

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON U.S. DELEGATION TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM
JULY 4 TO JULY 10, 2001

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell:									
U.S.A.	Dollar								
France	Dollar		2,173.52						2,173.52
Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison:									
U.S.A.	Dollar				1,778.28				1,778.28
France	Dollar		1,545.00						1,545.00
Ronald J. McNamara:									
U.S.A.	Dollar								
France	Dollar		1,973.52						1,973.52
Michael Russell:									
U.S.A.	Dollar								
France	Dollar		1,905.52						1,905.52
Senator George V. Voinovich:									
U.S.A.	Dollar								
France	Dollar		1,875.14						1,875.14
Delegation Expenses:									
France	Dollar						15,904.00		15,904.00
Total			9,472.70		1,778.28		15,904.00		27,154.98

BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL,
Chairman, Committee on the Commission on Security and
Cooperation in Europe, Nov. 7, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), REPUBLICAN LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 2001

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Mike Russell:									
France	Dollar		1,905.52						1,905.52
Senator Arlen Specter:									
Taiwan	Dollar		135.86						135.86
South Korea	Dollar		198.19						198.19
China	Dollar		797.02						797.02
John Klemmer:									
Taiwan	Dollar		273.24						273.24
South Korea	Dollar		268.65						268.65
China	Dollar		759.56						759.56
Alison DeKosky:									
Taiwan	Dollar		197.23						197.23
South Korea	Dollar		261.65						261.65
China	Dollar		525.17						525.17
Total			5,322.09						5,322.09

TRENT LOTT,
Republican Leader.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION DISCHARGED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session; that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of the following nomination, and that the Senate proceed to its consideration: Leslie Silverman, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; further, that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nomination be printed 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.

The nomination was considered and confirmed, as follows:

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Leslie Silverman, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the remainder of the term expiring July 1, 2003.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT
AGREEMENT—S. 565

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be agreed to; and that at 6 p.m., Monday, March 4, there be 15 minutes for debate, equally debated and controlled by Senators DODD and MCCONNELL, or their designees; that at 6:15 p.m., the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 565; further, that Senators have until 5:15 p.m. on Monday to file second-degree amendments.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 4,
2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it ad-

journal until the hour of 4 p.m., Monday, March 4. I further ask unanimous consent that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for morning business until 6 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided between the two leaders, or their designees; further, at 6 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of the election reform bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will occur at 6:15 p.m. on Monday on cloture on the election reform bill.

ELECTION REFORM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I see the manager of the election reform bill coming into the Chamber. He has

worked so hard on it. In fact, he worked last night and is still working on it. I am glad he has come out of the bowels of the Senate where he has been working and has come to the Senate Chamber. I would be glad to hear from the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Nevada, the distinguished Democratic majority assistant floor leader, for yielding.

To give some flavor and idea about where this is, let me thank, first of all, Senator DASCHLE, the majority leader. His patience—I may be testing it. I hope I am not. I have such deep affection for my leader, and he has been generous beyond belief, and his staff's cooperation has been just stunning. I want to publicly thank them.

I thank my Republican colleagues. I thank Senator LOTT as well. I know he is feeling a certain amount of pressure from his Members, too. I know there are other issues with which this body needs to grapple in debate on. I am very in tune with that desire. It certainly was not our intent that this matter end up taking as long as it has. In fact, I had predicted it might take substantially less time. However, how we ended up—when we have a matter such as this one cannot accurately predict with any certainty what is going to happen. Actually, we ended up in a logjam earlier this week on the Schumer-Wyden amendment, with Senator BOND and other Members.

I am prepared to say we are literally attempting to resolve this issue as I speak. We do not have it in writing yet in final form. It appears that we are not going to have it this afternoon based on my conversations. I thank the staffs of Senator MCCONNELL and Senator BOND. Both Brian Lewis and Leon Sequeira of Senator MCCONNELL's office and Julie Dammann and Jack Bartling of Senator BOND's office have been very supportive and helpful. I thank particularly Senator BOND's staff, Jack Bartling, who worked with me last night until almost midnight to try to work out appropriate language. Again, today we have spent any number of hours in our cloakrooms trying to come together with some bipartisan language that is very important to those of us who are interested in completing action on this compromise election reform bill.

There has been concern this bill might die because we have not been able to resolve certain issues. That is not going to happen today. This bill is going to be resolved, in my view, by Monday night or Tuesday morning at the latest. Then we will be able to get on to other business in the Senate.

We do not have a unanimous consent request to that effect, and I have urged not to propose one. I do not want to find myself having the UC become a vehicle for some people taking advantage of these circumstances.

I think the managers of the bill on the minority side are committed to getting this bill done. I thank them for

that. We have come a long way. We have some amendments yet to resolve. We have not voted on everything. However, we will on Monday consider remaining amendments and work on some compromise where needed. Over the weekend, the staffs will be finalizing some language, and then on Monday night we have a cloture vote, as I understand it, at 6:15 p.m. My hope is that, regardless of the outcome of that cloture vote, we will then consider amendments that evening with the possibility of stacking some votes Tuesday morning. This will be considered in light of the fact that some Members may not be back even for the cloture vote on Monday night.

We would accommodate them in such a way that we would have the stacked votes, go to third reading, and complete work on this bill by Tuesday morning. That is my desire. I further believe it is the desire of Senator MCCONNELL and the desire of Senator BOND and others who have been involved with this process. That is not a suggestion that they would accept the unanimous consent request to provide for such. However, I believe their intent and their desire is to mutually achieve the same goal as I seek to achieve.

In this body, the Senate works on comity. We look each other in the eye and we make commitments to each other to the extent we can fulfill them. I still believe this may be one of the few institutions left in America where you do not need a written contract to achieve those agreements. So I am working on the assumption that my colleagues are as committed as I am to seeing this unique and historic legislation become the law of the land with respect to the administration of elections for Federal office.

I apologize to my colleagues for taking so much time. I am sorry it has gone to this length. However, when you are legislating in something this unique and this novel, that goes to the very heart of who we are as a democracy and how we cast and count our ballots for the most important offices in our land, then there are an awful lot of people who are at the table. Even the legislative process is inclusive, not exclusive.

The Presiding Officer on several occasions has been in the chair. I say to my colleagues, he knows these matters that have been discussed over the last number of days. He is a former secretary of state. He knows these issues as well as anyone—in fact, better than anyone in the Chamber probably, given his most recent work in the area. So he knows when I speak that there is deep interest at a local level from all the local election administrators and officials in this subject matter. I do not have to mention that this is also the case for all the secretaries of state across the country, obviously all of us in the Senate, the people in the other Chamber, and people at the White House.

There are a lot of people who are at the table when you are discussing the future of how elections are going to be conducted in light of what happened in the November 2000 elections for Federal office and what had occurred in previous Presidential elections. So this is a major undertaking. It is not an annual appropriations bill. It is a fundamental change in how we are going to do some things with respect to Federal elections. We think we have been inclusive and worked in a very cooperative fashion with our States and localities. I should have maybe anticipated it might have taken a bit more time. I guess my optimism for the bill exceeded my ability to see how many people would like to be heard and offer ideas to the underlying proposal we brought to the Chamber now 2 weeks ago.

So I commit to my colleagues I will do everything I can to get this done at the very first of the week. I make this commitment to the distinguished assistant Democratic leader and to the majority leader and to others who I know are very anxious to get moving on other matters. I will not stand in the way of that occurring if you will give me a bit more of a window to try to achieve what I have sought to do over these last couple of weeks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Before the Senator from Connecticut leaves, I say to him I have been involved in the legislative process a long time at a State level and in Congress. The Senator from Connecticut has been in the Congress longer than I, but I have been tremendously impressed the last several days by the Senator from Connecticut. I have to say I think most people would have given up by now, but the Senator from Connecticut has a vision as to what this legislation will do for our country, what it will do for the State of Nevada.

The Senator from Connecticut has spoken to our secretary of state, a Republican, by the name of Dean Heller—

Mr. DODD. He is a good man.

Mr. REID. Who loves this legislation. This legislation for my State is very important.

I spoke a little bit yesterday indicating in 1998 the nightmare of my election. Because the State has so few resources outside of Clark County, the very populous Las Vegas area, in Reno one registrar of voters tried to save a few dollars and printed their own ballots, causing all kinds of problems because of antiquated machines. With this legislation, that would be taken care of. The State of Nevada would have help to have elections, and all 17 counties would have fair elections.

So, as I said, I think most people would have given up.

I have to say the strength and the depth of feelings of the Senator from Connecticut is something we do not often see—a Senator sitting down at a table with not another Senator there, with only staff representing various

Senators in this institution. I have not seen that very often. That portrays, to me, how the Senator feels about this.

The Senator and I have spoken off the Senate floor about the importance of this legislation. In the last few minutes of the Senator's statement today, he talked about this legislation being historic. This will give the opportunity to vote to people who have never had the opportunity to vote. It will cause people to go to the voting booth who will no longer feel demeaned because they cannot hear or see or they have some other handicap. They will be able to vote now.

The Senator from Connecticut has shown tremendous courage in going forward with this legislation. I have to say I only hope, after the many times the Senator from Connecticut has tried to get this legislation passed, that it gets passed. In fairness and justice, it needs to pass. I hope over this weekend people reach out to the Senator from Connecticut and indicate how important it is that he stick to what he is doing because this certainly—the Senator has had many remarkable accomplishments in his career, while I have been in the Senate with him, not the least of which is being the quarterback of the campaign finance reform. But I hope this legislation is able to go forward because our country deserves it and the Senator from Connecticut deserves it.

Mr. DODD. I thank the assistant leader and again I thank the other staff, Brian Lewis and Leon Sequeira of Senator MCCONNELL's and Julie Dammann and Jack Bartling of Senator BOND's staff. I thank my own staff as well, Ronnie Gillespie, Kennie Gill, and Shawn Maher specifically. I would also like to include in the record a special thanks and appreciation for two interns, Laura Roubicek and Candace Chin, who have both taken extraordinary measures to support election reform and bring the this landmark legislation to final passage. There are also many others in my office who have done a terrific job as well and I thank each and every one of them. I thank the people from the civil rights community. We spent about 5 hours yesterday going over what this bill does and what are its shortcomings and what are its strengths.

Before this debate is complete, I will list all the groups around the country participating in this effort and have been at the table, including yesterday, who bring a passion and interest in fairness and justice that I wish America could have watched. We only have cameras in the Chamber and in committee rooms, but this was not a hearing, it was a group of people sitting down trying to figure out what was right for justice, for people who are in the corners, who fall through the cracks too often when we talk about legislation.

I was deeply proud as an American to be sitting in that room listening to people who do not hold an elective of-

fice, do not run for office, but fight on behalf of the people they represent.

I thank CORRINE BROWN, Congresswoman from Florida, for whom, as I said yesterday, this is not an intellectual issue alone. It is one she feels passionately about. She watched all that happened in her own congressional district in Florida. Others in attendance included EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, the chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus; SYLVESTRE REYES, head of the Hispanic caucus in the House; and JOHN CONYERS, Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Committee and co-author of the original Dodd-Conyers election reform bill. They were all present at this gathering yesterday to talk about the importance of this compromise bill and how valuable it is to move forward and complete the legislative process.

Even if it means, as part of what I think the arrangement will be, withdrawal of the Schumer-Wyden proposal, and consideration of a package of civil rights provisions that will protect and preserve existing civil rights laws as they are and administrative provisions dealing with some state and local issues as well. That is the way we are going to try to get through this Gordian knot that sits on the path to final passage of the legislation.

There are a lot of people who were disappointed that the final result is going to be that the Schumer-Wyden amendment may be withdrawn from this bill at this particular point. However, there are others, such as Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN, who will tell you while she is disappointed about that, she understands there are a lot of other things to recommend in this bill, such as the very strong provisions in this bill.

Congresswoman BROWN spoke passionately about the compromise bill and moving forward, as have EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, SYLVESTRE REYES, and JOHN CONYERS. That in no way should reflect their disappointment over the fact that Schumer-Wyden may not be part of this bill. It deals with the situation where a person who registers by mail but does not provide identification in the mail-in registration package, and then shows up in person to vote. Under our compromise bill, that voter would have three alternatives to cast a vote. First, that voter could provide a photo ID and then cast an actual ballot. Next, that voter could provide any of the documents listed in the bill, such as a utility bill, and cast an actual ballot. Finally, that voter could not present any identification and then be eligible to cast a provisional ballot, not an actual ballot. The Schumer-Wyden amendments permits two additional alternatives for that voter to cast a ballot on election day. The Schumer-Wyden amendment would add both the alternative of voter signature verification and attestation as legitimate methods for such first time voters who register by mail and want to come in to vote in person to cast a

vote on election day. Under our compromise law, without the Schumer-Wyden proposal, that voter could still vote, but it would be a provisional ballot and would count only when the registration was corroborated.

I don't know the approximate number of how many fit into that category. Even if it is a few, it is wrong, in my view. But I understand the passions and feelings of my colleagues from Missouri and others are such to stop this bill in its entirety from going forward.

The Senator from Nevada mentioned those who are disabled. I have a sister who is blind. I have talked about her in the past. She represents the National Federation of the Blind in my State. Her eyesight is such she can see some things. She is a teacher and has been for 35 years. The idea that a person who is blind has never been able to cast a ballot in private, independently in the same manner as others, in the history of our country, is changed with the underlying law.

If this bill becomes law, no longer will millions of Americans have to rely on somebody else to walk into a voting booth to be told how they will cast a ballot. For the first time in the history of this country we will have voting systems in every precinct in America that allows people to cast the independent and private ballot—for those who are disabled, those who are blind—and we do it by paying for it, not by asking local States and jurisdictions to do so because we think it is the right thing to do.

For the first time in the history of our country, a person will be able to cast a ballot, and in fact check how they voted. They will know whether or not they overvoted. That is included in this legislation as well. There will be provisional voting process for every voter in America, in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, so they can go in and if there is a battle over whether they are properly registered, they can cast the provisional ballot, and it will be counted and not be thrown out. We require statewide voter registration, which will go to the heart of the fraud issues in many respects. I mentioned the disabled provisions, the language minorities provisions. We expand the numbers of language minorities now included in the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

This bill establishes a permanent commission on elections at the request of Senator MCCONNELL of Kentucky. We have never had one before charged with Federal elections. It will give a permanent place so that we will not have to go through this process of waiting for a crisis to occur and come to the Congress of the United States to fix something. We will have a place where we can reform and modernize our election process so it will serve the voters of this country over and over again, as well as the election administrators.

The antifraud provisions, the open access of the voting process for others,

as well as the provisions for the disability community and our language minorities are major achievements. These are the reasons why CORRINE BROWN, why EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, and why JOHN CONYERS, why SYLVESTRE REYES all believe this is the right thing to do. Even though there is a provision in this bill with which they will end up disagreeing, their view is, go forward, get to Senate-House conference, see if we cannot work out other differences and pass landmark legislation.

The White House will be involved. We are not done with this. I believe we can get out of the Senate with a good bill, as I believe we can get to conference, resolve it with the Ney-Hoyer bill, and come back for the 2002 elections this year.

The President has put \$1.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2003 budget for election reform issues. There is no reason the \$400 million provided in the bill cannot be drawn down by States so voters who vote this fall can see changes they never would have imagined occurring as quickly as they can.

That is what is at stake. That is how we hope to resolve the roadblock in this process. We are aware and are working on the Oregon and Washington issue. Senators WYDEN and GORDON SMITH and PATTY MURRAY and MARIA CANTWELL have spoken eloquently on behalf of their unique situation on how they conduct vote by mail Federal elections and cast and count ballots. We are trying to accommodate them. Our goal in this bill has never been to deprive a State of the ability to conduct its elections in the unique way they do. We are trying to accommodate their interests.

I apologize for reviewing where things are. I want people to know how much is at stake. This is not another bill we are dealing with, as the Senator from Nevada has graciously pointed out. This is fundamental. Thomas Paine said more than 200 years ago, this is the primary right to vote, upon which all other rights depend. If you get this one wrong, it is awfully hard to get the other ones right. We are talking about something that is so important to the long-term health and well-being of our Nation. We saw how much harm was done, how many people were hurt in the 2002 elections when things went wrong. We bear a responsibility as the national legislative body to come up and respond to what occurred in this country in 2002 and occurred before that. We only became aware of it to the extent we did because of what happened in the Presidential race.

The country believes we need to make this process work better. It is in shoddy condition. To engage in this Congress and not engage this question would be a shortcoming we should not endure. We must accept and meet this challenge. I apologize to my colleagues, particularly the leadership, for the time this has taken. It is my fervent hope we are coming down to the final few hours of this. This is the last major hurdle. It is not to minimize the significance of other amendments that Members have, but this is a major battle between a House divided in many ways, as we saw by the vote that occurred on the tabling motion, almost 50-50 in terms of how people felt. If we get beyond that and deal with the other issues, I am fairly hopeful by Monday night or Tuesday morning

Members will have an opportunity to vote on the first election reform proposal before this body of this size almost in 40 years, since the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

I don't know what else we will accomplish in this Congress, but I hope at the end of the day when we look at the 107th Congress we can point to this landmark election reform bill as one of the significant achievements of this Congress.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 4 P.M.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 2002

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

There being no objection, the Senate, at 2:15 p.m., adjourned until Monday, March 4, 2002, at 4 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate March 1, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN R. EDWARDS, OF VERMONT, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH SINCLAIR.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 1, 2002:

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

LESLIE SILVERMAN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2003.