

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has been withdrawn.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time of 6:15 p.m. having arrived, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on S. 565, the election reform bill:

Christopher Dodd, Harry Reid, Charles Schumer, Ron Wyden, Debbie Stabenow, Patty Murray, Tom Daschle, Jeff Bingaman, Daniel Inouye, Carl Levin, Max Baucus, Joe Biden, Pat Leahy, James M. Jeffords, Barbara Mikulski, Bob Graham, Edward M. Kennedy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 565, the election reform bill, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are required under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) is necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 40 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Akaka	Dodd	Levin
Baucus	Dorgan	Lieberman
Bayh	Durbin	Lincoln
Biden	Edwards	Mikulski
Bingaman	Feingold	Miller
Boxer	Feinstein	Murray
Breaux	Graham	Nelson (FL)
Byrd	Harkin	Nelson (NE)
Cantwell	Hollings	Reed
Carnahan	Inouye	Reid
Carper	Jeffords	Rockefeller
Cleland	Johnson	Sarbanes
Clinton	Kennedy	Schumer
Conrad	Kerry	Smith (OR)
Corzine	Kohl	Stabenow
Daschle	Landrieu	Wellstone
Dayton	Leahy	Wyden

NAYS—44

Allard	Domenici	Kyl
Bennett	Ensign	Lott
Bond	Enzi	Lugar
Brownback	Fitzgerald	McCain
Bunning	Frist	McConnell
Burns	Gramm	Murkowski
Campbell	Grassley	Nickles
Chafee	Gregg	Roberts
Cochran	Hagel	Santorum
Collins	Hatch	Sessions
Craig	Helms	Shelby
Crapo	Hutchison	Smith (NH)
DeWine	Inhofe	

Snowe	Thomas	Thurmond
Specter	Thompson	Voinovich

NOT VOTING—5

Allen	Stevens	Warner
Hutchinson	Torricelli	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 51, the nays are 44. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I am sure I share the disappointment of a number of our colleagues in our inability to come to some closure on this legislation. But I will say the good news is the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, the manager of the bill, and the Senator from Kentucky, his co-manager, have agreed to continue to attempt to work out what remaining differences exist.

I will also say, because so much good work has been done, it is my strong desire to bring this bill to a successful completion. We are going to do that. I have made a commitment to Senator DODD and to all of our colleagues that at such time as we have been able to work out procedurally a way to resolve these final matters, we will bring the bill back under a unanimous consent agreement.

So when that unanimous consent agreement is reached, it is my desire and my commitment to renew the debate on this issue. This is too important to let go. It is too important not to find some final resolution to the remaining questions.

We spent a lot of time on this bill. I don't want to lose that investment in time and effort. Obviously, the stakes are quite high. We recognize those stakes. We recognize the effort made. We recognize the progress we have made in the last couple of weeks. We are just not quite there yet.

But as I have noted on several occasions, it is my strong desire to go to the energy bill. That will be what we do tomorrow. I hope Senators will be prepared to come to the floor mid-morning, 10 o'clock. We will begin the debate on energy. I am sure there will be opening statements, and we will begin entertaining amendments. I hope Senators are prepared to have a good debate about energy. We will hopefully resolve that issue and move to other questions.

It is my expectation that if some agreement has not yet been reached on the campaign finance reform bill, I will be asking unanimous consent to take that up as well. It will be the only thing that would take us off the energy bill prior to the time we complete it. But my hope is we can reach some agreement procedurally on the campaign finance reform bill as well. If not, of course, when we resolve these issues, if we can resolve them, on energy, my intention is to move to the campaign finance reform bill.

So we have a full agenda over the course of the next 3 weeks. Energy begins tomorrow. Hopefully campaign fi-

nance reform and election reform can also be addressed successfully before we complete our work in this work period.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH FEBRUARY 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, every February our Nation celebrates Black History Month to recognize the contributions that African Americans have made to America. It provides us with a special time to commemorate the accomplishments of African Americans and reflect upon their role in our country's diversity and growth. I believe it is important to acknowledge the vision of leaders such as Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall and the efforts of countless others who struggled to bring down the barriers of inequality in this country. They confronted enormous obstacles to make life better for future generations and for all Americans.

As we reflect upon our Nation's history, we see that America has made great strides in improving the status of ethnic and racial minorities. Today African Americans are leaders in our communities, the arts and sciences, and the business world. We no longer accept legal discrimination in any form. We no longer allow the use of poll taxes that prohibited African Americans from voting. And we no longer tolerate discrimination in public accommodations, such as water fountains, lunch counters or movie houses reserved for whites only.

While taking pride in how far we have come, we must recall the painful memories of segregation and intolerance in the not so distant past. Up until the 1950's, casinos and hotels in my own State of Nevada, like many public accommodations did not welcome blacks. But when the Moulin Rouge opened its doors in Las Vegas in 1955, African Americans were received warmly. There they could find lodging, enjoy the casino and see the best entertainers of the day. The Moulin Rouge became one of our Nation's first major interracial hotels and paved the way for the integration of all of Nevada's