska. We are fiercely proud of them, and we recognize that we owe them a tremendous debt.

So today, on behalf of all Nevadans, I rise to honor the life and memory of Reuben Law, who died on New Year's Day in Carson City at the age of 106.

He was a veteran of the First World War . . . one of 4.7 million who served in that conflict.

He was the last surviving Nevada resident who served in that war . . . and one of fewer than 200 surviving World War I veterans in the Nation.

Reuben Law grew up in Minnesota. He was working at a Ford plant in Minneapolis, assembling Model-T Fords,

when he as a teenager enlisted in the Army.

He almost died before he ever set foot in Europe. The great influenza epidemic of 1918 was raging, and the flu claimed the lives of more than 60 soldiers on the transport ship that carried him to France.

But Reuben survived, and he served as an Army sergeant in eastern France in 1918 and 1919, transporting supplies and wounded soldiers to a military hospital.

Reuben and some of his buddies celebrated the end of the war by piling into a truck and riding to the nearby town of Allerey. He would later recall that every girl they passed gave them a kiss, because everyone was so elated.

World War I was a horrible, bloody conflict. It was supposed to be "the war to end all wars." But only two decades later, the Second World War broke out.

Once again, Reuben Law stepped forward. He tried to re-enlist in the Army, but he was in his early 40s, and officers told him he was too old. So he spent World War II as a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, piloting patrol boats on the Mississippi River.

Between the wars, and after World War II, he had returned to live in his native Minnesota. He moved to Nevada in 1993.

Even then, Reuben Law wasn't through living. In his mid 90s, he went for rides in a hot air balloon, and he drove a car until he was 101.

Reuben Law spent most of his career working in the Minnesota parks department and a landscape architecture firm. In both jobs, he was able to spend a lot of time outdoors, which he cited as one reason for his longevity and good health.

He also claimed that he had good genes—and I suppose he was right, since his mother and one of his aunts lived to be 109.

Reuben was married twice . . . and he was twice a widower. He was the father of four children.

In my home State, we celebrate each October 31 as Nevada Day. Last October, Reuben Law was a special guest in the Nevada Day parade in Carson City.

Not too long ago, when he was asked about his remarkable life, Reuben quoted a saying from his favorite coffee cup:

I guess I've seen it all, I've heard it all, I've done it all, I just can't remember it all.

Reuben Law couldn't remember everything he did in his long, storied life . . . but the people of Nevada will never forget his brave service.

In remembering him, we renew our commitment to honor each one of the brave men and women who put our Nation's security and freedom above their personal interests.

ENSURING COLLEGE ACCESS FOR ALL AMERICANS ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak on behalf of the Ensuring College

Access for All Americans Act. I am pleased to join Senators CORZINE and KENNEDY as a cosponsor.

This legislation would restore cuts to Pell grants, the principle Federal financial aid program for lower income college students. Although the President recently announced his intention to incrementally increase the maximum grants available over the next 5 years, his administration has changed the formula for eligibility in a way that pushes thousands of American young people out of the program.

In Illinois, 48,600 students will be affected by this change. That's a lot of students who are trying to piece together the financial aid package they need to go to school next year. Of those, close to 1,500 young people will entirely lose eligibility for the program. Thanks to the changes made by this administration, students in Illinois will lose \$5.5 million in direct Federal grants for college costs.

I urge my colleagues to keep in mind that 90 percent of Pell Grant recipients are considered low-income. Nearly 1.4 million recipients nationwide will see a reduction or total loss of their Pell grants. The Department's new tax tables will eliminate or reduce aid for 26 percent of all Pell grant recipients. These are kids—students—who with their families are working hard to finance a college education.

The students most affected by these changes are likely to work longer hours, borrow more money, or reduce their academic course load in order to balance any loss of funds. Without grant assistance, low-income students have to rely more heavily on student loans. Pell grant recipients are already four times more likely than all other students to take out loans, and they will graduate with twice as much debt as their peers.

Why is this happening? It has been 17 years since the tax tables were last updated. Yes, we need timely updates, greater accuracy and alignment with current state tax policy, but the administration's proposal does not even reflect current tax levels. Under the updated calculation, families are getting less credit for their state and local taxes at a time when they are actually paying more taxes. The administration's "new" tax tables are based on Fiscal Year 2002 State tax information. According to the National Association of State Budget Officers, though, since FY 2002, states have enacted \$14.1 billion in tax and fee increases. Because the administration's proposal is still based on outdated tax information, it does not take into account these substantial increases in what families are actually paying in State taxes.

The legislation we introduce today restores fairness to the eligibility process. It restores opportunity for the 1.4 million low- and middle-income young people who are registering for classes,

paying tuition and buying books at a time when tuition costs are rising exponentially. Let's make sense of the Pell grant eligibility process, protect the modest grant levels available for students, and extend the opportunity that higher education in America provides.

RULES OF PROCEDURE—SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, paragraph 2 of Senate rule XXVI requires that not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress, the rules of each Committee shall be published in the RECORD.

In compliance with this provision, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules of the Select Committee on Intelligence be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

RULE 1. CONVENING OF MEETINGS

1.1 The regular meeting day of the Select Committee on Intelligence for the transaction of Committee business shall be every other Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

1.2 The Chairman shall have authority, upon notice, to call such additional meetings of the Committee as he may deem necessary and may delegate such authority to any other member of the Committee.

1.3 A special meeting of the Committee may be called at any time upon the request of five or more members of the Committee filed with the Clerk of the Committee.

1.4 In the case of any meeting of the Committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify every member of the Committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, D.C. and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, D.C.

1.5 If five members of the Committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the Committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within seven calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written notice is submitted, these members may call a meeting by filing a written notice with the Clerk of the Committee who shall promptly notify each member of the Committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

RULE 2. MEETING PROCEDURES

2.1 Meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public except as provided in S. Res. 9, 94th Congress, 1st Session.

2.2 It shall be the duty of the Staff Director to keep or cause to be kept a record of all Committee proceedings.

2.3 The Chairman of the Committee, or if the Chairman is not present the Vice Chairman, shall preside over all meetings of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman at any meeting, the ranking majority member, or if no majority member is present the ranking minority member present, shall preside.

2.4 Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, decisions of the Committee shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting. A quorum for the transaction of Committee business, including the conduct of executive sessions, shall consist of no less than one-third of the Committee members, except that for the purpose of hearing witnesses, taking sworn testimony, and receiving evidence under oath, a quorum may consist of one Senator.

2.5 A vote by any member of the Committee with respect to any measure or matter being considered by the Committee may be cast by proxy if the proxy authorization: (1) is in writing; (2) designates the member of the Committee who is to exercise the proxy; and (3) is limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments pertaining thereto. Proxies shall not be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

2.6 Whenever the Committee by roll call vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the Committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to such measure or matter by each member of the Committee.

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEES

Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the Committee. Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the Committee may direct. The subcommittees shall be governed by the Rules of the Committee and by such other rules they may adopt which are consistent with the Rules of the Committee.

RULE 4. REPORTING OF MEASURES OR RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 No measures or recommendations shall be reported, favorably or unfavorably, from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present and a majority concur.

4.2 In any case in which the Committee is unable to reach a unanimous decision, separate views or reports may be presented by any member or members of the Committee.

4.3 A member of the Committee who gives notice of his intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views at the time of final Committee approval of a measure or matter, shall be entitled to not less than three working days in which to file such views, in writing with the Clerk of the Committee. Such views shall then be included in the Committee report and printed in the same volume, as a part thereof, and their inclusion shall be noted on the cover of the report.

4.4 Routine, non-legislative actions required of the Committee may be taken in accordance with procedures that have been approved by the Committee pursuant to these Committee Rules.

RULE 5. NOMINATIONS

5.1 Unless otherwise ordered by the Committee, nominations referred to the Committee shall be held for at least 14 days before being voted on by the Committee.

5.2 Each member of the Committee shall be promptly furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the Committee.

5.3 Nominees who are invited to appear before the Committee shall be heard in public session, except as provided in Rule 2.1.

5.4 No confirmation hearing shall be held sooner than seven days after receipt of the background and financial disclosure statement unless the time limit is waived by a majority vote of the Committee.

5.5 The Committee vote on the confirmation shall not be sooner than 48 hours after

the Committee has received transcripts of the confirmation hearing unless the time limit is waived by unanimous consent of the Committee.

5.6 No nomination shall be reported to the Senate unless the nominee has filed a background and financial disclosure statement with the Committee.

RULE 6. INVESTIGATIONS

No investigation shall be initiated by the Committee unless at least five members of the Committee have specifically requested the Chairman or the Vice Chairman to authorize such an investigation. Authorized investigations may be conducted by members of the Committee and/or designated Committee staff members.

RULE 7. SUBPOENAS

Subpoenas authorized by the Committee for the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records or any other material may be issued by the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman, Vice Chairman or member issuing the subpoenas. Each subpoena shall have attached thereto a copy of S. Res. 400, 94th Congress, 2nd Session and a copy of these Rules.

RULE 8. PROCEDURES RELATED TO THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY

8.1 *Notice.*—Witnesses required to appear before the Committee shall be given reasonable notice, and all witnesses shall be furnished a copy of these Rules.

8.2 *Oath or Affirmation.*—Testimony of witnesses shall be given under oath or affirmation which may be administered by any member of the Committee.

8.3 *Interrogation.*—Committee interrogation shall be conducted by members of the Committee and such Committee staff as are authorized by the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, or the presiding member.

8.4 *Counsel for the Witness.*—(a) Any witness may be accompanied by counsel. A witness who is unable to obtain counsel may inform the Committee of such fact. If the witness informs the Committee of this fact at least 24 hours prior to his or her appearance before the Committee, the Committee shall then endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel for the witness. Failure to obtain such counsel will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(b) Counsel shall conduct themselves in an ethical and professional manner. Failure to do so shall, upon a finding to that effect by a majority of the members present, subject such counsel to disciplinary action which may include warning, censure, removal, or a recommendation of contempt proceedings.

(c) There shall be no direct or cross-examination by counsel. However, counsel may submit in writing any question he wishes propounded to his client or to any other witness and may, at the conclusion of his client's testimony, suggest the presentation of other evidence or the calling of other witnesses. The Committee may use such questions and dispose of such suggestions as it deems appropriate.

8.5 *Statements by Witnesses.*—A witness may make a statement, which shall be brief and relevant, at the beginning and conclusion of his or her testimony. Such statements shall not exceed a reasonable period of time as determined by the Chairman, or other presiding members. Any witness desiring to make a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings shall file a copy with the Clerk of the Committee, and