MEETING

Friday, July 13, 2001

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The Commission convened in Room 540 at 624 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. at 9:30 a.m., Mary Frances Berry, Chairperson, presiding.

PRESENT:

MARY FRANCES BERRY, Chairperson

CRUZ REYNOSO, Vice Chairperson

CHRISTOPHER EDLEY, JR., Commissioner

YVONNE Y. LEE, Commissioner

ELSIE M. MEEKS, Commissioner

RUSSELL G. REDENBAUGH, Commissioner

ABIGAIL THERNSTROM, Commissioner

VICTORIA WILSON, Commissioner

LESLIE R. JIN, Staff Director



STAFF PRESENT:

LUTHER ADAMS

MANUEL ALBU

KIMBERLEY ALTON

DAVID ARONSON

✓TAMMY CHU

KI-TAEK CHUN

✓CARA CIUFFANI

IVY DAVIS

BARBARA DELAVIEZ

TERRY DICKERSON

GRETCHEN DOUHOLUK

PAMELA A. DUNSTON

MICHAEL FOREMAN

EDWARD A. HAILES, JR., General Counsel

GEORGE M. HARBISON

VILOC LAI

JENNY PARK

KIRK PERRY

PETER REILLY, Parliamentarian

KWANA ROYAL

FETER SPANN

WERIAN TAYLOR

VAMY THORPE

WICTORIA TUNG

MARCIA TYLER

AUDREY WIGGINS

AUDREY WRIGHT

MIREILLE ZIESENISS

COMMISSIONER ASSISTANTS PRESENT:

KRISTINA ARRIAGA

PATRICK DUFFY

ELIZABETH OUYANG

CHARLOTTE PONTICELLI

KRISHNA TOOLSIE

EFFIE TURNBULL

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(9:33 a.m.)
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The meeting will come
4	to order.
5	Does anyone know if Commissioner
6	Redenbaugh is on the phone?
7	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: No, he's
8	coming, I believe.
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh, okay.
10	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I think it's
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's all right. I
12	just wanted to know if
13	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: coming by
14	train and should be here momentarily.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. All right.
16	I. Approval of Agenda
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The first item on the
18	agenda is the approval of the agenda. Could I get a
19	motion?
20	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: So moved.
21	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Second, anyone?
22	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Second.
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All in favor,
24	indicate by saying aye.
25	(Chorus of ayes.)
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So ordered. 1 II. Approval of Minutes of 2 June 8, 2001 Meeting 3 The second item on CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 4 the agenda is the approval of the minutes of the June 5 8, 2001 meeting. Could I get a motion? 6 7 COMMISSIONER LEE: So moved. COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Second. 8 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does anyone have any 9 10 changes in the minutes or anything they'd like to call to our attention? If not, all in favor indicate by 11 12 saying aye. (Chorus of ayes.) 13 Opposed? 14 15 (No response.) So ordered. 16 III. Announcements 17 18 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The next item on the agenda is announcements. First of all, do you want to 19 20 introduce -- yes? Oh, Commissioner Thernstrom? 21 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Madam Chair, I 22 have a short personal statement to make, and I 23 wondered when it would be appropriate on procedure, 24 and I wonder when it would be appropriate to make it.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Is it something that

1	relates to anything that the Commission has already
2	discussed at a previous meeting?
3	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Already
4	discussed at a previous meeting.
5	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: In other words,
6	something that we have debated, discussed, an ongoing
7	issue as opposed to a new issue. If it's an ongoing
8	issue
9	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: It's partly
10	new. It's partly on the Florida
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Is it on Florida?
12	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Partly, and
13	partly on, you know, some suggestions of what I would
14	like to the direction I'd like to see the
15	Commission take. It's both.
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, why don't we do
17	it under the beginning of the Staff Director's Report,
18	because there's
19	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Good. Thank
20	you very much.
21	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: some other items
22	like that.
23	Okay. Staff Director, do you want to
24	announce the new people?
25	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Yes. Thank you,

Madam Chair. I would like to introduce, and I take great pleasure in doing so, the new Director of our Regional Programs Unit, Ivy Davis. Ivy just started with us this week.

She comes to us after six years with the Housing and Urban Development, HUD, where she has been a manager during that time. Her last job was as Director of the Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Office, and Ivy, prior to that, had many years of experience in the civil rights arena.

Already from talking to her and so forth,

I know she is going to be a great asset to our

Regional Programs Unit, so I am very pleased to have

her aboard.

Would the Chair like me to announce the students also? Also, last time when we met, Commissioners may remember that we introduced a number of interns. And we're fortunate this summer to have actually a very full load, and they are very valuable to us. They help us a lot in different ways, and we have five or six more who have joined us since the last meeting.

I'd like to introduce them, and if they could stand or wave or something, I'd appreciate it.
We have -- excuse me?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Are they here? 1 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Some of them are 2 here. 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. 4 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Cara Ciuffani and 5 Peter Spann from the American University work in the 6 Office of General Counsel. And Amy Thorpe, who is a 7 graduate from the University of Louisville, and Yiloc 8 Lai, a student from UCLA, both working with our 9 Eastern Regional Office. And then Brian Taylor, who 10 is a senior at Our Savior Lutheran High School in 11 Bronx, New York, and he is working with our Office of 12 Civil Rights Evaluation. 13 I just walked in with Brian, so I know 14 Brian is here. Brian is a little shy. 15 (Laughter.) 16 So, anyway, thank you, Madam Chair. 17 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. All right. 18 Then, does anyone else have any 19 announcements of anything? Okay. 20 Staff Director's Report 21 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Then we go to the 22 Staff Director's Report. And, first, we will ask if 23 anyone has any questions about the items that are 24

discussed in the Staff Director's Report for the Staff

1 | Director.

' 24

Yes, Commissioner Lee?

COMMISSIONER LEE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I have a question for the Staff Director.

Under page 20, the Western Region's report, I notice,

three, SAC projects, has been discontinued. I'd like

to know the reason why for Arizona, California, and

Idaho.

Particularly for the California project,

I remember reading about the fact-finding forum that
was held in Orange County about three, four years ago.

It received really broad and favorable coverage, so
it seems like it was a really good project at the
time. I just wanted to know why that project, along
with the other two, were being discontinued.

STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Thank you, Commissioner Lee. I apologize. I must admit, I didn't recognize until late that there had been a change in status in those projects since the last Commission meeting. I've had an exchange of phone calls with the regional director, and I have a partial answer but will have to -- I'll have to have further conversations with him.

The partial answer I got was that there

was, at least in California and Arizona -- I think the Arizona project was -- had gone to a certain point and had some actual results, and the question was whether additional activities would occur before totally completing it.

And the impression I got was somewhere between Western Regional Office and the SAC they decided to go to other projects instead. But, again, I will follow up and find -- you know, find a more complete answer on that.

On the California one, again, I don't have personal knowledge, but my understanding is that that project was at a much earlier stage. Again, somewhere along the line, California decided to pursue another project. But, again, I'll give you a more complete answer certainly by the next meeting at the latest.

asking about the SACs. I wanted to reinforce and point out, Staff Director, we've had a lot of discussions about the regions and the SACs from time to time. And we're so pleased that you now have a coordinator of regional programs, and hope that she understands that this job entails looking from top to bottom at the SACs and how they are appointed and how

they are organized and who they are.

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And that the Commission -- and there is some detail in the transcripts of our meetings -- is very, very much concerned about revitalizing, strengthening, and in whatever way we can -- even given the absence of resources -- the SACs, so that they can be what they were intended to be way back in the beginning -- strong State Advisory Committees that play a significant and major role.

of them have, despite And some constraints, but would like them resource we strengthened. And so I hope that Ivy Davis has been told what a big job this is and what a priority it is for the Commission, Mr. Staff Director.

STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Yes, Madam Chair.

Ms. Davis and I have had some of those conversations,

and I think I can safely say that she and I share what

we understand to be the Commission's view on that. We

have reviewed some of that transcripts, and I think

that we are in full accord with those goals.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Because as soon as she gets her feet wet and has some time to work on this, we are likely to ask you and her where we're headed on this, and what can we look forward to in terms of improvements.

STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: We look forward to 1 2 that challenge. 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: We really do. 4 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. 5 Anyone else have any questions on the details in the Staff 6 Director's Report? Yes, Commissioner Meeks? 7 I don't have any COMMISSIONER MEEKS: 8 details, but I would just like to add it will probably 9 be in next month's -- or September's staff report. 10 think I made an announcement a month or so ago that 11 said that the U.S. Sentencing Commission was coming to 12 Rapid City to hold a hearing because of the South 13 Dakota SAC report that was -- came out because of that 14 forum. 15 And they did hold it, and there was -- it 16 was very well attended. A number of people testified, 17 including tribal leaders, chief federal judge for the 18 19 District, a U.S. Attorney, federal public defenders, 20 and some SAC members and private attorneys and others. 21 And I am encouraged that there will be some positive 22 change. The Sentencing Commission is considering, 23 and I am inclined to believe it will happen, form an 24 25 advisory group to study the impacts of the guidelines

of Native Americans. And in the Argus Leader, 1 Sioux Falls newspaper did a poll recently, and they --2 for whatever it's worth, 61 percent of the people felt 3 like that the federal sentencing guidelines were too 4 harsh and weren't fair to Native Americans. 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh. Sixty-one 6 7 percent.

COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Yes.

STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Madam Chair, if I may, Commissioner, you're right. The way we do our Staff Director's Report, I think there is probably about a three-week lag. I tell you, I have not only spoken with Regional Director Dulles on it, he sent me some press clippings and he was very effusive in terms of commenting about how well that went and also your role in it.

So I think that was -- the impression I got was that was very, very successful, and that will be reported in the next Staff Director's Report.

COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Yes. One thing I want to say is, I mean, they came to South Dakota, but they made it very clear that this was not just a South Dakota issue; this was, you know, a national issue that affected Native Americans, and that they weren't, you know, focusing just on South Dakota.

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Don't we have 1 project 2 onadministration of justice, Native Americans? 3 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: We do. 4 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. Okay. All 5 You were talking about press clippings. 6 right. Somebody said press clippings. You're talking 7 Oh. about the Arqus Leader. It reminded me that there was 8 an article in the -- I think it was in The Post. 9 I'm sure it was in every Maybe it was in The Times. 10 paper -- this week about a survey that was done on 11 people's -- the perception of whites about the status 12 and condition of African Americans. I've And 13 forgotten which foundation did it. 14 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: It was Kaiser 15 16 Foundation. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. I hope that 17 people looked at the article, and maybe the staff 18 19 could get us the actual data so that we can -- the 20 survey so we can read it. Yes, Commissioner Thernstrom? 21 Actually, the 22 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: 23 actual survey, which is 36 pages, is on The Washington Post website, and, therefore, readily available. 24

it's very interesting because it contains a lot of

15 information that the article itself, the 1 article, did not touch on. So, in fact, that is a 2 very useful survey for all members of the Commission 3 to look at. 4 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. if 5 So you missed it, you might want to take a look at it. 6 would be the place to also tell you that the Alaska 7

9 consider the Native American issues that were raised

SAC is holding a forum on August 23rd and 24th to

here, and that we discussed, and that we talked about

11 whether we could get some funding from the Senate or

12 the Committee on Appropriations or something, to have

a hearing. And there was some discussion of that.

The Native American advocates group had met, and I had met with Senator Stevens about this. We haven't heard anything about any funding. But as we said then, the SAC could go ahead and have a forum if they wanted to, which they have decided to do, and they're having one on August 23rd and 24th, and there is hope that as many Commissioners as possible would be able to attend.

Now, I understand, Cruz, that you think you will be able to attend part of it or --

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes, I will be able to.

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1	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You will be able to.
2	That's good. I will not be able to.
3	And, Commissioner Lee, you will be able
4	to
5	COMMISSIONER LEE: Probably for one day.
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And Commissioner
7	Meeks?
8	COMMISSIONER MEEKS: On the 23rd I can.
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. And if any of
10	the rest of you can go, it would be great if you
11	could. Yes, Commissioner Thernstrom?
12	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Can we get a
13	transcript? Will there be a transcript available, so
14	that the rest of us can at least read the proceedings?
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. That's what
16	they do. They have a they'll do a transcript of
17	the meeting and then a little report.
18	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: And it can be
19	made available to us. Good.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: It will be, yes.
21	Okay. The other thing to mention is that
22	we have not heard anything from the Attorney General's
23	Office about my request to meet with him, but the
24	other day when there was some press discussion of it
25	someone from this office called and had a conversation

here with staff about it. There has to be some 1 followup, and it hasn't been set up. 2 they said they hadn't they --3 received the letter, so we had to send it back over 4 So at least there is that much movement on again. 5 We'll see how it turns out. 6 7 The Secretary of Energy -- we were asked at the last meeting, Commissioner Lee I think asked, 8 that we pursue setting up a meeting to discuss the 9 racial profiling issue with DOE and the unanswered 10 questions about the Wen Ho Lee matter, as she put it. 11 The staff has called the Secretary of 12 There was Energy to try to set up such a meeting. 13 some back and forth. It hasn't been set up yet, but I 14 wanted you to know that there is that followup on 15 16 that. The other thing is Commissioner Lee had 17 asked that we consider moving the December meeting 18 from the 7th to earlier in the week. Is there any --19 20 does anyone have any -- you meant earlier in -instead of having it on Friday, have it another day? 21 22 COMMISSIONER LEE: Yes, I did. 23 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Which would be -- I don't know what people's calendars are. I think 24 25 school -- classes are still in session. So if they

1	are, are they I would not be able to meet on
2	Tuesday or Thursday. But I could meet either Monday
3	or Wednesday, if anyone else can. But I'm sure there
4	are other people who have classes
5	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Monday and Tuesday.
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Monday and
7	Tuesday. Hmmm. Perhaps it would be helpful,
8	Commissioner Lee, if yes? Yes? How about
9	Wednesday? Do you have class on Wednesday?
10	Maybe if we had I know you had a
11	particular concern about any briefing that we might
12	have or a hearing or anything else on the immigration
13	issues. Perhaps if we say that if we decided to do
14	that we wouldn't do it that week. Would that be
15	helpful?
16	COMMISSIONER LEE: That's fine.
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. We'll leave it
18	as it is. It's too hard to change calendars. So
19	we'll just leave it at that. And try to remember,
20	Staff Director
21	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Okay.
22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: that should that
23	subject come up, not to do it that week. Okay.
24	Now, the other thing is that the
25	environmental justice briefing is scheduled now for

September, the September meeting. 1 Recommendations to Congress 2 for National Electoral Reform 3 The other thing is CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 4 that Commissioner Wilson, at the last meeting of the 5 Commission, had sought recognition from me to comment 6 on the Florida report, which although she voted for 7 had a lot of problems with. 8 And I failed to follow through on my 9 recognition of her, and she never got to make the 10 statement. So what I want to do now is permit her to 11 do that, with deep apologies for -- and I understand 12 that she is concurring with the statement rather than 13 -- although she voted for it. 14 Commissioner 15 So. Wilson, I would 16 recognize you. 17 still And Ι have you the list, on Commissioner Thernstrom. Don't worry. 18 Commissioner Wilson? 19 20 COMMISSIONER Ι THERNSTROM: wasn't ' 21 worried. 22 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Thank you, Madam 23 Chair. 24 I can't say that I had a lot of problems. 25 I actually applaud the report, but I did have several

points that I wanted to make. So with your permission, I have a statement that I would like to read.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: I'm delighted to vote in support of the United States Commission on Civil Rights report "Voting Irregularities During the 2000 Presidential Election." It is a report that shows grasp and reflects a profound belief in one of the basic principles of American democracy: that wrongs can be looked at and identified and spoken about, and that there is the hope that these wrongs can be corrected.

I applaud the staff of the Commission for so quickly analyzing and giving shape and coherence to the 118,000 pages of documentary evidence and the 30 hours worth of testimony from the 100 witnesses who came before the Commission to testify under oath.

The United States Commission on Civil Rights has been underfunded for 13 years. There have been no increases to meet either rising standard costs or the increasing demands placed upon the Commission's services.

In fact, the funding for the Commission during this decade or so has consistently been cut

year after year, yet in times of crisis it is to the United States Commission on Civil Rights that people have turned, and it is the Commission that has risen general state of fear, inertia, the toward the and has willingly moved an effort to sort out truth flashpoint in distortion.

While I am in agreement with most of the Commission's findings on the Florida voting irregularities, I should like to comment on the issue of conspiracy, which the Commission report does not even discuss.

Conspiracy is defined by Black's Law Dictionary as an agreement by two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. Was there a conspiracy in the 2000 Presidential election in Florida? Not provable as of today.

But from the many hours of disparate testimony that I heard in both Tallahassee and Miami regarding the November 2000 election process in Florida, there emerges an interesting confluence of circumstances, a confluence of circumstances that indicates intimidation and harassment of the Florida voters and that was set in motion long before the November election.

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I listen as a profession. I listen to writers, historians, scientists, journalists, biographers, playwrights, essayists, psychologists, scholars, and novelists. I listen to them tell stories, true and imagined, and I read narratives. That's what I do to earn a living.

In Florida, I listened to many hours of testimony, as did the other Commissioners and the staff. I listened to a great many narratives, and the disparate details that come together to provide an unsettling account of what led up to the events of November 7, 2000.

It begins almost 18 months before November 2000 with the election of a new Secretary of State and her taking office in January 1998. To quote from one of the supervisors who testified before the Commission in Tallahassee, "Florida's new Secretary of State soon 'cleaned out the institutional memory, to a large degree, of the Division of Elections.'"

The Elections Division Director of Florida and the Assistant Division Director, both of whom had served for many years as key officials of the left their positions. Both former Division, officials, who were acquainted with the voting regulations for each of the 67 counties of Florida,

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were replaced by a new director who was inexperienced and was not familiar with the ways that voting problems and procedures had been resolved in the past.

In a letter dated January 3, 2001, from the Office of General Counsel Charles T. Canady, of the Governor's Office of the State of Florida, addressed to Edward A. Hailes, Jr., Acting General Counsel of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, Mr. Canady wrote, regarding the "statutory election responsibility over and voter-related issues," that it is the Secretary of State that has entrusted by the legislature with comprehensive obligation to "obtain and maintain uniformity in the application, operation, and interpretation of the election laws."

Yet the individual supervisors representing the 67 counties of Florida "knew enough not to depend on that office this year because surely they -- the Division of Elections officials -- were too new. We -- the election supervisors -- knew more about the process in some cases than they did.

In addition, there was the testimony of a former Florida Secretary of State who served from 1979 to 1986, and whose "number one priority" during his term in office was "election reform." Jim Smith

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testified at the Commission's hearing that the Division of Elections "shrank over a four-year period from 65 officials down to 37," making "the ability to supervise and give direction very, very difficult."

Mr. Smith went on to suggest "that that should be looked into." Jim Smith also served as the Attorney General for the State of Florida and was most recently co-chair of Governor Jeb Bush's Task Force on Election Procedures, Technology, and Process.

Officials knew months in advance that the election was going to be complex. There was an unusually large number of presidential candidates on a ballot that would be confusing to even the most experienced of voters. It was also known that tens of thousands of voters, newly registered, would be voting for the first time.

The Secretary of State testified that \$100,000 was requested for voter education in her budget, but that the request for those funds was turned down. However, the Governor of the State of Florida testified that there had been no request of \$100,000 in the budget for voter education.

\$51,000 was spent for billboards that warned about voter fraud, and a pamphlet on the same subject was sent out to all Florida voters. But there

were no instructions about the ballot itself or sample ballots of each county that would show the voter what the ballot actually looked like -- this in an election where there were 12 candidates for President on the Florida ballot.

During the hearing, I, along with other Commissioners, was shown a sample Florida ballot that had no consistency of layout regarding type, no clarity of design within the row of candidates, and a row of names of Presidential candidates that continued on the back of the sample ballot.

There has been much written about the lack of clarity in the design of the butterfly ballot. But the sample ballot I saw from Duval County made the butterfly ballot seem, by comparison, a snap to navigate. The Duval ballot looked more like a takeout menu from a delicatessen than a ballot designed to make it easy for an American to vote. Its design was more a dare than a design that would enable a voter to make a clear, knowing, choice of candidates.

Had I seen the ballot for the first time on Election Day in a voting booth, under pressure of time, with people in line outside of the booth waiting for their turn, I would have looked at the jumble of names in different type faces and the maze of columns,

and thrown up my hands and left without voting at all.

Voter inexperience would not have been the cause of

my blank ballot. I have voted in eight Presidential

elections and consider myself an experienced voter.

Election supervisors testified before the Commission that they knew there was no money for voter education to be carried out in the weeks and months before the November election. Many of the supervisors testified to their helplessness and frustration in the face of what they knew in advance would be a large voter turnout. They knew that they were on their own, without help or resources from the Office of the Division of Elections.

One supervisor from Leon County spoke of his efforts to circumvent what he knew could easily evolve into a state of chaos on November 7th, and valiantly tried to head it off by raising funds for voter education on his own, knowing no help would be forthcoming from the Division of Elections, "this in a state that in the past has spent more than \$35 million in one year telling Floridians how to play the lottery."

This supervisor "personally raised money from teachers, lawyers, and individuals of Leon County, so that Leon County could spend a radio and

television advertising budget that was totally separate from what the county had given me because the county did not provide much in that area as well, in order to meet some of the needs that we saw coming down the road."

His plan worked. Leon County had less than one percent of spoiled ballots, one of the lowest -- one of the two lowest counties in the state. But in many of the other counties, where no additional funds were raised to help the voters, chaos and confusion indeed prevailed.

More than 600,000 people were registered by a system called motor-voter when they registered for a driver's license months in advance of November 2000. They were told their voting registration cards would be forthcoming. But by November 7th, the names of too many motor-voter registrants inexplicably did not appear on registration lists at their polling place; and, therefore, those citizens were not allowed to vote.

The State of Florida spent more than \$3 million of taxpayer money to hire a company, Data Base Technologies, whose mandate was to compile the names of former or present convicted felons who, under Florida law, had forfeited their civil rights and

would not be eligible to vote.

Election supervisors heard in advance that the Data Base Technologies lists were inaccurate and should not be relied upon. Many of the polling workers who did use the Data Base lists unwittingly --were unwittingly contributing to a state of chaos and confusion and intimidation, where many law-abiding Americans, anticipating the casting of their vote for the 43rd President of the United states, were told by an election staffer, "Sorry. Step this way. You need to talk to a supervisor. There's a problem." And were subsequently told something along the lines of, "Sorry, but you can't vote. Your name is on this list of convicted felons. Your civil rights have been revoked."

In sum, an interesting confluence of circumstances. A Division of Elections whose key officials -- election officials of many years, who knew about the complexities of the voting law in each of the 67 counties, left their positions and were replaced by a new Secretary of State and an inexperienced Elections Division who knew less than the local election supervisors.

No money allocated by the Secretary of State to help the voters in an election that was going

to be complicated and with extremely heavy voter turnout, and with tens of thousands of first-time voters.

A motor-voter registration glitch in which 600,000 voters registered for the first time months in advance, many of whom on their arrival at the polling place did not find their names on the registration lists and were, therefore, not allowed to vote.

A database company hired by the State of Florida at a cost to the taxpayers of millions of dollars to compile a list of convicted felons, who by law were prohibited from voting, but that, in addition, erroneously listed thousands of names of law-abiding Americans who, at their voting place, either were forced to argue their standing in the community or, if too intimidated and disheartened to rally to their own defense, were denied their most fundamental, inalienable right: to vote as citizens and taxpayers of this country.

As my colleague, Commissioner Thernstrom, said in her testimony before the Committee on Rules and Administration of the United States Senate, "Process matters. But when the process is corrupt, the conclusions themselves -- current and future --

are deeply suspect."

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Commissioner Thernstrom also stated hearing that Dr. Allan Lichtman, the historian who conducted the statistical analysis used the Commission's Report on Florida's Voting in Irregularities, had "close ties to Albert Gore, Jr." an example of the "perfectly obvious partisan passions that not only destroyed the credibility of Commission's report but informed the entire process that led up to the final draft."

According to Dr. Lichtman, his alleged close ties to Albert Gore, Jr. were nothing more than a few memos written by him six years ago when Albert Gore, Jr. was serving as the Vice President of the United States.

Here is a how-de-do. If Dr. Lichtman's preparation of a few memos for the then Vice President, who undoubtedly received thousands of memos during his eight-year term in office, is to be construed as having "close ties" to a candidate six years later, and is considered an example of partisan judgment, and, therefore, suspect, then what are we to make of other close ties to a candidate, ties that may have affected crucial decisions months before the Florida elections took place?

ties implicit in the fact that The Florida's Secretary of State, the chief election officer of the state, whose responsibilities and duties included "the obligation to obtain and maintain application, operation, uniformity in the interpretation of election laws," was at the same time the co-chairwoman of George Bush's Presidential election campaign for the State of Florida.

Or the close ties of the governor of this same state, whose emotional bond to the same Presidential candidate couldn't possibly have been any closer or run any deeper.

In an article in The New York Times,

June 4, 2001, regarding the leaking of the

Commission's report, long before most of the

Commissioners, including myself, had even received

their copies, Commissioner Redenbaugh incorrectly

attributes the leak to Chairwoman Berry.

Commissioner Redenbaugh is quoted in the same article as saying, "Sometimes people who believe that their cause is the correct one lose sight of the procedural violations and believe that the means they pursue are justified by the goodness of the ends they desire" -- an apt description of the confluence of circumstances I have outlined here, that explains the

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disenfranchisement of one out of every eight African-1 American voters in Florida in the November 2000 2 Presidential election. 3 Thank you, Madam Chair, for allowing me 4 to read that. 5 That is a CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Wow. 6 powerful statement. And sometimes I still wish I was 7 a dissenter back in the Reagan years when it was six-8 9 two for 12, 13, 14, almost 15 years, when Bambi Ramirez and I were the only two appointees of the 10 11 Democrats. It really amuses me when the press is 12 13 always talking now about, why is it that there are only two people? We were here the entire Reagan-Bush 14 administration -- 12, let's see -- 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 15 years. And we followed the procedures. We did what 16 we were supposed to do. We did our jobs, and it was 17 not an issue. Now it becomes an issue. 18 But, anyway, sometimes I wish I was back 19 then with no responsibility to be Chair of anything 20 and could be totally irresponsible and say what I want 21 to say, but I won't. It was a powerful statement, 22 Commissioner Wilson, and I should have let you read it 23 before, and I'm sorry that I didn't. 24

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, I hadn't

written it before, so -- thank you. 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Do you have 2 any comments on her --3 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair, I 4 want to pick up on --5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does anyone want to 6 7 comment at all on what Vickie just said, first, before I go to the next issue? Because I think --8 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair, I 9 want to pick up on some of the latter thoughts 10 expressed by Commissioner, and I have some questions 11 in relation to what she said but going beyond. 12 this also relates to the comments that you just made, 13 Madam Chair. 14 The two questions I have basically are 15 What standard of veracity should we expect 16 these. from our fellow Commissioners? And the next question 17 I have is: what level of respect and civility toward 18 our staff is expected from each of our Commissioners? 19 And please stay with me, because it will 20 take me a couple of minutes, more than that, to 21 express my concerns. My basic concern began when I 22 23 received a copy of a memo dated June 20, 2001, from Commissioner Thernstrom to our Staff Director, Les 24

Jin. And I want the record to be complete, so I'm

going to read it.

It was a memo that disturbed me a great deal. It reads, "I was puzzled by your memorandum dated June 19, 2001." I'm sorry. I've asked that copies of these memos be distributed, so people can follow me.

"I was puzzled by your memorandum dated June 19, 2001, in which you state, 'Circumventing this organizational structure can only create confusion and disorder within the agency.' You 'urged me to contact you.' However, my attempts to direct questions to you so far have proved most unsuccessful (see several memoranda in April regarding access to materials), and you have refused to respond in writing to my memoranda.

"Guidelines about the relationship between individual Commissioners and the Staff Director are indeed confusing. Last time I asked for information you said my question addressed policy issues and that I had to ask the Chair. Furthermore, you indicated you work for the Commission as a body and not for the individual Commissioners.

"Take the Lichtman information request for example. As of June 8th, you and your staff knew that I would be writing a dissent and should have

understood that I would need" -- and the following is underlined -- "the machine-readable data that Lichtman used to run his correlations and regressions."

"That is what I have requested. But instead of immediately providing it, you provided, after a five-day delay, some woefully incomplete information in the form of hard copy only that it took my assistant 10 minutes to photocopy. Bear in mind I have 20 days to respond to a study it took the entire Commission six months and almost 100 employees to draft.

"As of last Friday, June 15th, at 1:30 p.m., the information I received from your office was that OGC did not have the disk with the machine-readable data Lichtman used. My special assistant called your office and asked if she needed to file an FOIA request in order to get the essential disks that contained taxpayer-funded information that should be in the public domain.

"Ms. Alton replied that to invoke FOIA was not appropriate, since I merely wanted the same information I had requested in a different form. My assistant explained that it was not a matter of convenience, but this was simply what was needed to run the statistical analysis. She waited all weekend

and all day Monday for the courtesy of a reply to her request for the disks and Professor Lichtman's contact information.

"At 3:00 p.m on Tuesday, June 19th, she again called your office. Kim Alton said again that OGC did not have a disk.

"Responsible scholars routinely make other data available in the machine-readable form in which they used it. I have never before encountered any resistance to the request I am now making. In addition, under FOIA, I am entitled to receive the information in any form that I ask for it. As you may know, FOIA was amended in 1996 to include a section requiring agencies to provide information 'in any form or format requested,' including electronic form.

"I agree with you that it is sad that I had to file an FOIA request to receive the information I needed and am entitled to have. But I waited 10 days before doing so. As to my contacting Professor Lichtman, any Commissioner should be free to contact any expert in their field ο£ professional consultation. This is particularly true in the case of an academic who serves 'in an expert position under agency personnel procedures' and who will be reviewing the statistical analysis in my dissent.

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1	"Dr. Lichtman sent me an e-mail saying he
2	was forwarding the disks to you today. My assistant
3	will pick them up this afternoon." And copies are
4	shown to all the Commissioners.
5	I received a copy, strangely, from the
6	Public Affairs Office. Incidentally, I thereafter
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: From the Public
8	Affairs Office?
9	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Public
10	Affairs
11	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Of the Commission?
12	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes.
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay.
14	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Now, let me
15	say that I was very disturbed by this memo. It seemed
16	to me that the Commissioner was not being well served,
17	that the staff was not responding to her request, and
18	that she was entitled to all of this material.
19	I was very disturbed that the staff would
20	respond in this fashion, so I called the Chair. The
21	Chair indicated that, in fact, all of the materials
22	that she had requested, the Commissioner had
23	requested, had, in fact, been provided, and there were
24	memos in the file that confirmed that.
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I asked for those memos.

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In interpreted

this memo to tell us that Dr. Lichtman had developed and used disks. Further, the staff had lied when it told Commissioner Thernstrom that no such disks existed. I was very concerned, as I indicated, about the ill-advised, ill-activity on the part of the staff.

Then, I did get those memos. I received a memo dated June 19th from Edward A. Hailes, Jr., General Counsel, to Les R. Jin, Staff Director, memorandum to Abigail Thernstrom. And, again, please stay with me because I want to read this into the record.

As I say, this memo is dated June 19, 2000. Subject: Data of Lichtman Study. "This is in response to your request for 'a copy of the disk (or disks) containing any data Professor Allan J. Lichtman used to issue his report on the Florida election.' I understand that you were correctly informed that the Office of General Counsel does not possess any disk or disks that you have been seeking.

"In attempting to comply with your request, however, the staff promptly contacted Professor Lichtman to ask him to release to us any disk or disks containing the data he used to issue his report.

"Professor Lichtman told us that he did not and does not possess any disk or disks containing data that he used to prepare his report. The publicly-available sources of data that he used to prepare his analysis are cited throughout the report, a copy of which has been provided to you.

"Apart from your specific request, there is a copy of a disk containing data that was used by former Commission staff member Dr. Rebecca Crouse, who briefly provided assistance to our office until she left the agency for a promotional opportunity. The disk was forwarded to Professor Lichtman.

"He possesses it, but he did not use these data to issue his report. I will make the disk available to your assistant, if you believe that it would be helpful.

"You have also requested 'a copy of the contract (or contracts) issued to hire Professor Lichtman or any other statistician, social scientist, or professional associated with the Florida report.' Professor Lichtman was not hired under a contract for his services.

"He was appointed to serve in an expert position under agency personnel procedure. He is an intermittent appointee of the Commission. No other

statistician, social scientist, or other professional has been hired to assist with this project. Thus, there are no existing contracts to provide pursuant to your request.

"If you need further information or assistance, please direct your inquiry to the Staff Director." Copies to all the Commissioners. I confess, I did not receive a copy until I asked the Chair for this -- for a copy.

Then there is a memorandum dated June 20, 2000, again from the General Counsel through the Staff Director, to Commissioner Thernstrom. Subject: Data from Lichtman Study. "Today, Professor Lichtman provided a copy of the disk containing data that was used by former Commissioner staff member, Dr. Rebecca Crouse.

"I referred to this same disk in my memorandum to you on yesterday. I was told that Professor Lichtman informed you that he would pass this disk back to the staff with the understanding that it would be passed on to you.

"Just so it is abundantly clear, I am reminding you that Professor Lichtman indicated to the staff that he did not use the data to issue his report. Pursuant to your request, however, the disk

is available for your special assistant to pick up 1 Please let me know if you need further 2 information or assistance." 3 Now, Madam Chair --4 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I might add, before 5 you go on, that the documents that I entered into the 6 record when I testified before the Senate ought to be 7 included in the record at this point, just to make the 8 record fuller of this meeting, if there 9 is objection. 10 Secondly, that the statement made by 11 12 Professor Lichtman at the hearing when he was asked 13 about the disk -- I think there's a question where he 14 affirmed orally that he had no machine-readable disks 15 that he used. So I think that should probably go in just to make the record fuller. We don't need to read 16 17 all of it, but at least to complete the record. 18 But go on. 19 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: But does that 20 indicate these memos? That would --21 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, and others. 22 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: That would be 23 helpful, yes. 24 The memos from our General Counsel make 25 clear that Dr. Lichtman had prepared no disks. Now,

1	keep that memo in mind, because I want to reread
2	portions of Dr. Thernstrom's memo of the 20th. And
3	this is what she said. Now, keep
4	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Are you going
5	to read the subsequent memos?
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You are not
7	recognized, Commissioner Thernstrom.
8	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I'm sorry.
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: When you seek
10	recognition, please raise your hand.
11	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I'm sorry. I
12	apologize.
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And I will you
14	know, and if
15	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: In light of
16	the memos from the General Counsel, I want to reread
17	two paragraphs from Commissioner Thernstrom's memo of
18	June 20th, presumably after she had received those
19	memos, where she said, "Responsible scholars routinely
20	make all of their data available in the machine-
21	readable form in which they used it. I have never
22	before encountered any resistance to the request I am
23	now making.
24	"In addition, under FOIA, I am entitled
25	to receive the information in any form that I ask for.

As you may know, FOIA was amended in 1996 to include a section requiring agencies to provide information '"in any form or format requested,' including electronic form." That's one paragraph.

The other paragraph I want to read to you is this. "Dr. Lichtman sent me an e-mail saying he was forwarding the disks to you today. My assistant will pick them up this afternoon."

Madam Chair, I felt completely misled by Commissioner Thernstrom's memo. I believe any fair-minded person would have reacted with great concern upon reading her memo of June 20th, as I was, that she was not being well served.

Unless the General Counsel is being untruthful, Commissioner Thernstrom knew when she wrote that memo that Professor Lichtman had prepared no disks, and yet the memo gave me -- and I believe any reasonable reader -- the impression that he had produced the disks, that the staff denied their existence and refused to produce them, and that Professor Lichtman, in fact, had produced those disks and was forwarding them to the staff.

I feel completely deflated and betrayed by Commissioner Thernstrom's memo. I had trusted the memo. I was outraged at what the staff was doing.

And unless the General Counsel has been lying -- and 1 I've been working with them for seven years. He not 2 only is our General Counsel, he's a pastor. I've 3 never known him to be untruthful. 4 So I had that very strong reaction, I 5 And so I raise the first issue: 6 must say. 7 standards can we expect from a Commissioner in terms of veracity? That's the question that I am posing, 8 and I hope we'll have a discussion on it. 9 My second question is this: what level 10 of respect and civility toward our staff is expected 11 from each Commissioner? 12 I refer now to a memo from Staff Director 13 Jin, dated June 19, 14 Les 15 Thernstrom. 16

2001, to Commissioner And I'll just read the first couple of "I recently learned of your Freedom of Information Act request for data pertaining to the Florida report. Frankly, the request surprised me.

"I do recognize the times of the essence as it pertains to this matter, and that is why the staff responded by providing you with the materials you requested on June 11th correspondence as soon as each item was available.

"We spoke with your assistant -- with your special assistant shortly after we received your

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correspondence and provided materials on June 12th and 13th. Note that the request was on the 11th; material was provided on the 12th and 13th, explaining why the materials provided on the 13th were not available on the 12th."

Unless, again, that memo is untruthful, it shows me that the staff was indeed trying to cooperate with the Commissioner in every way possible. And to have this memo indicate that the staff is uncooperative, untruthful, and in no way helpful to the Commissioner, seems to me to show great disrespect for the staff. I think it's insulting to the staff. And I think it's a process that ought not to be tolerated.

So my question is: 'what level of respect and civility toward our staff is expected from each Commissioner? Those are my two questions, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I can try to answer them by my own likes, which means that instead of answering the questions, then I'll let the discussion proceed and I will recognize anyone, including Commissioner Thernstrom, who cares to be recognized.

Let me just say this, which may be helpful. There is a lot of -- there is some clarity I

think. Some of you have heard me say all this before, but I will say it again, because I think it's important to say it. First of all, remember that we are a commission. We are a study commission, which is a particular species and variety in public administration.

And as a study commission, not an enforcement commission, not a court or an adjudicatory agency, we are a study commission. And we are a study commission with part-time Commissioners who all have other jobs, we hope, and other pursuits and sources of income.

We are a study commission with a staff, and the staff works for the entire commission as a body. That is the way the statute is written. If you have not, you ought to some time read the history of this commission. There are some very good histories of it written. I learned my history by reading it and by sitting at the knee of Arthur Flemming, but -- who was there at the creation of it.

So it's a study commission, part-time Commissioners who are not here. Each Commissioner has a personal assistant, a special assistant, and that's the only employee the Commissioners get to pick. That's the way the statute reads.

The Staff Director works for the Commission. The Staff Director and the staff work for the Commission. We have no minority and majority, as they do in the Congress, where there's a minority leader and a majority leader, and there is a minority report and a minority staff. This is not that kind of

an animal, not that kind of a creature.

When the staff does work, Commissioners
-- any Commissioner can, at any time, call up the
Staff Director and say, "I know we approved the
project to do X, Y, and Z. What are you guys doing on
it? I need to come over and sit down with the staff
to figure out what methodology they're using, how
they're going about this, and to see what I think
about it."

Staff Director will respond by doing that. And if the Commissioner doesn't like what they're doing and says, "Well, you guys shouldn't be doing it that way. I happen to be an expert, and I don't think it should be done that way," and the Staff Director refuses, the Commissioner can come here to the Commission meeting and say, "I tried to get them to do X, and they wouldn't do it. Let's discuss it."

And if we decide to change it, we can

direct -- the Commission can direct the Staff Director to go change it. That's the way we operate, which means that when Commissioners -- when a report is approved, it becomes the report of the Commission. It's not the report of the people who voted for it.

And the majority and minority on this Commission may change every time there's a different report, depending on what the votes are, which means that the staff should be respected as the staff of the Commission, respect them as the staff of all of us. Of course, the Chair of the Commission has a particular relationship with the Staff Director. We've talked about that before.

The chairperson has one vote like everybody else, and no real powers except to preside, but has to be in touch with the Staff Director on a continuing, routine basis, because there are such matters as agendas and seeing how things are going.

But the Chairperson of this Commission, historically and at now, has a number of other things to do besides the Commission, too. So it's not the Chairperson. Sometimes the public thinks I'm here all day. People call up and say, "Well, why isn't she there?" You know? "We want to have a meeting." And it has to be explained to them that the Staff Director

runs the Commission; I don't run the Commission.

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In any case, what this means is that when there is a report, it's our report that the staff has produced. I remember a reporter asked me when I told him that the staff wrote the report, he said, "Well, then, what's the good of being a Commissioner if the staff is going to write the report?" They didn't understand either what a study commission was, and it was explained to them.

And there have been many study commissions -- the commission on immigration reform that you were on. They littered the landscape. is not unusual. And when we have a report and Commissioners want to write a statement on the report, whether it's a dissent or concurrence or whatever they want to write, the understanding is that they are commenting on what is in the report, giving their personal views about what is in the report, not that they are writing a new report, because that's not -they had their shot way back when they met with the Staff Director, talked about it, they didn't like it, brought it to the Commission, and the Commission didn't agree, so they can say in their dissent, "I don't agree, and I tried to explain to them that they ought to do it this way instead of that way, and they said no."

The other thing I'd point out is that, historically, this Commission has not contained experts on civil rights issues as such. In fact, you don't need to be an expert on civil rights issues to be a member of this Commission. In fact, I sometimes think it would be better if you weren't an expert on civil rights issues.

When I first was appointed to this Commission, it was because I had been a chancellor of a university and had run federal education programs, not because I knew anything about civil rights. I've learned some things over the years, and I write some things.

Commissioner Redenbaugh -- if you don't mind me calling out your name -- for example, was not known before as an expert on civil rights to my knowledge. But he --

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- is a respected individual who has a professional and who has a view that the public may share or can respect -- can reflect some segment of the public's views about these matters, although I'm sure in the years he has been here he has become sort of an expert.

Commissioner Wilson -- I would say the same, others of you. So the point is: there may be people on here who are civil rights experts, but you don't need to be a civil rights expert to be here.

Now, having said all of that, it would make sense for us to respect the staff. I don't know what degree and level of respect. We are a collegial body. I have said that many times. The plan of the Commission is for it to be a collegial body.

Now, we could -- the Congress could change the statute and turn us into some other animal that had a majority and a minority and a staff, and they could appropriate more money and do that. That would be -- you know, if that's what they wish to do. But that is not the situation.

But we don't have any way to sanction people who violate principles of collegiality. I mean, you say, what can we do? What level of respect can we expect? What can we expect? Nothing. Each Commissioner is sort of on their own.

None of us can do anything about what any other Commissioner does. That's between them and their conscience, I would suspect, unless others of you can think of some way that we can get people to be more respectful, even in terms of veracity. Whether

or not one tells the truth depends on the individual. 1 We can't -- I think the statute says 2 Commissioners can be removed for some reasons or 3 other, but we're not the people who remove anybody. 4 So that wouldn't do any good. So there are no 5 sanctions. All we can do is ask for respect, ask that 6 people do whatever it is, in my view. 7 Now, I've had my say. Now, does anybody 8 else have any comments on what the Vice Chair is 9 concerned about? Yes? 10 Madam Chair, I VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 11 wonder whether if a lack of veracity reaches a certain 12 point we ought not to appoint a distinguished panel of 13 retired judges to look at it, and if they agree that 14 it has reached a certain point that's unacceptable, at 15 least report that to the appointing power. 16 surely we ought not to tolerate a complete lack of 17 veracity in this Commission. 18 Commissioner CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 19 Redenbaugh, did you have your hand up? 20 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Ι did. I 21 22 wanted to ask something, and I think I want to direct my question to you, because it's a more general 23

the memos that Cruz has brought up turns on the

And that is, you know, this issue of

question, Mary.

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question of whether or not disks were or were not 1 made. And I have a couple of questions. 2 When someone is appointed as a temporary 3 employee of the Commission, who owns the work product? 4 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Who owns the work 5 product? 6 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I suppose we do. Is 8 that right, counsel? Whoever they do the work for 9 owns the work product. 10 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: And, clearly, 11 in order to do a regression analysis, the data must be 12 in machine-readable form somewhere. 13 BERRY: Commissioner CHAIRPERSON 14 Redenbaugh, Mr. Lichtman stated at the Senate hearing 15 -- and he may have stated it here, I don't remember --16 but he has stated, and he stated to the counsel's 17 office, that he used this material, drawing it down, 18 and that he had several different computers. 19 20 Is that right? That he has stuff on, that if we wanted him to go out and create disks, if 21 that was a project the Commission wanted him to do, 22 23 which he was not asked to do, that that project is possible, but that he didn't need to create any in 24

order to do the work that he did.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: But --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And the Commission did not specifically, in the agreement to hire him, ask him to do any disks -- you know, floppy disks or whatever they're called.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Right. Well, I understand about the floppy disks. Keeping in mind that I have experience in both statistics and computer science, in order to do the calculations the data are on -- somewhere on a hard disk.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I would assume so.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Unless you use a manual calculator, which seems very unlikely in a multiple regression. Then, the data are available in machine-readable form. It appears they are the property of the Commission, and it -- and I accept the point that they aren't in or on a particular floppy disk.

But it seems that the issue here is not, are they on a floppy disk or a hard disk, but are they made available to the Commission and to other Commissioners?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, that's not the issue, if I may respectfully respond to you. The issue is that the staff were asked a question. They

answered it. They asked the employee the question. 1 He answered it, and they gave the answer to the 2 Commissioner who asked it. 3 If the question was, "Can you create for 4 us, though you did not use any machine-readable disk 5 that you can pass on to us, off your six computers, 6 and whatever time that takes, turn in your time and 7 you'll get paid for it?" that's a different question. 8 No one ever asked that question. 9 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: 10 Your response is very lawyerly, but it doesn't go to the concern, 11 which is that the data are on hard disk someplace. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's not the concern that the Vice Chair has. I'll let him express 14 15 his own concern. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair, 16 17 my concern was more straightforward. I was very 18 disturbed that the staff apparently, from the 19 Commissioner's memo, had misled and been uncooperative with the Commissioner, and had basically lied to her 20 21 according to the memo. When I got the memo from the staff, it 22 turned out that it was not true and that the memo was 23 24 written by the Commissioner knowing that it was not 25 true. That's my concern.

56 If I pick up CHAIRPERSON BERRY: my 1 computer at home that has a hard drive on it, 2 bring it over here and give it to you, that's one 3 thing. Okay? 4 Or if I have six computers at home, and I 5 have bits and pieces of data, as I do -- I don't have 6 7

six, but I have more than one -- of them that I use for various purposes when I need them, and if you ask me, do I have a disk that I can hand you with these bits and pieces all on them, the answer is no.

If you tell me you would like me to take all those notes off, the rest of them, and create something for you, then I'd be happy to do that.

No, COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes. understand the purpose of asking the right question. And I find, in this case, that although the right question wasn't precisely asked, it appears to me that Dr. Lichtman's response is not very cooperative in that he has produced conclusions based on data which he hasn't been willing to share.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Do you wish to answer My understanding from him was that any of the this? stuff that he used is easily gotten from public sources, and that anyone can sit down and draw them from those same sources, just like he did, which goes

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1	to another thing which that's what he said at
2	least.
3	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes. No, I
4	don't
5	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I don't know, because
6	I don't know anything about, you know, the sources, to
7	be blunt. But that's what he attested to.
8	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I do remember
9	him saying that.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. Now, whether
11	that's true or not, I don't know. But if it is true,
12	then I don't understand why one would not be able to
13	do that.
14	Yes, Commissioner Thernstrom?
15	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, I think
16	it's time to read my statement, because it does
17	precisely address some of the concerns that
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Go right ahead. Read
19	it.
20	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: the Vice
21	Chair but before I read it, let me say too
22	obvious to say, it seems to me, I have no disrespect
23	for the staff, nor have I violated any principles of
24	
	collegiality. And I have been entirely truthful all

But the multiple regressions and the machine-readable data that were used in them have not been made available to me. Obviously, in referring to disks in my early memo, I was -- as Commissioner Redenbaugh suggested just now, I was simply talking about the regressions and the data on Dr. Lichtman's hard drive, which could easily be put on disks.

In my later memos, which you have not read, I did not ask for disks, but simply the regressions and the machine-readable data that were used in those regressions. Without the regressions themselves, you cannot tell exactly what data was used, the variables that were put into them, and you cannot tell precisely what Dr. Lichtman has done.

That is what I asked for. I have not seen a single regression. He promised those regressions would be available, and they have not been. But let me read my statement.

I have the deepest respect for the principles on which this Commission was founded. And, like the Vice Chair has said in the past, I, too, wish that every statement and report of the Commission could be adopted by consensus, or that, at the very least, we participate in a debate of ideas in a collegial fashion.

I was looking at a history of the Commission's early years, and a description of the first report, which was described as reflecting the difficulties of trying to reach a "consensus among members." And, thus, it contained "many compromises," but the end result was "a moderate balanced" report.

"And this was its inherent strength," the author writes.

A report such as this one, it seems to me, has become impossible today, since there is no procedure by which we can hammer out such a balanced document.

I cannot respond to a report and discuss it with the staff when I got it two and a half days prior to the meeting on which we vote on it.

Anyway, I disagree with the majority's report on the Florida voting rights, not because I am unconcerned with the issues of disfranchisement. I care very deeply about them. And I did my own research, not out of disrespect for the Commission's staff, but I believe I was asked to serve on this Commission to search for answers. And I believe passionately in the value of healthy, rigorous, respectful debate as a means of exploring complex social and political issues.

And I very much welcomed this morning Commissioner Wilson's statement, as it seems to me it has contributed to a rigorous debate on the specific point of Dr. Lichtman's political affiliation, his link to the Vice President. I got that at the time off his website. He later clarified his relationship to the Vice Chair -- to the Vice President.

The Staff Director, in a memo that the Vice Chair did not read just now, has stated that it is "neither envisioned nor proper for individual Commissioners to research or write reports." And he further says that the Commission does not envision any Commissioner engaging "in a complete reanalysis of the staff's work."

Well, with all due respect, in fact, there is no statutory or regulatory limitation on the right of individual Commissioners to conduct independent research. And as Commissioners, it is our job to search for the truth. We were appointed, some of us, because we are experts on certain topics. I think every Commissioner brings real strength to this Commission.

It is unthinkable, in my view, that we would be forbidden from using our own expertise in assessing a Commission's report. Indeed, it is

impossible to write a worthwhile dissent without reanalyzing the quantitative and other evidence upon which the staff's conclusions were based.

Now, much has been made -- and it has been made again this morning -- of my request of Professor Lichtman's data and the Commission's refusal to share it with me. My request, as I have said, was routine. I never imagined it was -- it would be denied.

I have received several requests for the machine-readable data that I used in our dissent, and I have already shared it with other scholars. Indeed, I have been exchanging ideas, methodological and substantive, with a scholar on the political left, who is doing interesting work on Florida, work that includes multiple regressions based on machine-readable data that he is making publicly available.

There is other work being done.

Professor Richard -- not Professor -- Professor and

Judge Richard Posner has just come out with a book on
the elections, including a chapter on data. His
regressions are available, both in machine-readable
form and in the book itself.

According to the Staff Director's memo that I recently received, there is no machine-readable

data available, and I just more or less heard that this morning, although I now hear it is available on a variety of hard drives, but whatever. If so -- if this machine-readable data -- I mean, obviously, it's available. Otherwise, there is no evidence for the serious conclusions contained in the Commission's majority report.

Dr. Lichtman, in his report, refers to the multiple regressions upon which he based his conclusions. And I understand these multiple regressions and the machine-readable data that were used in them do not exist. And, if so, on what basis did he draw his conclusions? Obviously, they do exist. I have yet to see a regression.

As for the statements that Commissioner

Redenbaugh and I did not request information from the

Staff Director, nothing could be further from the

truth. Both of us, in a memorandum through our

special assistants, repeatedly requested information

on the Florida project. And, of course, I have copies

of those memos.

There has been talk of a -- by the Chair of an initiative to investigate the leak of the Commission's report to three newspapers. It was, frankly, infuriating to receive the report more than

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24 hours after The New York Times called me for a It had already received a copy. I had to comment. read the Executive Summary on The Washington Post website.

In a supplementary statement to the Rules Committee, the Chair indicated that it appeared the report was leaked at the same time it was sent to Commissioners. That was not the case, or not the case for me. Three newspapers had access to the report for almost an entire day before it was sent out. I didn't receive it until June 5th. It was hand-delivered to Commissioner Redenbaugh's assistant at 11:00 p.m. the night before; again, long after the media had it.

The Chair has proposed that we look into voting irregularities in other states. But I -- my question is: what will happen to the other projects to which we have committed ourselves, and to the budgets assigned to those projects?

As the moral conscience of the nation, and I believe this Commission still has that role to play, we should be turning our attention, in my view, to issues more in need of additional study, people all over the country are studying election issues.

1	further, I agree, at the numerous problems that
2	immigrants face. We should be revisiting the
3	underachievement of black and Hispanic students in
4	schools that are serving them so horribly. We should
5	examine economic disincentives for minority business
6	owners. We should look at the very serious range of
7	issues that Native Americans face. I would really
8	welcome that.
9	These are issues of great importance to
10	this agency, which is dedicated to eradicating
11	inequality.
12	Thank you very much, Madam Chair, for the
13	time.
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner
15	Thernstrom, the statement you have just made is likely
16	to infuriate the Vice Chair further.
17	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, I'm
18	sorry, but
19	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: May I finish, please?
20	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Yes.
21	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: It is replete with
22	inaccuracies that are documentably false. In fact,
23	you are going to force us to have to read into the
24	record previous transcripts of these meetings.
25	For example, on the question of whether

1	you got responses to memos, we had a discussion in
2	this Commission meeting and it's in the transcripts
3	that I submitted to the Senate, and will be in the
4	record of this and we can read it here, if you wish
5	us to read it here where we discussed this very
6	question. And you were told and understood that they
7	answered those memos orally.
8	Is that right, Staff Director, we had
9	that discussion?
10	STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: That is correct,
11	Madam Chair.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right here in this
13	room we had this discussion. It's in the transcript.
14	And, in fact, that the Staff Director
15	would not and the Commissioners did not object, and
16	they were in agreement have to answer each memo
17	that you sent him about something in writing, that he
18	could have someone call your special assistant, he
19	could answer it orally.
20	And so to imply, as this statement does,
21	that, in fact, there were no responses is documentably
22	not true.
23	Secondly, you say about meeting with the
24	staff, there is no record of you ever or
25	Commissioner Redenbaugh asking the Staff Director

to sit down with the staff to discuss the Florida report while it was being written. We had a discussion in this meeting, and there is a transcript of it again.

I sometimes think that this is designed to try to raise people's blood pressure. That if you should go ask the Staff Director -- none of you have ever asked me for anything. I have received no inquiries, no complaints from you, nothing about not being able to talk to people.

As for the date on which the Commission was given the report, we discussed that in this meeting, and it is documentable. These are not things that somebody made up. They are in the -- now, you may not agree, and if a Commissioner doesn't agree, just say you don't agree that we should do it this way.

Maybe you think all of the memos should be answered in writing. Maybe you think that X should have happened instead of Y. Then, bring it here. We'll discuss it.

And then even in leading what I said at the hearing about the leak, in your own statement you say I said that it appeared that the report was leaked. I don't know when it was leaked or why it was

leaked, and we are going to discuss that next in here 1 right now, the question of leaks. 2 But I would hope also on the issues of 3 what we don't do, we have a project on Native American 4 Is that right, Commissioner Meeks? 5 That's right. 6 COMMISSIONER MEEKS: 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And we discussed in this meeting --8 COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Right. 9 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- the Commission 1.0 discussed what we should do on Native American issues 11 It wasn't that we were ignoring Native 12 right here. concluded with the 13 issues, and we American recommendation of Commissioner Meeks and others, 14 right, that we would do administration of 15 that 16 justice. Am I correct or not? 17 COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Yes, you are 18 correct. 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So it's not we're ignoring the very serious range of issues that 20 21 -- this is what infuriates your colleagues -- when the implication is that we are ignoring something that 22 have looked before at economic 23 we're not. We minority business owners, 24 disincentives, at the

suggestion of Commissioner Redenbaugh.

We had a whole project on economic impacts and things having to do with discrimination. I've forgotten what the title of that whole big thing we did for a whole year -- the staff will know the name of it. Racial and something -- social and economic aspects of discrimination or something.

We can, of course, look at these issues again. And we have looked at underachievement of black and Hispanic students, and we'll revisit it again. I think someone has a suggestion for a project where we will do a hearing on that question.

So it's not that we're not looking at it.

Anyway, the Chair proposed to look into voting irregularities. The Chair proposed -- unless the Commission agrees to do it, we won't do it. I don't -- anyone may propose anything they wish.

So that all I am saying here is -- and if you wish us to read all of these transcripts and things here in the record, so that it is clear that I'm not making it up, and they are in the Senate documents that will be in the transcript of this meeting.

I won't take the time, but I will read them if you persist in acting as if the Staff Director has somehow not, you know, responded to something, or

that we somehow have done something in this way. 1 Commissioner Wilson? 2 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Thank you, Madam 3 I would just like to say, once and for all, as 4 far -- I know we are going to discuss leaks next. But 5 in terms of this particular report, the article in 6 7 which you and Commissioner Redenbaugh are quoted as representing this Commissioners the only two 8 Commission, appeared in The New York Times, I believe, 9 June 5th. When I read that article --10 June 4th or 5th? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 11 4th. June 4th. 12 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay. Well, when I 13 14 read that article, I had not even received a copy of the Commission's report. 15 16 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Neither had I. COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, somehow you 17 were quoted extensively discussing it. 18 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: 19 No. COMMISSIONER WILSON: 20 Let me finish. 21 please. You were. You were saying it was scandalous and you -- or maybe perhaps Russell was talking about 22 23 the contents of it. I don't know. But I had not seen It had not appeared at my house. When I had left 24 it. 25 my house, I said to my doorman, "Is there something

for me?" "No, there is not." 1 2 I went on my merry way to work. And the notion that you are being victimized in 3 this particular -- just in this particular case, that you 4 are being victimized by the Commission is just totally 5 6 false and nothing but obfuscation. And I am not going to sit here and just say, okay, well, you -- the 7 Commission did this to you. 8 This was done -- I don't know. We could 9 go around the table, and we can say on what date each 10 Commissioner did or did not receive this report. 11 12 was discussed in the prior meeting. I myself thought, oh, great, I have, you know, all of 24 hours to absorb 13 this information, or 48 hours, or whatever it was. 14 I had exactly the same amount of time. 15 16 Perhaps you had more. I don't know, but I can tell you this much. Had The Times called me and said to 17 me, "What do you think about this report?" I would 18 say, "I don't know what the hell you're talking about, 19 20 because I haven't seen it." COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: May I answer 21 22 that? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You may, if you know 23

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, I would

the answer.

24

like to say that all I said to The New York Times reporter was that I regarded it as a procedural travesty, that The New York Times had the report before I had laid eyes on it. I did -- and I said specifically, "I cannot address the contents of that report, since I have not seen it."

I never said I was victimized. I never said that other Commissioners had the report. I simply said The New York Times had the report, and, obviously, The Washington Post had the report, and subsequently I learned The L.A. Times had the report. I never addressed any substantive issues. I didn't have the report. The media had it before we did. That should obviously not happen.

I have also, Madam Chair, not said in my statement that these are issues -- the Native American, immigration, etcetera -- that the Commission is ignoring entirely, but simply that, obviously, we have to set some priorities here. You know that as well as I do.

I'm not -- this is not arguing with you, but I am concerned that with limited staff time and a limited budget that we might want to go back to these other issues rather than go on to further explore the voting right question. That was my only point.

This was no disrespect. It was -- I was not forgetting that the Commission has been looking into other issues. Anyway --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I think we should segue into -- since no one has an answer for your question, Cruz, as to how we make Commissioners respect the staff or each other or what we do about it, and no one has taken up your suggestion that we get retired judges to evaluate the behavior of particular Commissioners, if, in fact, there is a need to do that, maybe we should just talk about the leaks.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I just want to mention, that idea just came to me because I once had a position where I was much in the news. And a report had been issued by a high public official in our state accusing us of the most outrageous crimes and misjudgments, and so on.

And to resolve the matter, the President of the United States appointed a Commission of retired conservative judges, who looked into the matter and found that every single accusation was false and baseless. And that had some impact on the public. In fact, the issue was finally resolved in our favor, I think in large part based on those findings.

I just think that a time comes when

1	matters are such that we need an impartial body to be
2	looking at this, because one can say, yes, it's true,
3	no, it's not true. I read some newspaper reports, for
4	example, about the leak that said something to the
5	effect that the minority members have not gotten the
6	report. Of course, that's true.
7	Implication the majority, if there is
8	such a thing as minority and majority, which there
9	isn't, had gotten the report. I confess that I was
10	more than a little bit disturbed by some of those
11	newspaper articles, but that's why I raise the
12	suggestion.
13	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: But, obviously,
14	we're not responsible for what newspaper reporters
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: When you ask to
16	speak, as other Commissioners do, I
17	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I'm sorry. I
18	got a nod from the Vice Chair, and I shouldn't have
19	I need to
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Other Commissioners
21	seek recognition when they wish to speak.
22	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I'm sorry. I
23	thought that was recognition when the Vice Chair
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Is the Vice Chair
25	chairing the meeting?

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: No, he is not. 1 2 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Do I look like a potted plant? 3 (Laughter.) 4 5 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: You do not. Ι was simply looking at him and --6 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I understand. 7 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: -- I raised my 8 9 hand and --CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 10 Please proceed, 11 Commissioner Thernstrom. COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Obviously, none 12 13 of us are responsible for what reporters say, and nobody quoted me as indicating that I thought that I 14 15 alone, or Commissioner Redenbaugh and I alone did not 16 get the report. You know, I can't control what 17 reporters write. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Wilson, 18 19 were you seeking recognition? 20 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes, I was. In fact, I think it would be -- well, first of all, I 21 22 just want to make this statement. I think it is a 23 tragedy that we are spending an hour and a half discussing this instead of, as you suggest, the real 24 25 and important issues that we, as Commissioners, are

75 here to address. 1 And this is not -- we are going to spend 2 3 a lot more time addressing this. These are crucial issues, but we are not really doing the work of the 4 Commission now. We are attending to a state of chaos, 5 is really what we're doing. 6 So I think that it would be useful to get 7 that New York Times article, because I read that 8 article and it seemed to me, in my memory of it, since 9 I don't have it in front of me, that it definitely --10 the implication was that the others -- the other 11 members of the Commission had received the report, and 12 13 that you, Commissioner Thernstrom, and Commissioner Redenbaugh had 14 not, and were at a distinct 15 disadvantage because of that. 16 Now, perhaps I read that into --17 CHAIRPERSON Well, BERRY: we should 18 not --19 COMMISSIONER WILSON: -- the report --20 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. Commissioner 21 Redenbaugh is seeking recognition. 22 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Well, I think 23 that may have been the implication. But it wasn't --

But I -- I can't be -- I'm not responsible

that isn't what I implied.

quotes.

24

25

And I'll stand by my

1	for if that was their implication.
2	I think it's my complaint was that
3	they had it before I did, not that you had it before I
4	did.
5	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But that the paper
6	did.
7	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: The paper. The
8	papers.
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And it turned out, if
LO	someone will refresh my recollection about this
L1	maybe staff will know isn't it the case that the
L2	report, as it appeared on The Post website, was not
L3	the report we received? Or am I confused?
L4	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: No, that's
L5	correct. Apparently, the leak was, I assume, by a
L6	staff person. Because it was an earlier draft, as I
L7	understand it
L8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Than the one we got.
L9	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: than the
20	one we got. So I have assumed that it was no
21	Commissioner, that it was a staff person. I assume,
22	further, there's a staff person who is unsympathetic
23	to civil rights and wanted to sabotage the report.
24	. The implications that I read in some of
25	the news accounts was that somehow it was those who

were in favor of the report that had leaked it. 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Why would we do it? 2 Yes, Commissioner Wilson. 3 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay. Well, let's 4 about this for a second, because this is 5 talk 6 interesting. It's true -- part of the impression of 7 what I said is totally based on the way this article is framed. 8 9 The second paragraph -- well, the first part says that it's a broadside against Florida 10 officials over last year's Presidential election, 11 calling them grossly derelict and saying that "lack of 12 leadership led to the disenfranchisement, " blah, blah, 13 blah. 14 But not all members of the Commission 15 have been involved in putting together the report, 16 17 thereby assuming that all the Commissioners have been involved in putting together the report. And you know 18 that none of the Commissioners were involved. 19 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Is that a quote 20 21 from me? You're looking at me. Is it --22 COMMISSIONER WILSON: I am. I am looking 23 at you. 24 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I didn't say 25 that.

1	(Laughter.)
2	COMMISSIONER WILSON: Let me
3	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Is that quote
4	from me?
5	COMMISSIONER WILSON: She this woman
6	got the information from somebody. Do I I'm not
7	finished. Excuse me.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Go right ahead,
9	Commissioner Wilson.
10	COMMISSIONER WILSON: I would then like
11	to say, okay, the two Republican appointees who serve
12	all right. So it's already set up, Republicans
13	versus Democrats. The two
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I'm not a Democrat,
15	thank you.
16	COMMISSIONER WILSON: The Republicans
17	versus the rest of us.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You're not either.
19	COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay? The
20	Republicans versus the rest of us. I am not a
21	Democrat either. I'm an Independent.
22	The two Republican appointees who serve
23	on the eight-member Commission said they had not been
24	consulted. The report
2 =	CUNTEDERSON REPRY. It said they had not

been consulted. Okay. 1 COMMISSIONER WILSON: -- said they had 2 not been consulted and suggested that with the report 3 being obtained early by the news media today, the 4 report itself could well be overshadowed in making it 5 6 -- blah, blah, blah. Okay. 7 Now, one of the two Republican appointees, Russell G. Redenbaugh, said the report's 8 9 conclusions of discrimination were not supported by the evidence. Mr. Redenbaugh said the early release 10 of the report was intended to further --11 said the 12 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But he conclusions were not supported by the evidence. 13 14 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I did say that. 15 COMMISSIONER WILSON: And he also said 16 the early release of the report was intended to 17 further the political agenda of the Chairwoman, Mary 18 Frances Berry. 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And on what did you Talking about personal privilege. 20 base that? 21 Commissioner Redenbaugh, what is 22 evidence that the release of the report was designed 23 What did you just say? I hadn't even to serve? 24 noticed that.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Said the early

1	release of the report was intended to let me just
2	finish the sentence for one second. Was intended to
3	further the political agenda of the Chairwoman, Mary
4	Frances Berry, who supported former Vice President Al
5	Gore.
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Now, what is the
7	evidence for that statement, Russell? I had never
8	even noticed that before. What is your evidence for
9	that statement that you impugned me in the press in
10	this way? Based on what facts?
11	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I am not really
12	prepared to respond to that.
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Because I
14	hadn't even noticed that before.
15	COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay. And that
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Because I don't know
17	what partisan political release of it would be anyway.
18	That just struck me. I'm sorry. I'd better go take
19	a chill pill.
20	(Laughter.)
21	I hadn't even read that part.
22	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I thought you
23	were more thorough in your reading.
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh, okay. Well, go
25	ahead, Vickie.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Okay. 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Are you finished or 2 3 COMMISSIONER WILSON: No, I am not. 4 Mr. Redenbaugh said there are a number of 5 people who are so displeased with the outcome of the 6 7 election that they would do almost anything to cast a cloud over the legitimacy of the election and the 8 legitimacy of this administration. 9 And to quote you once again, "Sometimes 10 people who believe that their cause is the correct one 11 lose sight of the procedural violations and believe 12 that the means they pursue are justified by the 13 goodness of the ends they desire." 14 15 Now, that whole column -- and can happily go on and read the other two columns and 16 17 analyze them -- is set up to make us believe what is -- what anybody reading this would come away thinking. 18 First of all, I don't believe -- I mean, if somebody 19 20 were to say to me, "How do you think that report got 21 out?" I would have an answer. I definitely would have 22 an answer. 23 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Now, now, Vickie. 24 COMMISSIONER WILSON: And I --

BERRY:

CHAIRPERSON

25

start

you

Don't

1	making statements without evidence.
2	COMMISSIONER WILSON: I said I would have
3	an answer, but I didn't say I'd say it.
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I caution you,
5	Commissioner Wilson.
6	(Laughter.)
7	COMMISSIONER WILSON: I didn't say I
8	would say it.
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Don't make statements
10	without evidence.
11	COMMISSIONER WILSON: And I can go on,
12	but instead of taking up
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Be respectful of your
14	fellow Commissioners.
15	(Laughter.)
16	COMMISSIONER WILSON: I do respect my
17	fellow Commissioners.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The people on this
19	side want to get in on this discussion.
20	COMMISSIONER MEEKS: No, I do not want to
21	get in on this discussion.
22	(Laughter.)
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Lee?
24	COMMISSIONER LEE: Thank you, Madam
2.5	Chair. Some of us have to travel a long way to attend

these monthly meetings. And I have to say to you today is one of the lowest points of my experience on this Commission.

I got to this Commission thinking that we were going to be here to talk about critical civil rights issues affecting this country. This report is a wonderful report, regardless of my being a Democrat, a proud Democrat, but I'm a proud civil rights advocate.

And this report points -- only points to what we heard. It did not point to my personal views, your personal view, or anyone -- most of the Commissioners' personal views. And the fact that I have to sit here for the last hour and possibly for the rest of the day talking about personal Commissioners' conduct is very disturbing to me.

I was very much looking forward to a very fruitful discussion on our recommendations to Congress on electoral reform, based on what we learned from Florida, based on what we have learned since. And it doesn't seem like we're going to go there.

And I also want to put in the record that when my assistant told me about The New York Times article, I was furious. I woke up, I think it was Tuesday or Wednesday morning, to the L.A. Times

article. I read the article, and I called the Staff Director and said, "Something is funny here. The L.A. Times is reporting on this report, and I haven't gotten the report."

And the Staff Director called me back and mentioned that we were all going to get that report that day or -- that day, because of these -- the zip code for my package was wrong, I got -- I was the last person on this Commission to get the report. I got it one day after most of you did.

And I think that we talked about leaks last year. I don't know how we can address the leaks. But what disturbed me was the indication that somehow there is a conspiracy between certain people's view of the majority trying to prevent the two Commissioners of getting the report.

And that's why I was furious about The New York Times article. That whether you said it or not, the implication was six people got it first, and two didn't get it. And no one bothered to get the fact that all eight of us did not get it.

And I think that I really would prefer not to keep this bickering among us, because I really want to spend my precious time talking about things that I can be proud of serving on this Commission.

And one thing that I agree with the Chair -- with the Vice Chair is that all of these memos that were sent, it could be -- it could be interpreted as truth or half-truth. But the bottom line was it was sent with the intent to create an impression that there is a conspiracy against certain people.

And when I first got on this Commission, it was a four-four split. And let me assure you, I never felt there was a conspiracy against me, or I was part of any conspiracy. So the very fact that we have to spend this whole day talking about all these things is very, very upsetting.

And I just want to hope that we can move once and for all, that if people feel that they have been shortchanged, then they should come right out and say it instead of saying it to -- outside of this Commission. And I hope that we won't spend any more time, so that we can have a discussion on these two projects.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Meeks?

COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Well, to begin with,

I completely commend and agree with what Commissioner

Lee has said. In fact, she summed it up very well,

and I won't have to go into all that.

You know, I mean, I think it's important

that we bring these up. You know, I think we have to move past them, and I think we cannot lose sight of the fact that this really is about the Florida report.

And that, you know, in my view it's a balanced report. You know, it said very clearly that we couldn't prove intent or that intent could be found.

But, still, there was problems. I think that's the truth that no one can deny. There was an effect from those problems, and on one can deny that.

And, thirdly, it said someone has to be held responsible for that.

I know in my organization we have programs, and if things go wrong with the programs, even though we have program directors, it's I, the Executive Director, or the Chair and the Vice Chair, that get held responsible. And in my view, this is all this report said.

And to make this a Democratic or a Republican issue -- I mean, I've heard comments that said, "Well, you know, it was Democrats that were the election officials." Well, big deal. The fact is people -- I don't care if they were martians. The fact is: people were denied their right to vote -- denied that their vote counted, and that's what I'm concerned about.

And I think that this report addresses 1 that, and, you know, so I'm I guess -- after the fact 2 3 -- still endorsing that report, and wishing that we could get back to the recommendations to Congress for 4 national electoral reform, which I think many -- most 5 people that I know are in agreement that there should 6 7 be national electoral reform. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. 8 Yes, 9 Commissioner Thernstrom? COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Ι 10 do not believe in conspiracies. I am not accusing anybody of 11 any conspiracy. I don't believe of them in Florida or 12 on this Commission. I'm not a conspiratorial type. 13 And, again, I did not say or imply that 14 15 the six Commissioners had the report before I did, and I did not comment in The New York Times on the 16 17 In fact, the reporter says explicitly, substance. 18 Thernstrom said she could not comment on the 19 substance of the report, because she had not seen it." 20 Now, if we are going to, Madam Chair, I would welcome putting the record of the memos, putting 21 22 into our official record the chronology of the memos, 23 and I would like to, of course, have -- be able to 24 explain my account and the reason that I made the

statements that I did, and my understanding of that

1	chronology.
2	I agree that this is really a pity.
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Why don't you do
4	that, Commissioner Thernstrom.
5	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Okay. I would
6	be delighted to. And I agree that this is
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No. Why don't you
8	say now why you
9	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Because I want
10	to have all of them in front of me and the exact
11	dates.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, why don't you
13	do it at the next meeting then.
14	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: That is just
15	fine. I'd be delighted to do that at the September
16	meeting.
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Now, we have to
18	discuss a legal problem that we have with the dissent.
19	There is a statute, which the staff will the Staff
20	Director and the General Counsel pointed out to us
21	that we have a legal problem. There is a statute of
22	the Commission which everybody is supposed to know the
23	statute. It's in the briefing book you were given.
24	And if I could find the right section of

it, because we've discussed it before -- where is it?

Somebody? The statute states that the Commission 1 shall not accept or use the services of voluntary or 2 uncompensated persons. This limitation shall apply 3 with respect to services of members of the Commission. 4 Madam Chair? COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: 5 Would you start that again, please? 6 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. 7 Ιt says, "Voluntary or uncompensated personnel. The Commission 8 shall not accept or use the services of voluntary or 9 This limitation shall apply 10 uncompensated persons. with respect to services of members of the Commission, 11 12 as it does with respect to services by other persons." The staff tells me -- and if I get this 13 wrong, tell me I'm wrong -- that there is another 14 statute that permits us to have interns, which is why 15 we can have these interns running around here, who 16 don't get paid apparently. 17 STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: That's 18 correct. Madam Chair. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But that the 21 Commission shall not accept or use the services of 22 voluntary or uncompensated persons, which, Ι 23 understand it, means that the dissent, which contains 24 statements and information and a report attendant by 25 uncompensated person, could not legally

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published in the Commission report. Is that right, counsel?

MR. HAILES: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So the question for the Commission is: what would the Commission like to do about this? Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh?

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I don't read the statute quite that way. Is there any case law on this?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I don't know. All I know is that -- and I'll let counsel answer in a In the years that I've been on Commission, I hadn't even thought about this, but years ago I was told quite summarily that I could not permit someone who I knew was an expert to help me in writing something, because that person had not been hired by the staff, and that I couldn't hire anybody except my special assistant, and that the Commission legally -- I could do whatever I wanted, but the Commission could not use such services, which meant that the Commission would not be able to put in any of its materials anything that I got as a result of that. do know that, and that's in the Commission's records.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: But you may

have been told that inaccurately.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I may have been told that inaccurately.

Counsel, do you want to comment?

MR. HAILES: Commissioner Redenbaugh, I haven't been asked to look for any case law. In fact, I'm not real certain of all of the facts, in terms of the extent to which uncompensated voluntary persons were used in connection with the preparation of the dissent.

I do know that the language, both in our statute and the administrative instructions of the Commission, plainly, clearly, directly prohibit the use of voluntary and uncompensated personnel. In fact, that has been in our statute since the Commission began in 1957.

There is very clear legislative history where members of Congress pointed out that it would be a travesty to allow persons to work on behalf of the Commission or Commissioners, and that it was clearly outlawed, not only for the Commission but there is government-wide prohibitions on the use of voluntary and uncompensated services. The emphasis is on services.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner

Redenbaugh? You had your hand up?

understand it is government-wide, the anti-deficiency statutes. That's why I think there must be case law on this point, because I think it's -- it's clear in the way I read the statute that it would restrict the Commission from having volunteers, except in the exceptions that you noted with interns and SAC members.

MR. HAILES: Yes. I have -- I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: But it's not clear that that would apply in this case -- it's not clear to me -- to the preparation of a dissent, which is a Commissioner's statement. It seems that it's ambiguous.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Why would it not apply to the Commission's use of the services by publishing this material, as I was told, in a Commission report, which is a report of the Commission? It's not a thing that belongs to an individual Commissioner. Once it's published in the Commission report, it becomes the work of the Commission.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I understand.

I'm not prepared to make the case. I'm only saying

that I think it's very ambiguous, and I'd like to see case law on this.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner

Thernstrom?

commissioners raising the question of whether Commissioners can consult with experts. And it was my understanding beforehand that Commissioners consulted with experts all the time, as they should do if we are on a search for truth at this Commission.

There are often issues that experts know more about than we do, and we legitimately turn to them. So it seems to me this is questionable, both on that ground and on the ground that if we are committed as a body to having the kind of vigorous debate and, you know, laying our views, exploring the issues, etcetera, laying our views on the table, exploring the issues in a rigorous manner, that we want people to simply -- to ask experts -- in this case, I asked an expert to look at data, get -- you know, did the Commission pay every expert that it cites in its report?

I mean, you know, I just -- I don't think we want to go down this road, because I think we're on a search for truth.

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the Commission did.

Yes, Commissioner Edley?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The answer is yes,

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: I have some sympathy with -- excuse my voice. I have some sympathy with what Commissioner Thernstrom just said, but it does seem to me to be important to draw a distinction between my getting on the phone and calling some expert or having a meeting with some expert, or, indeed, my opening up my mail and getting a paper that somebody has prepared independently and not solicited the Commission bears what that onconsidering.

Versus on the other hand my going even to my own staff at Harvard and saying, "I'd like you to do an analysis of X, Y, and Z, and produce a research document for me that I will then use and incorporate into the official work of the Commission."

Maybe it's a matter of degree, but it does strike me that -- would I be interested in any case law that -- that asking Dr. Lott to analyze data and produce a study, if it was uncompensated, and so forth, violates the plain letter of the statute and is quite problematic.

Let me just say two more things. One is

that, as an academic, I find this provision somewhat bizarre. I mean, it strikes me as nuts that I'm not able to take advantage of the various resources available to me as a professor at Harvard. But on reflection, I can see why Congress might have wanted it to be the case.

There is, as Commissioner Redenbaugh observed, the general policies reflected in the Anti-Deficiency Act -- namely, Congress, through the appropriations process, has an interest in constraining, calibrating, the level of activity and energy and effort, and so forth, of this Commission.

But I think, more importantly, there is ideological issue. As I understand, the an legislative history has been tutored by our General Counsel on this. Congress was a little bit concerned that members of the Commission would go out and rally masses of resources on one of the other ideological side of the great debates on civil rights, and that all of that work would come into the Commission's deliberations unfiltered by the ethical and quality constraints that are imposed by statute and regulations on the operations of the Commission staff.

We don't have, for example, financial disclosure information from Dr. Lott. But we do have

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that from Professor Lichtman, because he was hired as a temporary employee. We don't know anything about his bona fides. And I don't mean to cast aspersions on him.

I'm just saying that in the abstract I can see the prophylactic reasons for wanting to ensure that people like me not be able to -- not be left to our own devices to augment the resources appropriated by Congress in order to help me to proceed to do my job.

Again, I want to underscore that I find it very uncomfortable, because I would like to be able to take advantage of these other resources, and I feel somewhat constrained in not being able to do so.

I guess the last -- third and final point
I want to make here is that if, indeed, it does
violate the statute, I am at a bit of a quandary as to
how to proceed. I mean, I wonder if we do have, as a
formal legal matter -- can we just wink at this and
say, "Well, you know, it's a misdemeanor, and, you
know, we'll just accept it this time," and go forward?
Or would that basically implicate all of us in the
violation of the statute and get us into trouble with
the oversight committees?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Probably not in the

House.

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Perhaps in the Senate.

(Laughter.)

Yes? Are you -- go ahead and finish, Christopher.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No, I am done, and I -- well, let me just draw a dotted line, if I may, back to what Cruz said in terms of this panel of retired judges or retired whomevers. If we were going to -- and I have some sympathy with that idea. You know, less to conduct a witch hunt than to perhaps advise the Commission on how it might operate more constructively.

If we do go down that route, I think it would be interesting to get some advice from some wise outside people about whether we should revisit this issue of the resources that are available to people who have a mind to dissent from a direction which a majority of the Commission, or the Commission staff, is headed.

I don't know how Mary survived all those years being consistently outvoted six to two. I don't have that particular kind of stamina, I think. But if I were in that position, and did feel that I was unable to really discharge my responsibilities

effectively, I think it would be a serious problem. 1 So maybe it all bears reexamination. Ι 2 3 don't know. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Edley --4 and then I'll recognize others -- everything that you 5 have said -- I'm trying to be polite in this -- seems 6 to have been stated --7 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Please. 8 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- with complete --9 being completely oblivious to everything I said about 10 how the Commission has operated and is supposed to 11 operate under the law. Maybe I didn't understand what 12 you said. 13 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No, you didn't. Ι 14 understood everything that you said, Madam Chairman. 15 All I'm saying is --16 should Maybe 17 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: we change it. 18 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Exactly. That just 19 because it's been done that way in the past, and I 20 respect that it's been done that way in the past, and 21 I -- and I absolutely understand that, for example, 22 Redenbaugh it 23 Commissioners Thernstrom and had available to them, the option of meeting with the 24 25 Staff Director while the Florida report was being conducted.

As, for example, I met with the staff -at your suggestion, I met with the staff in connection
with one or two of the statutory reports that were
going on, because I have concerns about what
methodology would be used, and I had a chance to offer
my advice, and so forth. And that was -- so I have
availed myself of precisely the process you described.

All I'm saying is that if we -- I -- it
-- particularly because the resources of the
Commission have been so limited --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. Christopher, maybe it would be helpful for me to tell you what I meant, and then I'll --

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- I will recognize others, but this is important. And I realize, Commissioner Lee, that all of this procedural matter is a problem, but we have to discuss this. I'm sorry.

If we imagine that -- now you are imagining in the remarks that are being made a situation where there's a permanent six-two majority-minority on every issue, okay -- and, therefore, you could allocate resources somehow and you could do that, or you could allocate the staff, divide it up,

and give each Commissioner so many staff members.

First of all, you should think about what that would mean in terms of a study commission and trying to do its work. And, secondly, does one want to -- even if -- we could propose this as a change in the statute. Do we want to have a situation where each individual Commissioner writes a report or writes whatever they're going to write, and then you bring it in and try to meld it together, or not?

So one has to think about that. I mean, even beyond the legalities of the situation. And I accept that I was Director of Resources, in a sense, not Director of Resources, it's just that they didn't agree with me. That's what it fundamentally comes down to.

If someone doesn't agree with you, and you've had a chance to explain your position, say what you have to say, whether it's a method or not, and you lose, do you accept the fact that you lost, comment on whatever you think, or do you think it's your duty to go out and write a whole new report, which you can then proffer, to show that here is how it really should have been done?

And it really means it's a matter of style. It's never been done before in the history of

the Commission, that we've had people asserting that. 1 I mean, not that it's never been done. Doesn't mean 2 it could be done. 3 I also think that on the question of the 4 law this seems to me to be a clear -- it's not that 5 6 this law is complicated or ambiguous. In particular, 7 on the matter of the Commission, and if you -- on the matter of what individual Commissioners do, one may 8 argue that they can do whatever they want. 9 But it is clear that the Commission is 10 not supposed to use the services of -- and the 11 Commission is, by definition, whatever -- the entity 12 13 of the Commission, which means a report is a report of the Commission. It's not a report of a Commissioner. 14 So that -- I don't care what any case 15 said about something else. There are no cases about 16 the Commission itself. We know what all of the cases 17 are in the federal courts that the Commission was 18 involved in. We can name them. And there is no case 19 about this as it concerns the Commission. 20 21 As it concerns this Commission, a report of the Commission cannot use the services of voluntary 22 23 or uncompensated persons, in my opinion. 24 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: May Ι ask 25 clarification?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 1 Yes. COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Just a clarification 2 -- if I can use Abigail and Dr. Lott here. So, where 3 do you draw the line? There is -- I understand that 4 the Commission can't now publish --5 6 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. 7 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Dr. Lott's analysis, even as an appendix to the -- okay. 8 That position I -- there's a middle position, which is 9 10 publishing a dissent that makes reference to a report but does not incorporate the report. You know, it 11 cites a report that is on some website somewhere. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. COMMISSIONER EDLEY: There's a second 14 15 position. 16 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. 17 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: And there's a third 18 position that says the dissent can't even reference a 19 report that the dissenters procured without Are you saying the third thing or the 20 compensation. 21 second --22 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I'm saying that if the dissenters ask for, procured, the services of 23 24 someone -- uncompensated and voluntary -- and said so 25 in the statement, "I procured the services to produce

this." Then, the Commission, in my view, could not include that in the Commission report with that language in there, because the language quite clearly says that the -- it goes to the whole Commission, not just -- because it's part of the Commission report. It's printed by the Commission. It's put out by the Commission.

I think that the better part of valor would be the second thing you said, which is that the person referred to a report, whether they asked somebody to do it or not, that cited someplace, and analyzed whatever they did.

I don't see that the Commission would be implicated if that happened, but I do think the Commission would be implicated as a body if we published something that says in our printed material, that we printed and paid for, that this person did this, and that a Commissioner asked them to do it, and we are, therefore, approving it.

Although the Commission may decide whatever it wants about these subjects. I think that even though the law is clear, if the Commissioners wish to vote to say, "We ought to include it anyway, and forget it," the Commissioners can vote to do that. If the Commissioners vote to say, "We should ask that

be sanitized so that the offending language is removed, " cite it to something else, the Commissioners can do that. The Commission can do whatever it wants,

because the Commission can interpret its own powers. But I think that as far as the law is concerned it is pretty clear.

> Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh? COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Thank you.

Three points I would make. realize now that I have violated the 57 statute, at least the letter of it, as now interpreted here, repeatedly. And I suspect other Commissioners may have done that as well, because I have repeatedly -because my assistant is here in Washington, and I'm in Philadelphia Philadelphia. My staff was not compensated by the Commission, handles correspondence and communication and reading and lots of things that would clearly violate the letter of the statute.

And I suspect that any of you who, from time to time don't have special assistants, and whose staff support your Commission work, are in violation of this. That may not be the case.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, I don't think so. I think you have misinterpreted what was said.

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COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Oh, okay. 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What was said was 2 that the Commissioners can do whatever they want. 3 when it -- from reading this statute --4 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: All right. 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- unless there are 6 7 some other things somewhere. But the Commission, the body of the entity of the Commission, there are 8 certain things that it cannot do. So that the 9 Commission, when it publishes a report that says the 10 "United States Commission on Civil Rights Report on 11 X," that's the Commission acting. 12 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Right. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's not any individual Commissioner doing anything. 15 As to whether what you described violates 16 it or not, I never thought that it did and don't know 17 whether it does, but that's not what this says. 18 19 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: All right. 20 Well, my second point is that the Commission's Florida 21 report relies very heavily on the statistical analysis 22 done by Dr. Lichtman for I think what is -- is the 23 important point in conclusion. statistical 24 The methods used by the

doctor are beyond the capabilities of the average

person and probably beyond the capabilities of -certainly beyond the capabilities to understand of
this Commissioner. I think in order to make an
appropriate response to the statistics and the
methodology used, we would -- Dr. Thernstrom and I had
to have some expert advice.

Now we come to the more difficult question. Our principal concern about -- well, my principal concern about the report, I'll speak for myself, goes to the question of the statistical methodology. If we can't use our expert, we can't make an effective response.

of all, CHAIRPERSON BERRY: First this. What if you and Russell, think about Commissioner Thernstrom had gone to see the Staff Director as this process was going on and said, "How are you doing this report? Give us a briefing." And they said, "We're doing X, Y, and Z, and we're going to do a thing on statistics, and we're going to have an expert, " and you asked who it was.

You would have been told by them, I'm sure, and you had said, well, you know, either I don't like that, I do like that, or I want to know more about that, or have this expert explain it to me, or I want to come to some more meetings and get briefed as

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we go along, I want my assistant to, or whatever you 1 2 wanted --COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes. 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- you would have had 4 a shot at -- even you could have suggested to them 5 6 that I think you ought to, Staff Director, hire X 7 person, along with Y person, to do this. You would have had a shot at making all of those suggestions as 8 9 the report went along. It's not that you are completely disabled from doing anything. 10 11 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: You know, Ι think that's right. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So that, by the end, 14 you wouldn't have even had a question about whether you liked it, didn't like it, or wanted to do 15 16 something with it. 17 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: You know, 18 you're right, I didn't do any of that. But I suspect, 19 had I, that I wouldn't have the -- wouldn't have 20 discovered the concern that I now have, because I 21 don't know enough about ecological regressions to have understand what I should have been worried about until 22 23 we got to the end of the process, which is where we 24 got when I --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Which would mean,

then, that if we were to say that this was okay to do, and put it in a report, every Commissioner could get uncompensated services of folks to do work on every report we have for their statement that they wanted to make about it, and include whatever report they got from them in the report.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Well, here's the concern I've got in this case. That through this whole process it's been my feeling that it's been very difficult for the point of view that I have, or for me to be involved in the process. We couldn't get the witness list in Florida until an hour before the hearing.

There was a big issue of -- Commissioner

Thernstrom and I were not -- somebody didn't want us

to sit together, didn't want to rearrange the podium

to accommodate, so there's this whole pattern -- you

know, my memos asking when is this thing going to be

given to us, went unresponded to.

So I really feel like, yes, I could have done all of those things, and that would come down to where an important aspect of the dissent we're making can't be included because of the statute. So I'm concerned about that.

Why don't we -- could we hire Dr. Lott

for a dollar?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Before I have somebody answer that, let me just respond to the complaints you've made. First of all, none of you ever said to me that you were having any problem with the staff on any of those issues you just raised. As far as the seating arrangement was concerned, it was changed.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And as far as the timing on getting the report, we discussed that here in a Commission meeting. There was a transcript. But I have not had one conversation with either of you or any -- any of you about complaints with the staff not doing X, Y, and Z, since this process started.

And here in the Commission meetings there have not been a discussion about the staff not doing X, Y, and Z, which is an opportunity every Commissioner has to say, "Look, I'm having trouble with the staff."

I don't want to delay this too much. The Commissioners need to decide what we wish to do about this, and so we can, in fact, talk about national recommendations and Terrie's statutory report.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Who had the dollar

idea, to hire Lott?

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair, these matters may seem complicated, but I think I've had more than my share of experience in reading statutes, and I think the statute is clear. This report is illegal and should not be published by this Commission. That's my opinion.

I have other opinions about the dissent, which I will express in a couple of minutes. But in terms of whether or not this can be published, further, we do have practices -- and, frankly, I'm taken aback that Commissioner Redenbaugh would join in this separate statement, because he knows the practices of this Commission.

I would suggest that the last 10 separate statements, going back as far as one can go, be looked at by those filing a separate statement and comport to that. He knows the practices. Practices of a commission are important. This is asking us to change completely our procedures.

If we're going to change our procedures, we ought to talk about it, we ought to discuss it, and then we ought to change it for the future, not retroactively. I consider this an outrage.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Counsel, were you

trying to tell us something? 1 HAILES: Well, just directly 2 MR. in response to Commissioner Redenbaugh's last question 3 about the hiring of Dr. Lott. There are very specific 4 5 procedures to follow that are outlined in our AIs, and forms to be filled out, ethical there 6 are 7 considerations. And there is actually a baseline salary 8 that is paid to a person who qualifies as an expert, 9 and it would, I'm sure, the amount of time that he 10 probably spent in preparing this, exceed the dollar 11 12 amount. 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Who determines the 14 qualifications of the expert? 15 MR. HAILES: It's a --16 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The staff or --17 MR. HAILES: It is a staff decision. 18 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner 19 Wilson? 20 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Thank you, Madam 21 Chair. Just a couple of comments. It seems to me 22 that the thinking behind all of this, it was quite 23 interesting. And it seems to me that one of the ideas 24 was when Commissioner Thernstrom referred to this 25 earlier, I think that was very -- a hint. And that

was that in the first report these people struggled to 1 2 come to a consensus. And it seems to me that the idea of the 3 that everybody agrees with Commission is not 4 everybody, but that we act as a body. The whole 5 Commission is set up as -- to act as a company and not 6 with individuals. 7 But I can understand, and, in fact, I 8 support the thinking of this present law or statute, 9 because, I mean, you know, as associate publisher at 10 Alfred Knopf, you -- for instance, Commissioner Edley 11 could call upon people at Harvard, whoever -- I mean, 12 13 I could call upon an entire -- as they say, the finest minds of the world, not just of our country, because 14 Knopf is probably the best publishing house in the 15 country and --16 17 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You're not biased, 18 are you? COMMISSIONER WILSON: No, I'm not at all 19 20 biased. 21 (Laughter.) And, certainly, the people who are on 22 that list are experts in their field, wide-ranging 23 experts, who are not just experts in their field but 24

they are highly accomplished thinkers. And I could

easily and would be delighted to call upon many of them.

But I think that the -- I mean, the thinking is that in terms of even the staff having to decide who is qualified -- again, it's really -- it's a decision. It's not about individual decisions. It's about the larger group.

And I just want to finish, and then I will be quiet. And the point is once -- and so that if somebody comes with an expert, the fact that that expert even has to come out in the open and be decided upon by the staff is part of this rigorous process, which I think is very valuable.

And then, more to the point, if we were all to get experts, whether you're in the majority or the minority, what do we do with all of these experts and their opinions? We've got eight different experts, assuming that nobody will agree with anybody else, and so then where are we? We're nowhere, because the point is for it to come back on us.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And I have tried to get this Commission to sit here and go over reports page by page, line by line, to reach consensus on what's on the pages, and no one has the patience, except me, to sit here and do it.

Yes, Vice Chair?

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair,

I'd like to make a motion.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Before making the motion, I would like to add some comments on the dissent. I had not read what was designated as a dissent, but which should be designated as a separate statement by Commissioner Abigail Thernstrom and Commissioner Russell G. Redenbaugh.

My statement is that I find this dissent insulting to me personally, to the Commissioners, and to the staff, including Dr. Lichtman. I find it unprofessional in tone and replete with falsehoods.

I refer particularly to the first two pages of the report, which is somewhat of an introduction, entitled the Unfair and Politicized

Attacks Against Florida Public Officials and particularly to Section 8 referring to procedural irregularities of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights.

I think, perhaps, I don't know whether legally or not, that I have been defamed and degraded by this separate statement. My motion is the following, that this separate statement not be published by this Commission, that those wanting to

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write separate statements review the last 10 or dozen separate statements and write a separate statement in conformity with the practices of this Commission.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Your motion needs a second if we're going to discuss it.

COMMISSIONER LEE: Second.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And we'll open it for discussion, but I will tell you and I know that I upset you, our Vice Chair, and I am upset that if this motion is approved it will fall into a trap set by the They will characterize it as suppressing dissenters. their freedom of expression, that they had all these wonderfully important things to say in the dissent which never got out, which would be a lie because it's been on the website and has been talked about and dissented, but that would not keep them from saying so, even if it were a lie. And they would, I am telling you what I think will happen based experience, and that you will be characterized as someone who hates the first amendment and is trying to keep Commissioners who have valid things to say about the Florida Report and how deficient it is from being able to say them, even though, as you point out, Vice Chair, the pages you refer to, the one that talks about how badly we treated Governor Bush when the

Commissioner knows that, in fact, Governor Bush couldn't meet, couldn't come and cut off his time to come and agreed -- they agreed that he wouldn't make an opening statement makes it sound like we decided to do that.

Other such matters that I won't go into, but I am warning you that should this motion pass, it will be characterized in the press as not an effort for us to try to follow procedures or in light of what we've done here at the Commission and how we want to behave in the future toward each other and what's clear and just and right and legal, but that somehow these people had important things to say that are being suppressed on first amendment grounds. That will be the response.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair,

I've been on several Study Commissions as this is. I

think I know the process. I think I know why the

practices of this Commission have arisen the way they

have. This is a complete departure from that

tradition. I think Commissioner Redenbaugh knows

that. I'd like to hear from him, why he went along

with this. And to have us accept this separate

statement which violates other practices of this

Commission, violates the law, a time comes when I

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think we've got to do the right thing, no matter how 1 it's represented to the press. That's my motion. 2 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh, you had your hand up. 4 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Cruz, I'm not 5 going to respond specifically to your question at this 6 time. 7 I'd like to VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 8 have you respond, Russell. I agree with Commissioner 9 Lee, that this is the lowest experience that I've had 10 on this Commission and I'd like to set the ground 11 rules for the future. That's why I've brought these 12 matters up. So I'd like to have you respond. 13 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I don't think 14 that my responding in this meeting would set the 15 ground rules for the future and I share your view that 16 this is the lowest point in my history on the 17 Commission as well. 18 19 Bur Cruz, I wanted to say something that 20 actually is in support of your motion in a rather 21 narrow way and that is I don't see any first amendment 22 issue in your motion. The Commission certainly has 23 the right to determine what it will publish and 24 there's no absolute right that I see, any

Commissioner to have his views published by

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the

Commission or not published by the Commission. So I won't be making any claim of first amendment infringement.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does anyone want to speak to this motion or should we just vote on it?

Yes, Commissioner Lee?

COMMISSIONER LEE: I don't think the Vice Chair was suggesting that we would suppress anyone's view by his motion. My understanding is that he wants to make sure that his conforms with the law and the practices of this Commission. And former Commissioner Higgenbottom was sitting right here in this chair arguing eloquently for three or four hours one time trying to change some procedures and his motion was voted down because it was the view of the Commission at that time for the Commissioners that they did not want to divert from the normal practices of the Commission.

So I'm not afraid to vote for this motion because people may accuse us of trying to suppress because that's not the issue. The issue is this in conformance with current practices and does it comply with our statutory requirement. And he's not saying we're going to reject this. All he's saying is my understanding is conform this dissent in accordance to

all the other dissents that's been submitted and 1 published. So I just think that we should just go for 2 the vote and go from there. 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner 4 Thernstrom. 5 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I did not write 6 7 a whole new report. I wrote a dissent. I'd be very interested in the Vice Chair or anybody else's 8 definition of what a dissent is because that's all I 9 10 wrote. Now you take it from here. You don't 11 12 want to publish my dissent, don't publish it. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Edley? 13 14 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: I am not going to vote for the motion. I would vote for a motion that 15 would defer publication until such time as the General 16 17 Counsel indicates that the dissent is in conformity 18 with the statute. But I am uncomfortable saying that 19 dissents as to form have to track some general unspecific characterization of the tradition of 20 21 dissents. I think that if I want to write a dissent 22 23 that's a paragraph, it should be published by the 24 Commission. I think if I want to write a dissent

that's 50 pages, it should be published by the

Commission. I think I was appointed to the Commission to give voice to my considered view of matters and I shouldn't be censured. It doesn't have to do with the first amendment. I think it has to do with our statutory responsibilities to each other.

And so I guess I would oppose the motion as currently framed, but if it is defeated, as I hope it will be, I would offer a motion saying that publication should be deferred until the General Counsel agrees that it or a revision of it is consistent with the statute.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Would the maker of the motion accept, and the seconder, accept the modification of the motion to conform with what Edley said because if it were determined that it, at some point, in some form met the legal requirement, then I don't think the Vice Chair would have the concerns that he had. It is that in the present form it does not conform with the legal requirements, because I too, believe that so long as you conform with the legal requirements, one might effusively write or in short order write and one may choose all kinds of literary ways in which to do it, but so long as there's no statutory violation, although practice may be somewhat entrenched upon, that that may be

someone's style.

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So would the Vice Chair be willing to accept a modification in the motion that would be along the lines that Edley stated?

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: No.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The Vice Chair says

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Let me explain why.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Please do.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: This will be a change in our practices. I think it would be an important change. I think the change will take place and I actually agree with the motion, except that I think the change should take place after we have a full discussion about that change because this would mean, according to this modification, that one could have a 200-page dissent which I characterize as a separate statement, that would all go into the report. I don't think that's the way the Commission has done in the past. The Commission in the past has accepted a two or three or four or five page statement by -- a separate statement saying I think there's a weakness here, I suggest this, etcetera, etcetera. That's my recollection. I think that comports with

1	the spirit of the statute. If we're going to have now
2	a policy that says a Commissioner can write anything
3	that he or she wants where they are not dependent on a
4	third party scholar to help them, but they can refer
5	to anything, they can do anything they want, I think
6	that's a very serious change in our procedure and it
7	happens that I probably would be in favor of that. I
8	think I'd put a limit on it of say 50 pages, but I
9	think it's a very serious procedural change in the way
10	this Commission functions since the day it was
11	founded. I may be in favor of it after we discuss it
12	fully, but I believe it's unwise in a motion to make
13	such a drastic change without further discussion.
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Edley?
15	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Is this procedure a
16	custom that you describe codified anywhere?
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No.
18	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Not that I
19	know of.
20	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: So it's common law?
21	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes.
22	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: If it's common law,
23	then we ought to be allowed to on a case by case basis
24	let the practice evolve.
25	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I agree, but

it ought to be done with discussion.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: This is a discussion.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: I think, in other words, what I'm saying is the objection that I obviously object to some of the tone in the dissent. I agree with you on that. But I don't believe it's appropriate for the Commission as a body to censor the intemperate comments of a dissenter. I think that's on them and let the public judge whether they think it's appropriate, any more than I think it would have been appropriate for somebody to want to make revisions to the transcript of the Chairwoman's comments about some witness in Florida. So let's put that to one side.

I don't object to the length of the dissent because after all, the report is long and it's a complicated problem and there are lots of issues. I don't object to the dissent containing analysis except insofar as it may have violated the law. But if it didn't violate the law, then I don't see a reason to prevent it from being published, admitting that it is a departure from the past. But again, since it seems the past procedure is not codified, then it seems to

me this is more in the nature of case by case common law jurisdiction with which the Vice Chair is thoroughly familiar and I guess I wouldn't -- it doesn't seem to me there is, in principle, a problem of amending our practice by accepting the dissenting provided it conforms with law, which by the way I don't think it does. But if I did --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You don't think what does what?

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: I'm really troubled,
I am troubled with our associating ourselves with a
breach of the statute, that's what concerns me. So
what I'm hoping is that the General Counsel and
Abigail will have a -- Commissioner Thernstrom, will
have a conversation to figure out a way to repair what
seems to me to be a statutory violation and whether
it's kind of an after-the-fact contract or whether
it's sort of making it a reference to a paper that's
not -- there's got to be a way to fix the violations
of the statute, otherwise it seems to me we are in
trouble institutionally and so that does concern me a
lot. With that said, I'll subside.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Meeks?

COMMISSIONER MEEKS: My only fear is I'm

not sure -- I do not want to vote for a report that

does violate the statute and so I want to make sure that this motion is really clear, because I may not understand it. And I agree what Commissioner Edley says completely.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Madam Chair?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I will recognize you

COMMISSIONER MEEKS: But I do not want to vote if this violates the statute.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: One of the things -and I'll recognize you in a second, Russell -- I said at the outset of this discussion that one option was to ask the makers of the dissent to sanitize it, if need be, in a way that it would not breach the All that Edley is adding to that is that if the General Counsel determines that it does violate the statute and I was alerted by the staff that they thought it had, then some way be found in discussions between the dissenters and the General Counsel to -if I can use the word sanitize -- it sufficiently so that it could be published. That was an option I suggested at the beginning. It seems that if that were done it wouldn't violate the statute and it wouldn't violate policies and wouldn't violate equities and it would be a clear signal to everybody

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from now on how they are to behave at least on that issue.

We're left with this issue of how to do the dissent based on past practice which is important issue, but we can either vote on your motion, Cruz, which my sense at the table is we'd vote it down, and then we can have another motion to do some combination of what I said about the revision and what Edley said and it sounds like even you would vote for that and then we can move on. And then outside this room, Redenbaugh and Thernstrom and the General Counsel can figure out some way to fix this thing and if all parties are willing to try to get it in the -to publish it and we can move on. If parties aren't willing, I mean they don't want to meet or they don't want to try or people are just obdurate about it, then we've done, we've gone as far as we can.

So shall we just simply -- so I think if you want to vote for the motion, I think it's going to fail.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Or you can withdraw it, however you feel.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I'd like a vote on my motion because I think it's a better

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1	motion. If it fails, then I would indeed vote for the
2	suggested changes. I think my motion is a better
3	motion because this is a drastic change on the way we
4	have operated before.
5	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner?
6	COMMISSIONER MEEKS: There are not two
7	motions on the floor?
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No, no, no. Just the
9	one now and then we're going to have another one,
10	depending on the fate of this one that will come after
11	it.
12	All those in favor of the motion to not
13	publish this dissent on the grounds that it violates
14	both the law and practice
15	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: But that the
16	motion also said that those writing the separate
17	statements should review the last 10 or 12 separate
18	statements and comport this statement to roughly how
19	those statements have been written, at least in terms
20	of spirit.
21	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All those
22	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: That's my
23	motion.
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All those in favor of
25	the motion indicate by saying aye.

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1		(Ayes.)
2		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Those opposed,
3	indicate by	saying no.
4		(Nos.)
5		VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Roll call,
6	please.	
7		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I knew you were going
8	to do that.	
9		Commissioner Edley?
10		COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No.
11		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Lee?
12		COMMISSIONER LEE: Yes.
13		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Meeks?
14		COMMISSIONER MEEKS: No.
15		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner
16	Redenbaugh?	
17		COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: No.
18		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Vice Chair Reynoso?
19		VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes.
20		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner
21	Thernstrom?	
22		COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: No.
23		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Wilson?
24		COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes.
25		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The motion is not

passed. Okay? 1 Now you were going to introduce another 2 motion. Could I do it, please? 3 The motion, as I understand it, since we 4 have Christopher Edley with laryngitis and he's unable 5 to speak which is unusual for both Edleys 6 7 Christopher Edley, the motion, as I understand it, is that the dissenters or their representatives, however 8 this is to be done, meaning the assistants, will meet 9 10 with the General Counsel and the General Counsel will determine (1) how it violates the statute, if it does; 11 and they will together discuss any revisions that are 12 13 necessary in order to make it conform to the statute, so that the dissent could then be published, if all 14 parties are willing to engage in such discussions and 15 go forward with the ideas contained in the motion. 16 that basically it? 17 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Yes. 18 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Could we get a second 20 on the motion? 21 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Second. 22 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Any further 23 discussion? Yes, Commissioner Thernstrom?

this motion, actually, but I do want -- and I'm

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I will vote for

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130 delighted to meet with the General Counsel and discuss 1 2 this. just one comment. We're 3 are -involved in a very complicated line drawing problem 4 here that does need clarifying. I mean Professor Lott 5 in this case was already working on Florida and had 6 published a paper on the Florida panhandle votes. 7 he had simply continued to work without my having 8 dialed the phone to him, then as I understand the 9 discussion here, I could have legitimately simply 10 referred to his work, but on the other hand, if I had 11 called up on the phone -- I mean this seems to me, 12 getting into an arena in which you really do not want 13 to have one size fits all rules that we're going to be 14 sorry about. That's my problem. I will vote for the 15 motion. 16 Commissioner CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 17 Thernstrom, in all fairness to those who do not know, 18 the dissent has attached to it a report --19 No, I COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: 20 understand --21 22

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: To the Commissioner from Mr. Lott, so that people will be aware that it's not simply just information that is contained in the dissent, but there's a report from Mr. Lott and that

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Mr. Lott was characterized by the Commissioner publicly at the Senate hearing as her expert who she had brought along. So it's not simply a matter of having picked up the phone, talked to somebody, consulted with them, cited something that they used. It is more than that and I only point that out because so people can understand why some Commissioners are upset. They wouldn't be upset if you talked to somebody on the phone or did any of that or if any of us did that.

Yes, Commissioner Thernstrom?

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, no, Ι talked to him on the phone. I asked him if he would be willing to look at data that he was, in fact, heading in the direction of anyway, but the only point and you can not publish his separate analysis, that's fine. The only point of having it is that readers, it more fully informs readers who may have questions about my dissent in the same way that it is really necessary to have Dr. Lichtman's regressions if people are going to completely understand the Commission's The more information you give readers, the better off it is, but readers can instead simply ask Dr. Lott for the report, if that's what you wish.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We're going to --

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CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: VICE have 1 I take it that what's 2 question on the motion. happened in times past from time to time that there 3 can be a response to the separate opinion will still 4 be our practice. I certainly want to respond to this 5 separate opinion. 6 Ιf 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: you wish. However, also, we had that issue laying on the table 8 of Lichtman analyzing the dissent, but that will 9 depend upon how the dissent turns out once these 10 discussions have gone forward and time is of the 11 essence and we would like these discussions to go 12 13 forward some time in the next week, if possible, to at least begin the discussion, because we'd like to print 14 15 the reports, so we're not talking about next year or some time like that. That should be the understanding 16 17 that everybody has. Yes, Commissioner Wilson? Commissioner 18 Wilson first and then the General Counsel. 19 20 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Thank you, Madam I'd like to ask Commissioner Reynoso to 21 explain this for my understanding what it is about the 22 motion on the floor now that -- the ramifications of 23 24 that motion?

CHAIRPERSON

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The

REYNOSO:

ramifications of this motion is that if this dissent it, in stands the way it does, mу view, unprofessional, it includes intemperate, it's falsehoods, all of which I think need to be responded to and it will be an extended dissent or separate statement, the type of which we've never had in this Commission, including all kinds, not just a personal statement of disagreement, but all kinds of allegedly scientific data and so on. It's like a separate This is a study group. The staff does the study. We, as Commissioners, from time to time study. disagree with certain aspects of it and in a short few pages we indicate we disagree. We don't do a completely new study. That's a complete new concept that the motion that we just passed accepts, and I voted for it under the circumstances that were faced where I think the Chair is right, that we would be accused of the things that Russell fortunately says he would not accuse us of doing.

So under the pressure of this separate statement, I've agreed to this, but I think it has great ramifications for the future, which I think are unwise for this Commission. I will want to write a 50-page response to this dissent. I assume the Commission might also separately. It's only fair. I

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don't want my first amendment rights dissipated and I think that would be an unwise and in my experience not done by any other Study Commission on which I have sat. I believe this is bad policy and I'm accepting it for this purpose, but I will vigorously oppose it when we discuss this matter, I hope in the next meeting or two.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does that answer -- yes, Commissioner Edley?

I would -- I think it would be fine if we want to craft a Commission rule about correct form of dissents, just like the House of Representatives can have a rule about dissents in Committee Reports and the like. But my point was in the absence of such a rule, giving advanced notice to dissenters of what will or will not be acceptable, I think that even a dissent that I consider inaccurate and intemperate should be published provided it's legal, so I would welcome -- I'd be happy to work with the Vice Chair in trying to craft a rule as to the correct form of dissents.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair, I agree with that. I just lament that we've reached the point based on this report where we have to now put

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1	that in our regulations and so on. I think we now
2	must so that we all know where we stand because we
3	have now a gross violation, an intemperate, an
4	insulting violation of our past practices.
5	That's my moderate statement.
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We haven't actually
7	voted, but we will.
8	Yes, General Counsel?
9	MR. HAILES: I just want some direction
10	from the Commissioners in terms of my responsibility
11	because I know Commissioner Thernstrom has said that
12	in addition to Dr. Lott, other persons assisted with
13	the preparation of this separate statement.
14	Am I to only engage in discussions
15	regarding Dr. Lott's report or
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No. You are to make
17	a determination whether any aspects of this, in your
18	view, violate the statute and then have discussions
19	with them about those places and what can we done
20	about them and see if we can come to some agreement.
21	Yes, Commissioner
22	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: May I urge the
23	General Counsel focus on violations of substance and
24	not things that are trivial and
25	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I would ask, as we

1	vote on this, yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh?
2	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I'm sorry
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You're not ready to
4	vote?
5	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: No. I just
6	want to say one thing. I'm very favorable to the
7	motion and furthermore, I would presume that the
8	General Counsel has even, absent the motion, a
9	responsibility to make sure that what the Commission
10	does conforms to the statute and I have no doubt that
11	he will fulfill that responsibility, even absent the
12	motion.
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Well, if we
14	didn't have the motion, we wouldn't have the part
15	about revising it.
16	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: No, I'm going
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	to support the motion. I think it's consistent with -
18	to support the motion. I think it's consistent with -
18	to support the motion. I think it's consistent with CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What they ought to be
19	- CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What they ought to be
19 20	- CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What they ought to be doing.
19 20 21	- CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What they ought to be doing. COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: What we ought
19 20 21 22	- CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What they ought to be doing. COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: What we ought to be doing, exactly. Thank you.
19 20 21 22 23	- CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What they ought to be doing. COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: What we ought to be doing, exactly. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Lee?

be no confusion in the future, that there will be an 1 opportunity for Commissioners to respond to the 2 dissent, which is normal practice? 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We don't really, no, 4 this is another deviation from practice. What we're 5 6 being forced to do is to deviate from all kinds of practices that we followed in the past and that 7 everyone understood. 8 9 I happen to agree with the Vice Chair that it is a mistake, but we're pressed into doing it 10 because these are time tested rules and they were put 11 in for good reasons and they worked. But you can't 12 have them work if you don't have collegiality. It's 13 14 just --15 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: That's what 16 we're lacking. 17 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's the problem 18 toward each other. Normally, we don't respond to 19 dissents and people can make an additional statement 20 if they want to, but we don't go back and respond. But this time we have said and if there's 21 no objection, there will be an opportunity, which is 22 23 different from -- this is all different -- to respond, 24 yes.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO:

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Madam Chair,

there have been response by the Commission, that is by 1 the non-separate writing Commissioners and it may be 2 3 that that will take care of this because I'm sure that other Commissioners will have the same reaction that 4 I've had once they -- some Commissioners have not read 5 this draft, as I understand. 6 7 I just got it last night. I was up late being furious, reading this separate opinion. 8 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 9 Yes, Commissioner 10 Thernstrom? COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: The decision to 11 12 give Dr. Lichtman an opportunity to respond was 13 decided before I had written my dissent and you said Commissioner Thernstrom can respond to his until the 14 15 cows come home. We can go back and forth, but that was decided before I had written my dissent. 16 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Which had to do with 17 the statistical stuff. And we still don't know if 18 19 Lichtman will respond. We don't know what the 20 dissenting is going to turn out to be. 21 Why don't we vote on this and then we're 22 going to have a motion to have the staff come back to 23 us in September with guidelines for dissents including 24 numbers of pages, what kind of remarks can be made

personally about staff and Commissioners, and what

1	documentation is necessary when people make statements
2	about what people have done personally or not done
3	personally and then people can state their views,
4	however, they want to, but we'll ask them to do that.
5	Now I'm ready to take a vote and I will
6	do it first, I'll ask all in favor indicate by
7	saying aye.
8	(Ayes.)
9	Opposed?
10	(No.)
11	Commissioner Wilson is a no. So the
12	motion passes.
13	Now a motion, could I get a motion that
14	we have the staff prepare these guidelines for our
15	approval on dissents and separate statements?
16	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So moved.
17	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Second.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right, all in
19	favor, indicate by saying aye.
20	(Ayes.)
21	Opposed?
22	(No response.)
23	So ordered. As far as leaks are
24	concerned, the last thing we would say, since we took
25	all this time to discuss this, is you have in your

minutes the fact that they were discussed before.

Staff Director, do you have any proposals for things
you might do this time or not?

STAFF DIRECTOR JIN: Madam Chair, I really don't and if I may take two minutes or so, maybe that will be worthwhile.

I think as I stated at the last meeting I believe that the Florida Report is a quality piece of work and therefore any time there's any diversion discussion that draws away from the report, I'm not very happy, and so that's exactly obvious to the leaks and the discussion has done, so of course, I'm not happy with that and I think we all agree that leaks of reports should not be premature taken That having been said, since this is my lightly. first experience with the leak of this significance, one of the first things I did was to talk to various people about the problem and how to deal with it and as Commissioner Lee noted and I think others noted also, I learned that over a little over a year ago that there were a number of leaks over the report and that the Commissioners directed the individual who was my predecessor, the Staff Director at that time, to conduct a comprehensive study, an examination into the leak problems and to attempt to identify the source of

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those leaks and she formed a committee and from what I
can tell a very comprehensive examination ensued. The
staff asked for advice from a number of authorities,
including the Office of Management and Budget, the
Office of Personnel Management, Office of Government
Ethics and the Inspector General for the U.S.
Department of Agriculture, who does our IG work, and
once some suggestions were made to improve the
security overall the conclusion was that it was very
hard to stop leaks and that it was even harder to
identify the individuals responsible. The Staff
Director and her committee were not able to identify
any of the culprits at that time of the Denver
Reports. Since last year, we have made some efforts
to decrease the likelihood of leaks occurring,
however, on a project, I think like the Florida Voting
Rights Project where a large number of people,
Commissioners, staff, outside people, all have parts
or all of the report at various times it's virtually
impossible to stop all leaks or to identify
individuals responsible. And as we know from last
year to even the Department of State and CIA who
obviously have a much higher premium on secrecy and
stopping leaks, even they have problems with espionage
and guaranteeing that leaks don't occur. So there's

really no way to guarantee that leaks don't occur.

And for the Commission, we're different, in that we cannot really operate effective with the level of secrecy tolerated by some of these other agencies and a certain amount of openness is essential to our process and therefore, the preventing of leaks becomes even harder.

Moreover, and I don't always want to go back to the lack of resource issue, but any Commission decision to very aggressively address the leak problem needs to be measured in context of our resources.

As a result, taking all that into consideration, after evaluating all the facts, I did tentatively conclude that further efforts to identify those responsible for the leak of the report are not likely to be successful, however, I am examining some options to perhaps decrease that possibility in the future.

I'm certainly eager to have any thoughts you might have on that. I mean we could form another committee, a task force, somewhat like you asked my predecessor to form, but I'm not really optimistic at this time that we're going to learn anything new. We could institute tighter security controls which would decrease, but not eliminate the possibility of leaks,

however, I think the price would be a much less 1 collegial workforce, plus decreased efficiencies and I 2 could perhaps issue a strongly worded memo which I 3 suspect would not have dramatic effect. 4 I hope I'm not giving the impression that 5 we should throw up our hands and say we can't do 6 anything. As I said, there are some options that I 7 think that I can think about to explore, but I don't 8 have a specific proposal at this time and I'd be 9 happy, like I said, take any thoughts you might have 10 into account and provide a further report, if you 11 want, in September. 12 The trial balloon CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 13 that I threw up about trying to put out pieces of the 14 stuff on the web as the staff was working on it were 15 met by general hoots and jeers from the staff and 16 everybody else, so I don't have any great ideas at 17 this point. Yes, Commissioner Wilson? 18 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well --19 20 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: How do you stop leaks at your publishing company? Do you keep people from 21 22 leaking anything? 23 COMMISSIONER WILSON: We pay people to leak. 24

(Laughter.)

144 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Well, Ι think 1 rather than paying people to leak, I think we could 2 either now or at a later meeting go back to a motion 3 that I had made where when the Commissioners sent 4 their reports, one would hope that they would be sent 5 their reports before they're reading articles about it 6 in the New York Times, but at that point articles --7 the reports would be shown to the press, rather than 8 waiting. It would all go out at the same time. That 9 10 was defeated. Except that wouldn't CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 11 have helped this time because if I understand it 12 correctly, whatever it is the press had, wasn't the 13 same thing that we got, so at some point, other than 14 that we would have had to -- I'm not trying to throw 15 cold water. 16 COMMISSIONER WILSON: No, no, 17 18

that's Edley? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: true.

COMMISSIONER EDLEY: I was sympathetic to Commissioner Wilson's idea back then and I remain sympathetic to it. I think, in part, that whatever we could do to make sure that -- try to see that the public, the media understand the difference between a staff draft and a document that's been approved by the I mean it's a substantial one, the Commission.

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analogy in the regulatory process is between a draft rule and a final rule or even better between a rule that's been recommended to the decision maker versus one that's been adopted by the decision maker. And given the inevitability in our controversial work of these leaks, I think that more information, rather than less is probably the way to -- the way to reduce our anxieties or at least that we ought to experiment with that mode, once or twice, since we obviously haven't enjoyed the other way of going and doing our business.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I would probably vote for such a motion now and not equivocate as I did the last time, going back and forth and try it out, just to see if it helps.

Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh?

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I'd like to ask the Staff Director if you have a position or a preference on what might become a motion, that is the simultaneous release of a draft to the Commissioners and the press. I mean if you don't have a concern about that, I'm favorably inclined to it.

MR. JIN: Commissioner Redenbaugh, actually, I'm not quite prepared to be definitive about that, but I must admit as I looked at this issue

and one of the thoughts that comes to my mind is that 1 while leaks are bad, at least it indicates that 2 there's interest. If we weren't doing stuff that was 3 interesting, people wouldn't care and so part of the 4 thing that I want to try to do is see if there's a way 5 we can make our rules conform with that interest out 6 7 there in a way that doesn't prejudice either you as Commissioners or the Commission in terms of providing 8 9 a quality product in a fair way and so actually, 10 truthfully, I am interested in an idea. I know it was raised before. I wanted to think about -- one of the 11 things I definitely wanted to think about was how I 12 13 could perhaps frame that rule in a way that addresses the concerns that were raised before, but allow us to 14 15 perhaps get this out a little faster.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Wilson?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Perhaps we're thinking about this all wrong. Perhaps we should think about it in that we should just assume that the press be sent everything first and that we leak the reports of the Commissioners.

(Laughter.)

Therefore, people will go and take material off of other people's desks and surreptitiously send it to us.

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(Laughter.)

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Rather than to the public. Very funny, Victoria.

Commissioner Thernstrom?

COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Actually, putting out sections of draft report as it develops would have a great advantage because then there would be a basis upon which individual Commissioners could meet with the Staff Director and say I've got the following concerns. As it was, I did not even know Dr. Lichtman's work and that there was going to be such a statistical analysis until I saw the report itself, so that I like the Chair's suggestion very much.

I just have a point of curiosity here. I was thinking as I listened to the Chair saying well, we know that the newspapers got an earlier draft, how do we know that? Did they send to us the document that they got? All I saw was the Executive Summary on the website and I didn't compare that to --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Earlier I asked in this meeting, the staff, whether it was their impression that what the Washington Post was discussing in the paper was an earlier draft and they said yes. That's why I said this time, let me be

1	clear, that's why I repeated and said insofar as what
2	I recollect, that they did. I may be wrong about
3	that, but that was my recollection from what the staff
4	said.
5	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: They said it was the
6	wrong number of pages, for example.
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: They said it was
8	wrong or something.
9	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I see.
10	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Wrong number of
11	papers of the document.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So I don't know that
13	for a fact, I'm just basing it on what they said.
14	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Anyway, I
15	support your idea.
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But if you do,
17	Commissioner Thernstrom, you ought to look at your
18	dissent because you attack me for suggesting it in
19	your dissent.
20	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I don't think
21	so.
22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, you do.
23	COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: Well, you
24	pointed out to me and I will
25	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You said the Chair

1 had the temerity to suggest that we might give out people, 2 earlier pieces to before even the Commissioners have approved them. 3 COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: I will go back 4 to my dissent. 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, please. 6 7 (Laughter.) That's why I said I was met with hoots 8 and jeers. 9 And I will be COMMISSIONER THERNSTROM: 10 delighted to go back and look at the definition of 11 temerity. 12 (Laughter.) 13 I will be delighted. I may not have 14 understood your proposal. 15 With all due respect, I need to leave. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We need to decide what we are here going to do. We have to approve, 18 19 listen approve Terrie's Employment and to 20 Discrimination Report because it's our statutory 21 report and there's a deadline by which we have to turn it in. And we try to meet our deadlines. 22 23 We are supposed to have a discussion of 24 electoral reform which I was hoping today we would 25 have a preliminary discussion and come up with a

couple of ideas and revisit it again in September when 1 we do the State, looking at the different States. 2 we definitely have to consider Terrie's report on 3 employment discrimination. 4 Yes, Commissioner Wilson? 5 COMMISSIONER WILSON: A question. Are we 6 7 going to come back to this issue of -- because I'm opposed, dreadfully opposed to the notion of releasing 8 bits and pieces of work. 9 It's like saying okay, I'm going to give 10 any of us would give a portion of their 11 manuscript to the press while we're working on it. 12 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We will revisit it in 13 September. We don't have any reports to release right 14 now, right at this moment. So we've got a little time 15 and then we'll have this employment report which is a 16 very important one, but it's not the kind of topic 17 that I think people are going to be leaking all over 18 19 the -- maybe I'm wrong. (Laughter.) 20 It's an important report, 21 consider Terrie's report and you must be patient here 22 and why don't we go to that? Does anyone have any 23 objections about going to that? 24

No one objected. Please, let's do your

report on employment discrimination. 1 2 We don't want to lose a quorum. also at some point need to discuss Edley's idea, which 3 is that the Commission should meet all day. 4 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Not today. 5 (Laughter.) 6 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No, but we used to, with a break at lunch time or bring in a sandwich so 8 9 that we would have plenty of time to get all these things done. 10 Go right ahead. 11 VI. "Federal Efforts 12 to Eradicate Employment Discrimination in State and Local Governments" Report 13 14 MS. DICKERSON: Good afternoon, 15 everybody, Chair, Vice Chair, Commissioners, 16 Director. We're very happy. I thought of offering to 17 skip this, but since it really is a real segue from 18 the past discussion that you were just having I would 19 like to give some context to the Fair Employment 20 Report that we conducted this year. 21 For the Fiscal Year 2001, OCRE studied 22 employment specifically, federal efforts eradicate employment discrimination, State and local 23 24 governments. The core team that carried out the work 25 on this study was led by Wanda Johnson and on the team

were Marie Smith, Kirk Perry and Eileen Ruder. Others staff also gave assistance, Manuel Ali, on the Margaret Butler, Monique Dennis Elmer, Ilona Turner 3 and Latric Fochay and the report was also reviewed by Kim Ball in the Office of General Counsel, as well as 5 Melvin Jenkins and Ki-Taek Chun and the Regional 6 Offices and Betty Edmonstron and our Office of 7 Administration here. 8 9 Our purpose of the study was to evaluate and ELS 10 employment litigation section or

their efforts to eliminate employment enforcement discrimination in State and local governments, to review ELS priorities, case selection, procedures, workload, performance and management.

To accomplish this, we relied on several things, primary among them, interviews with the ELS Justice officials well as some staff and employment experts.

We also did some analysis of ELS' case management system and the data therein and we also reviewed documents like HUD submissions and the case dockets, significant activities reports, their GPRA reports, etcetera.

What we did not review was data beyond the case management system because we found that other

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data was inconsistent coming from ELS and unreliable and that it actually did make it into some of our recommendations.

We also couldn't rely on major studies of ELS because unlike other agencies that we studied in the past, there really were no major studies of ELS at all. So this was our methodology therefore.

For the section itself, in terms of their mission and responsibilities, they enforce primarily Title VII of State and local government employment and defending federal agencies against challenges to Affirmative Action programs. They have, of course, other responsibilities like defending enforcement efforts to Executive Order 11246 covered in the report, but these are just the main responsibilities that I'm going over here.

On the whole, we found them to be a very strong staff and excellent at what they do which is litigation and we were very impressed with their record.

We also, I should mention, we uphold for this particular report, not to over write or write at length and so we attempted to do that in this case. This is the first time the staff attempted this.

To give just some context to the section

we reviewed as noted, I guess in past Commission reports and reinforced in this one, budget increases in past years have been very modest for the ELS. Their FY 2000 budget was \$6.5 million and CRD's overall budget is \$82.2 million so they got, I guess, a little less than 8 percent of the total CRD budget. CRD has 10 sections including ELS.

The staff levels have remained consistent at approximately 60, the majority of which are attorneys and we found that it was significant that many of the staff members have had a long tenure with ELS, so they're a very stable work force.

The ELS enforcement program, in general terms, is primarily their enforcement mechanism is litigation and litigation related activities, as well EEOC referrals, also known as Section 06 which are complaints against State and local employers for which EEOC has found reasonable cause and conciliation has failed and as well ELS initiated pattern or practice cases, although known as Section 707.

For the enforcement program, the majority of ELS' workload comes from its 706 authority which is the EEOC referrals. Of the 138 investigations initiated in the 5-year period that we were primarily looking at, 106 were from EEOC referrals. Of the 69

lawsuits filed during the period, 51 were based on EEOC referrals. So you can see it was a big part of their workload.

Among their stated priorities and I should say the first of which has been priority for the last 20 or 30 years that the Commission has been writing about the Department of Justice and ELS specifically, pattern or practice cases have been a stated priority, yet it was interesting to note that there isn't really any strategic plan in terms of how they carry out their pattern or practice enforcement.

Law enforcement entities and Departments of Corrections receive higher priority; pre-employment testing and other selection devices, as well as disparities in recruitment and hiring of women and people of color.

We looked quite a bit at how they measure their performance and we really had to hold to this because as I stated before there weren't any previous full scale studies or not many articles really about the ELS.

What we found with planning and measuring performance are not really high priorities of the section, nor are they strengths.

Post GPRA performance measures have

become more sophisticated and the workload is primarily measured in terms of input and output. We found that they were lacking in appropriate measures of work, impact and goals.

One of the things we kept talking about as a staff as we continue to look at ELS was how they kind of look at what they do as sort of litigation and they trying eliminate not as that are to discrimination on a global basis and they talk about their work in terms of the day to day work that they do and not in terms of having an overall plan or master plan or goal or vision for eradicating discrimination in public sector.

As some examples of that, I guess I won't go over all of these in the interest of time, but for example, one thing they currently measure, seem to measure a lot is the number of things and the quantity of things that they do and not really give context to the significance of those things or the impact. For instance, they count the number of outreach activities that they perform, but not necessarily the numbers of employers and employees that they reach through their outreach efforts which I think is really a more significant determination of their effectiveness. They count the number of victims who receive direct

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relief and not necessarily the number of employees or employers who are potentially affected by a policy change or some type of injunctive relief. There are sometimes county corrections facilities that they happen to change their policies and it really affects the entire State and they really don't express that at all as part of their goals or as part of the things that they measure.

They count the number of right to sue letters that they issue, but not really the ones that result in a private lawsuit, so we thought that they could do a much better job in terms of expressing what they do and that some of those expressions would really lead to that overall sense of a master plan for eradicating discrimination, rather than basing what they do mostly on what they had done the period before.

I want to talk about their EEOC referral workload for just a second. The referrals have increased each year. They have gone from 133 referrals in 1995 to 756 in 2000, so they have had significantly more work to do. They commence more than 20 and 30 investigations a year and they generate 8 lawsuits each average of year which is an approximately 2.5 percent of all referrals. These are

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not investigations, we're talking about lawsuits.

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As for pattern or practice cases identified thorough statistical targeting, that's done by an in-house statistician that they have on staff. They commenced an average of about five investigations per year and they file three lawsuits every year.

As for the sense of work, the work load peaked in the years following Adarand and they receive an average of nine new matter cases per year. There are 19 matters on the average pending at any given time.

As for the other activities, they also perform compliance monitoring with consent decrees and settlement agreements. They issue right to as I mentioned before. They respond to letters, congressional inquiries and they perform outreach and the assistance public sector, technical to employees, to employers, to EEOC District Offices, that type of thing.

To give you an idea of how well they do, as far as cases and matters resolved, approximately 80 percent are settled prior to trial. Of those that go to trial, 85 to 90 percent result in an entry of favorable judgment and ELS, close to 100 percent of found, obtained both monetary time, we

nonmonetary relief on behalf of victims. So they have a very impressive record we found.

I'm just going to summarize some things that are summarized in the report. Overall, they do a very good job of selecting cases and have a high success rate with it. The staff, as I mentioned before, are very well qualified, have a high level of expertise. We were very impressed with it.

We did find that very little is written down. It's often an over reliance on institutional knowledge and senior staff. They do have the luxury of having staff, have been around a long time, but I think that has caused them to not write things down and from an enforcement perspective you look at succession in years hence and you hope that they will be able to maintain that stability, but if several people were to leave at the same time, there might be a vacuum created that would be a problem for them.

They have had budget and staff limitations and we've noted that in previous reports had a negative impact their these have workload. Their workload has increased, but their funding has remained just about even, if you account for inflation.

A significant amount of resources are

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consumed by consent decree monitoring and defensive work and that detracts from the money they have to do other things.

We thought there ought to be allocated enforcement their to carry out more money responsibilities. They have important work to do and they really don't have the money to carry it out. The employment performance measures that they have, as I mentioned, don't really track the true impact of their work and they really should become more adept at identifying measures that are appropriately going to be based, not just on what they did the last period, but what they're trying to do on the whole in terms of discrimination. Their priorities have remained pretty consistent, but they really should engage in a lot more strategic planning to establish what their priorities are. We really couldn't get a handle on that, except by conducting many, many interviews and many people aren't going to have the initiative or the time to sit down and talk to them about their priorities and they're really not expressed or written down so we think that they ought to really establish that overall vision and master plan for what they really are all about.

New priorities and guidelines are

committed to writing and there's not really a strategic litigation plan. We found that they should produce written enforcement guidelines and operating procedures. For example, written criteria for how to handle investigations, rather than really relying on someone who has done it before, to tell them how to do it. It ought to be open so that people -- they can be more accountable.

Generally, the docket reflected stated priorities. However, the small number of pattern or practice cases really isn't equivalent with how they espouse it as a priority.

They've made attempts to diversify their documents and in recent years have taken on at least one case in new industries and new areas such as national origin and religious discrimination, but really sex discrimination cases and sexual harassment cases dominate their docket.

ELS should explain its pattern or practice program to include other areas of enforcement that merit changes in the workforce is what we were recommending.

Something very important that we found is that the process for investigating complaints is hindered by their lack of subpoena power. Without it,

they really have responsibility, but they really don't have the commensurate power to bring about compliance and to force employers to really cooperate with them, so we think they should be given subpoena power. ELS has greatly improved its right to sue outreach program in recent years. Impressively, 100 percent of the notices that are issued are issued in less than 30 days and I think they're down to about two weeks now. This is really significant because for a very long time, the last time the Commission studied them, they had a severe backlog and we did recommend that they take steps to modify that and they have. And so they have really turned that program around.

ELS should continue its commitment to outreach and technical assistance and improve coordination with other enforcement agencies. They have responsibilities to work with other agencies and like the EEOC and Labor and HUD and some of them are similarly situated offices and they could learn a lot if they did a little bit more coordination with those other enforcement entities.

In the report, we said that ELS should strive to improve efficiency by creating designated and investigative positions which they don't currently have and by contracting out some compliance monitoring

activities and test development, establishing an attorney referral program to help assist them with their workload and by improving interaction with EEOC

We received comments yesterday, in fact, from the ELS after they had an opportunity to review the report and the majority of the comments were editorial in nature and we were very pleased to get those because we do want to make those corrections, but I did want to make you aware of the following points which aren't reflected in the draft that I sent you because they asked us to change these, yet when we got the memorandum from them yesterday. First of all, they requested that we further give more detailed acknowledgement of their responsibilities defending challenges to the Department of Labor's enforcement of Executive Order 11246 and other laws pertaining to employment by federal contractors. we have -- we can certainly address that concern very recently.

The role of the paralegals and Civil Rights analysts in monitoring consent decrees are needed to be more detailed and made more accurate. I guess there were a couple of places where we didn't quite express appropriately what the Civil Rights

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analysts and paralegals did with regard to that, so we can easily make that change as well.

Their role in pre-employment test development and their use of external test development experts needed to be explained more clearly. For example, they don't develop tests and I believe we said they did in the report, but they do a lot of monitoring test development and we suggested that they use outside contractors and they indicated in their reply that they do use some expert consultants. So we would have to modify that particular recommendation.

The responsibility for drafting Supreme Court briefs and the Andarand case is going to be prepared by the Solicitor General. They clarify that ELS will have the opportunity to review it and to provide input, but that they don't have the first hand involvement. I think we expressed that incorrectly in the report.

And then there were definitions in our glossary which was with an attachment to the report and the terms needed to be tailored to ELS work in terms of what they actually do.

So if you've read the report and I'm sure you must have, we've had other recommendations. They're in the report that you received and I'm just

going to end here. Thank you very much for the 1 opportunity to summarize this and to study this 2 particular entity. It was very informative for all of 3 us and we'll be happy to respond to any questions or 4 concerns that you might have. 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Thank you very much, 6 7 Terrie. We did all read the report and it's a wonderful workmanlike, workpersonlike job and so I 8 need a motion to accept it, approve it, with the 9 understanding that the staff will make the changes and 10 response to the effective agency review as indicated 11 by Terrie. 12 Could I get a motion to that effect? 13 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: So moved. 14 15 COMMISSIONER WILSON: Second. 16 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And then is there any 17 further discussion of the report before we approve it? Yes, Commissioner Meeks? 18 19 COMMISSIONER MEEKS: Not really, except 20 to say that I thought it was really well written and 21 that the findings are all familiar, that they're doing 22 as good a job as they can, given the resources that 23 they have and that's --24 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's what it sounds 25 like, right?

1	Commissioner Lee:
2	COMMISSIONER LEE: I want to thank the
3	staff for preparing a statutory report that doesn't
4	weigh 10 pounds. I appreciate that very much.
5	I also want to ask whether other
6	interested agencies such as the Association of Latino
7	State and Local Officials, Association of API, Mayors,
8	Governors, other organizations, are they going to be
9	reviewing this report, otherwise they should?
10	MS. DICKERSON: We will ask them if they
11	are currently.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Any other discussion?
13	If not, could I get a vote on approving the report?
14	All those in favor, indicate by saying aye.
15	(Ayes.)
16	Opposed?
17	(No response.)
18	Future Agenda Items
19	So ordered. Before you go, on the
20	national recommendations briefing memo that was given
21	to you by Terrie, I think we should discuss this whole
22	topic further at the I see the people are ready to
23	dart from their seats.
24	(Laughter.)
25	So I can see that you're not willing to

1	be here all day. I can see that now.
2	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Not without notice.
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Why don't we first
4	of all, can we agree, should we discuss these
5	recommendations next time when we discuss the State
6	recommendations? Or should we given the lateness of
7	the hour, even attempt to do anything about them
8	today? What is your wish? Next time. What do we
9	think is the timing? We do have time, don't we?
10	Nothing is going to happen legislatively
11	between now and September. When are the
12	recommendations of the Carter-Ford Commission coming
13	out, Commissioner Edley? Do you know?
14	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And are you at
16	liberty to say?
17	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: No. I'm not at
18	liberty to say.
19	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Do you think they'll
20	come out before September?
21	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: Oh yes.
22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's what I wanted
23	to know.
24	COMMISSIONER EDLEY: I think that will be
25	useful because it will hone in on the discussion of

this Commission. What's our date in September? 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: While they're looking 2 3 COMMISSIONER EDLEY: There will be plenty 4 They will not be -- it would be miraculous 5 of time. if either the Senate or the House has moved to mark up 6 before mid-September. 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: They won't. So what 8 we will do -- just a second, Commissioner Wilson 9 because I want to say this before Commissioner Meeks 10 leaves. Can we agree that -- I hope we don't need a 11 lot of discussion on this that -- are Commissioners 12 willing to meet for longer than half a day? 13 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes. 14 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And could we agree 15 16 that we would set aside Friday for the meeting, Fridays for the meeting and not feel like we have to 17 finish by 12 o'clock, 12:30, 1 o'clock because we have 18 a lot that we have to do. And so could I please ask 19 you to do that and to expect that the agenda will take 20 most of the day. We may have a break at lunch time so 21 people can get a sandwich or something, depending on 22

what the agenda is, but we have a lot to do and so

it's really hard to try to get it done by 12 o'clock,

12:30. So please do that if there's no objection to

23

24

doing that.

Terrie, what you would do, then I'll recognize you, is you would take into account these other ideas and materials that come in and revise your memo a little bit and Staff Director, send it back to us and we would have this discussion, along with the discussion about States and State by State discussion in September. And we also have the environmental briefing in September.

Commissioner Wilson?

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Yes, the first point, the first question is when you say all day, how do we define all day?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All day means a work day, like until hopefully 4, 5 o'clock.

COMMISSIONER WILSON: Because I was going to say that we do have a lot. We are postponing a lot of discussion until that meeting and I would not want to see the --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That's what I'm saying and thereafter, just count on, you may have to -- the meeting will just go on longer. We won't be as pressured. And if for some reason we finish earlier, then that will be a boon to everyone.

Yes, Commissioner Lee?

1		COMMISSIONER LEE: Can I ask the staff
2		because we won't meet for another two months, and I'd
3		like to get some background information, can I ask the
4		staff to include a section on electoral reform for new
5		Americans. We touched on issues of naturalization and
6		other issues.
7		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Electoral reform as
8		it affects new Americans?
9		COMMISSIONER LEE: Yes.
10		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Such as
11	•	naturalization?
12		COMMISSIONER LEE: Yes.
13		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, they heard
14		that. All right, could I get a motion to adjourn?
15		COMMISSIONER WILSON: So moved.
16		COMMISSIONER LEE: Second.
17		CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Nondebatable. All
18		indicate by saying aye.
19		(Aye.)
20		So ordered. Thank you very much.
21		(Whereupon, at 1:00 p.m., the meeting was
22		concluded.)
23		and the second to the second to the
24		
25		TER EDMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

