

“(2) PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Any person whose application for relief from disabilities under this section is denied by the Secretary may file a petition with the United States district court for the district in which that person resides for a judicial review of the denial.

“(3) ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.—The court may, in its discretion, admit additional evidence where failure to do so would result in a miscarriage of justice.

“(4) FURTHER OPERATIONS.—A licensee or permittee who conducts operations under this chapter and makes application for relief from the disabilities under this chapter, shall not be barred by that disability from further operations under the license or permit of that person pending final action on an application for relief filed pursuant to this section.

“(5) NOTICE.—Whenever the Secretary grants relief to any person pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall promptly publish in the Federal Register, notice of that action, together with reasons for that action.”.

SEC. 7. THEFT REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Section 842 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(r) THEFT REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A holder of a limited user permit who knows that explosive materials have been stolen from that user, shall report the theft to the Secretary not later than 24 hours after the discovery of the theft.

“(2) PENALTY.—A holder of a limited user permit who does not report a theft in accordance with paragraph (1), shall be fined not more than \$10,000, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.”.

SEC. 8. APPLICABILITY.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the exception in section 845(a)(4) (relating to small arms ammunition and components of small arms ammunition) or section 845(a)(5) (relating to commercially manufactured black powder in quantities not to exceed 50 pounds intended to be used solely for sporting, recreational, or cultural purposes in antique firearms) of title 18, United States Code.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 210—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 14, 2002, AS “NATIONAL DONOR DAY”

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FRIST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DODD, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 210

Whereas more than 80,000 individuals await organ transplants at any given moment;

Whereas another man, woman, or child is added to the national organ transplant waiting list every 13 minutes;

Whereas despite progress in the last 16 years, more than 16 people die each day because of a shortage of donor organs;

Whereas almost everyone is a potential donor of organs, tissue, bone marrow, or blood;

Whereas transplantation has become an element of mainstream medicine that prolongs and enhances life;

Whereas for the fifth consecutive year, a coalition of health organizations is joining forces for National Donor Day;

Whereas the first 3 National Donor Days raised a total of nearly 30,000 units of blood, added more than 6,000 potential donors to the National Marrow Donor Program Registry, and distributed tens of thousands of organ and tissue pledge cards;

Whereas National Donor Day is America's largest 1-day organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation event; and

Whereas a number of businesses, foundations, and health organizations and the Department of Health and Human Services have designated February 14, 2002, as National Donor Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideas of National Donor Day;

(2) encourages all Americans to learn about the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation and to discuss such donation with their families and friends; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2878. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. NELSON, of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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 nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2879. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2880. Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2881. Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2882. Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2883. Mr. CLELAND (for himself and Mr. MILLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2884. Mr. CLELAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2885. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2886. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2887. Mr. BURNS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2888. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2889. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2890. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2891. Mr. KYL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2892. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2891 proposed by Mr. KYL to the bill (S. 565) supra.

SA 2893. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. BURNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2894. Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2895. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2896. Mr. DASCHLE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3090, to provide tax incentives for economic recovery.

SA 2897. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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 nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2898. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2899. Mr. TORICELLI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2900. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2901. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2902. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2903. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2904. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2905. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2906. Mrs. CLINTON proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2907. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2908. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. REED)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 2909. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GREGG) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, *supra*.

SA 2910. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. HARKIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, *supra*.

SA 2911. Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. INOUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 565, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2912. Mr. DODD (for Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, *supra*.

SA 2913. Mr. DODD (for Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, *supra*.

SA 2914. Mr. DODD (for Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, *supra*.

SA 2915. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, and Mr. NICKLES) 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 2878. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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 nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 3, line 9, strike through page 5, line 7, and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the voting system (including any lever voting system, optical scanning voting system, optical scanning voting system, direct recording electronic voting system, or punch-card voting system) shall—

(i) permit the voter to verify the votes selected by the voter on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted;

(ii) provide the voter with the opportunity to change the ballot or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted (including the opportunity to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct any error); and

(iii) if the voter selects votes for more than 1 candidate for a single office—

(I) notify the voter that the voter has selected more than 1 candidate for a single office on the ballot;

(II) notify the voter before the ballot is cast and counted of the effect of casting multiple votes for the office; and

(III) provide the voter with the opportunity to correct the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted.

(B) A State or locality that uses a paper ballot voting system may meet the requirements of subparagraph (A) by—

SA 2879. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, and Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed

an amendment 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 nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—CIVIC PARTICIPATION

SEC. 501. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The right to vote is the most basic constitutive act of citizenship and regaining the right to vote reintegrates offenders into free society. The right to vote may not be abridged or denied by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, gender, or previous condition of servitude. Basic constitutional principles of fairness and equal protection require an equal opportunity for United States citizens to vote in Federal elections.

(2) Congress has ultimate supervisory power over Federal elections, an authority that has repeatedly been upheld by the Supreme Court.

(3) Although State laws determine the qualifications for voting in Federal elections, Congress must ensure that those laws are in accordance with the Constitution. Currently, those laws vary throughout the Nation, resulting in discrepancies regarding which citizens may vote in Federal elections.

(4) An estimated 3,900,000 individuals in the United States, or 1 in 50 adults, currently cannot vote as a result of a felony conviction. Women represent about 500,000 of those 3,900,000.

(5) State disenfranchisement laws disproportionately impact ethnic minorities.

(6) Fourteen States disenfranchise ex-offenders who have fully served their sentences, regardless of the nature or seriousness of the offense.

(7) In those States that disenfranchise ex-offenders who have fully served their sentences, the right to vote can be regained in theory, but in practice this possibility is often illusory.

(8) In 8 States, a pardon or order from the Governor is required for an ex-offender to regain the right to vote. In 2 States, ex-offenders must obtain action by the parole or pardon board to regain that right.

(9) Offenders convicted of a Federal offense often have additional barriers to regaining voting rights. In at least 16 States, Federal ex-offenders cannot use the State procedure for restoring their voting rights. The only method provided by Federal law for restoring voting rights to ex-offenders is a Presidential pardon.

(10) Few persons who seek to have their right to vote restored have the financial and political resources needed to succeed.

(11) Thirteen percent of the African-American adult male population, or 1,400,000 African-American men, are disenfranchised. Given current rates of incarceration, 3 in 10 African-American men in the next generation will be disenfranchised at some point during their lifetimes. Hispanic citizens are also disproportionately disenfranchised,

since those citizens are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system.

(12) The discrepancies described in this subsection should be addressed by Congress, in the name of fundamental fairness and equal protection.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to restore fairness in the Federal election process by ensuring that ex-offenders who have fully served their sentences are not denied the right to vote.

SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OR FACILITY.—The term “correctional institution or facility” means any prison, penitentiary, jail, or other institution or facility for the confinement of individuals convicted of criminal offenses, whether publicly or privately operated, except that such term does not include any residential community treatment center (or similar public or private facility).

(2) ELECTION.—The term “election” means—

(A) a general, special, primary, or runoff election;

(B) a convention or caucus of a political party held to nominate a candidate;

(C) a primary election held for the selection of delegates to a national nominating convention of a political party; or

(D) a primary election held for the expression of a preference for the nomination of persons for election to the office of President.

(3) FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term “Federal office” means the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, Congress.

(4) PAROLE.—The term “parole” means parole (including mandatory parole), or conditional or supervised release (including mandatory supervised release), imposed by a Federal, State, or local court.

(5) PROBATION.—The term “probation” means probation, imposed by a Federal, State, or local court, with or without a condition on the individual involved concerning—

(A) the individual’s freedom of movement;

(B) the payment of damages by the individual;

(C) periodic reporting by the individual to an officer of the court; or

(D) supervision of the individual by an officer of the court.

SEC. 503. RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The right of an individual who is a citizen of the United States to vote in any election for Federal office shall not be denied or abridged because that individual has been convicted of a criminal offense unless, at the time of the election, such individual—

(1) is serving a felony sentence in a correctional institution or facility; or

(2) is on parole or probation for a felony offense.

SEC. 504. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such declaratory or injunctive relief as is necessary to remedy a violation of this title.

(b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

(1) NOTICE.—A person who is aggrieved by a violation of this title may provide written notice of the violation to the chief election official of the State involved.

(2) ACTION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if the violation is not corrected within 90 days after receipt of a notice provided under paragraph (1), or within 20 days after receipt of the notice if the violation occurred within 120 days before the date of an election for Federal office, the aggrieved person may bring a civil action in such a court