

William Randolph Hearst U.S. Senate Youth Program. I am pleased to be joined by Senator BREAUX, who serves with me as a co-chair of the 40th anniversary program, as well as Senators HUTCHISON, DOMENICI, LUGAR, and LEVIN, who all serve on the advisory committee. As the first graduate of the program to become a U.S. Senator, I can honestly say that the week I spent in Washington in 1971, as one of two delegates from Maine, profoundly influenced my life and career.

Even though my family has a long and proud tradition of public service, my great grandfather, my grandfather and my father all served in the State legislature, and both of my parents served as mayor of Caribou, ME, it was the week I spent in Washington with the Senate Youth Program that caused me to seriously consider a career in the public sector.

For the past 40 years, the Senate Youth Program has selected two of the brightest and most active students in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense schools abroad to spend a week learning about our Nation's government first-hand. Over the years, over 4,000 such students have participated in the program and gone on to serve our Nation in various capacities, having seen first-hand what it means to serve in what has been called the world's greatest deliberative body.

The continued generosity of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation enables students to come to the District of Columbia and see a side of government that few Americans see in their lifetime. Each year the delegates meet with top members of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

I remember how fascinated I was as a delegate to listen to Senators BYRD and THURMOND speak to us about the history of the Senate and the issues of the day.

But the highlight of my week was the time I spent talking with my home State Senator, Margaret Chase Smith. I went to Senator Smith's office hoping to shake her hand; instead, she took me into her private office and spent 2 hours talking with me about the importance of public service and the difference one person can make. When I left her office, I remember feeling so proud that she was my Senator and that I could do anything I set my mind to.

So, today it is my pleasure to sponsor this resolution paying tribute to the more than 4,000 delegates who have participated in the Senate Youth Program over the past 40 years, some of whom we may see here in the Congress, at the Supreme Court, or even in the White House in years to come. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

SENATE RESOLUTION 209—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PRENATAL CARE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. ENSIGN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 209

Whereas unborn children benefit from quality prenatal health care;

Whereas the levels of infant mortality, premature delivery, and low birth weight are exceedingly high in the United States as compared with other developed countries;

Whereas low birth weight and premature delivery are causally associated with developmental disabilities among children;

Whereas proper prenatal care can prevent avoidable birth defects;

Whereas new medical advances, together with early diagnosis, can treat children with a wide range of disorders, including spina bifida, HIV/AIDS, fetal distress, and anemia;

Whereas fetal surgery is now able to correct many life-threatening congenital disorders;

Whereas pregnant women benefit from quality health care, including physician care, hospital care, and prescription medications;

Whereas prenatal care can prevent medical and surgical complications that a mother may encounter during pregnancy and delivery;

Whereas prenatal care can identify and treat a mother's preexisting medical conditions, which may be impacted by pregnancy;

Whereas an estimated 10,900,000 women of child-bearing age (18 through 44) do not have health insurance;

Whereas the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), created under title XXI of the Social Security Act, expands health coverage to uninsured children whose families earn too much for Medicaid but too little to afford private coverage; and

Whereas, on January 31, 2002, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Tommy Thompson, proposed a regulation to allow States to include coverage for children from conception to age 19, which would allow low-income pregnant mothers to receive prenatal and delivery care: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Secretary of Health and Human Services, Tommy Thompson, for moving to immediately make SCHIP resources available to States to care for unborn children and pregnant mothers; and

(2) commends Secretary Thompson for recognizing pregnant mothers and unborn children as deserving of concern about their health and well-being.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 97—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 97

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Sen-

ate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, February 14, 2002, or Friday, February 15, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, February 25, 2002, or until such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, February 14, 2002, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 26, 2002, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2858. Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and non-discriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes.

SA 2859. Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2471 submitted by Mr. DASCHLE and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1731) to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers, to enhance resource conservation and rural development, to provide for farm credit, agricultural research, nutrition, and related programs, to ensure consumers abundant food and fiber, and for other purposes.

SA 2860. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and non-discriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2861. Mr. SMITH, of New Hampshire proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2858 submitted by Mr. ALLARD and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra.

SA 2862. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2863. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2864. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2865. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2866. Mr. LUGAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2867. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2868. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2869. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2870. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD to the bill (S. 565) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2871. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2872. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2873. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2874. Mr. DODD (for Ms. CANTWELL for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2875. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2876. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2877. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2858. Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2688 proposed by Mr. DODD of the bill (S. 565) to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice

shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 68, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

TITLE IV—UNIFORMED SERVICES ELECTION REFORM

SEC. 401. STANDARD FOR INVALIDATION OF BALLOTS CAST BY ABSENT UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1), as amended by section 1606(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1278), is amended—

(1) by striking “Each State” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—Each State”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) STANDARDS FOR INVALIDATION OF CERTAIN BALLOTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State may not refuse to count a ballot submitted in an election for Federal office by an absent uniformed services voter—

“(A) solely on the grounds that the ballot lacked—

“(i) a notarized witness signature;

“(ii) an address (other than on a Federal write-in absentee ballot, commonly known as ‘SF186’);

“(iii) a postmark if there are any other indicia that the vote was cast in a timely manner; or

“(iv) an overseas postmark; or

“(B) solely on the basis of a comparison of signatures on ballots, envelopes, or registration forms unless there is a lack of reasonable similarity between the signatures.

“(2) NO EFFECT ON FILING DEADLINES UNDER STATE LAW.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect the application to ballots submitted by absent uniformed services voters of any ballot submission deadline applicable under State law.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to ballots described in section 102(b) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (as added by such subsection) that are submitted with respect to elections that occur after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 402. MAXIMIZATION OF ACCESS OF RECENTLY SEPARATED UNIFORMED SERVICES VOTERS TO THE POLLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1), as amended by section 401(a) of this Act and section 1606(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1278), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(5) in addition to using the postcard form for the purpose described in paragraph (4), accept and process any otherwise valid voter registration application submitted by a uniformed service voter for the purpose of voting in an election for Federal office; and

“(6) permit each recently separated uniformed services voter to vote in any election for which a voter registration application has been accepted and processed under this section if that voter—

“(A) has registered to vote under this section; and

“(B) is eligible to vote in that election under State law.”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 107 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (9) and (10), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

“(7) The term ‘recently separated uniformed services voter’ means any individual who was a uniformed services voter on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the individual seeks to vote and who—

“(A) presents to the election official Department of Defense form 214 evidencing their former status as such a voter, or any other official proof of such status;

“(B) is no longer such a voter; and

“(C) is otherwise qualified to vote in that election.”;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (10) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) as paragraph (11); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

“(10) The term ‘uniformed services voter’ means—

“(A) a member of a uniformed service in active service;

“(B) a member of the merchant marine; and

“(C) a spouse or dependent of a member referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B) who is qualified to vote.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office that occur after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 403. PROHIBITION OF REFUSAL OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS ON GROUNDS OF EARLY SUBMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-3), as amended by section 1606(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107; 115 Stat. 1279), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) PROHIBITION OF REFUSAL OF APPLICATIONS ON GROUNDS OF EARLY SUBMISSION.—A State may not refuse to accept or process, with respect to any election for Federal office, any otherwise valid voter registration application or absentee ballot application (including the postcard form prescribed under section 101) submitted by an absent uniformed services voter during a year on the grounds that the voter submitted the application before the first date on which the State otherwise accepts or processes such applications for that year submitted by absentee voters who are not members of the uniformed services.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to elections for Federal office that occur after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 404. DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL MILITARY VOTER LAWS TO THE STATES.

Not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”), as part of any voting assistance program conducted by the Secretary, shall distribute to each State (as defined in section 107 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-6) enough copies of the Federal military voting laws (as identified by the Secretary) so that the State is able to distribute a copy of such laws to each jurisdiction of the State.