

Concern was expressed over provisional voting, and the registration—the identification goes into effect immediately. Right now, 39 States have either provisional voting or same-day registration. I did not draft that part of the bill that says provisional voting would only go into effect in 2004. We would be happy to move it up for the other 11 States so it takes effect immediately.

The Senator from Oregon made a very good point in his discussions yesterday: When a person registers, we ought to make sure when they register that they are legitimate voters. I agree 100 percent.

Do you know what. Motor voter prevents verification of the registration, as it now stands. That is why we had to amend it.

There was a lot of discussion yesterday about how many people we would disenfranchise, and they postulated hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of people would be disenfranchised because they would not have a photo ID, a utility bill, a bank statement, a government check, that shows their address. I think that is hogwash.

There may be a handful of people who do not have that, but we have money in the bill for the States to go out and affirmatively identify and provide registration for people who fall through the cracks. I am happy to put a provision in there saying the States—if on application by somebody who is entitled to vote, who does not have any of these documents, they can get a State or an election board identification card. Put the burden on the States when somebody shows they have none of these articles or identifiers. I think that might be one-hundredth of a percent at the maximum.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. DODD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri be allowed to speak for an additional 10 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the time for morning business be extended until the hour of 11:45 a.m.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri be allowed to proceed for another 10 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator be allowed to speak under the period for morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed after Senator BOND.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed after the Senator from Oregon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Missouri is recognized for an additional 10 minutes.

#### ELECTION REFORM

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I do not need an additional 10 minutes. I have said all the things I need to say.

It is not just my view that signature affirmation or verification does not work. Professor Melody Rose of Portland State University in Oregon has pointed out the significant numbers, 60,000 to 80,000, perhaps, who signed someone else's ballot or had someone else mark it for them. There were problems in Oregon.

The Carter-Ford commission said signature verification and affirmation is not adequate, it is inaccurate. Check page 31 of the report. Why? You sign a mail-in registration which cannot be checked under motor voter; you put a signature on it—it could be a dog, a dead alderman, a neighbor, a fictitious brother—and every time you vote as that person, your signature will match the signature that you put on fraudulently when you registered that person.

I knew when we took on fraud, fraud would fight back. I want to make sure everybody understands that the deal we worked out was widely praised. The Senator from New York said we ought to come together because we have a good bill. I agree. I thought we had a good bill. We made a lot of compromises. There is money there to improve the voting system and get statewide registration to make it easier for those with disabilities to vote, to cut down on fraud, to have provisional voting. That is a reasonable, rational system.

I believe this body cannot go down the road saying we are making it easier to vote and harder to cheat. They blow a huge hole in the voter fraud section by saying all you have to do is sign your name or sign a dog's name or sign a dead person's name or sign a fictitious brother or sister's name. That is what this is all about.

I am not the one trying to torpedo this bill. We had a torpedo in midship, yesterday, from people who had been part of the compromise on grounds I do not think were legitimate. I think there was some misunderstanding by many. We talked to staff people who did not realize the aspects I just pointed out, the fact that it is a one-time registration, only for people who register after this goes into effect. They said, maybe people will be disenfranchised. We will do everything in our power to make sure that does not happen.

Fraud has been proven. Fraud is alive and well in Missouri. There is a whole list of other places where fraud exists.

Mr. SCHUMER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BOND. I am happy to yield the floor, and I am happy to respond to any of my colleagues.

Mr. SCHUMER. I have been listening to the Senator as we had a debate on the amendment. The Senator from Oregon and I have added to his proposal. I have been very mindful of the passion of the Senator from Missouri about fraud. I respect it, appreciate it, and do not belittle it in any way. He has been through it.

If the Senator says there has been a large amount of fraud in Missouri, I am not here to quarrel with that. He knows his State better than I do. All I ask is to understand where this Senator is coming from. The Senator from Oregon and I are coming from slightly different places because our systems are different. In New York—and I checked again yesterday; we called around the State, people not just of one party or another—there has been almost no allegation of any kind of fraud with our system, which is a signature system.

Yet I do know one thing. If we were to adopt the section he proposed, it would make it more difficult for many of our citizens to vote. We have 8 million people in New York. About 6 million, a little over than that, are above voting age. Only 3 million have driver's licenses. Half the people in New York City don't have driver's licenses. A good number of those—there are no statistics, as there are no statistics, really, on fraud in our State; it is what you hear and know of your State—a good number of those do not have a utility bill to exhibit.

Having spent a lot of time at polling places, which I do in New York, as does the Senator in Missouri, I know how worried and scared lots of our voters are—new voters, people who voted for the first time, even if they are 30 or 40 years old.

I say to the Senator, I respect his passion to try to deal with fraud. Fraud is terrible for the system. As the Senator knows, except for this provision, I have been fully supportive in our meetings of all the other items—the registration lists and everything else—that the Senator has added to the bill. I believe he has made it a better bill.

My question to the Senator: Is there a way we can deal with the problems in Missouri and still deal with the problems in New York and move this bill forward? That is what I would like to do. I know the Senator from Connecticut has some ideas and others have some ideas. I ask the Senator if he has any thoughts about that. Perhaps we are not—I pray, we are not—on an irreconcilable course.

I yield.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I am very pleased to hear that fraud does not exist in New York. That is reassuring.

I pointed out yesterday that 14,000 New York City residents were also registered to vote in south Florida. Would