

Senator from Arizona (Mr. McCAIN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that if present and voting the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) would vote "yea."

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

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 52 Ex.]

YEAS—91

Akaka	Domenici	McConnell
Allard	Dorgan	Mikulski
Allen	Durbin	Miller
Baucus	Edwards	Murkowski
Bayh	Ensign	Murray
Bennett	Enzi	Nelson (FL)
Biden	Feingold	Nelson (NE)
Bingaman	Feinstein	Nickles
Boxer	Fitzgerald	Reed
Breaux	Frist	Reid
Brownback	Graham	Roberts
Bunning	Gramm	Rockefeller
Burns	Grassley	Santorum
Byrd	Gregg	Sarbanes
Campbell	Hagel	Sessions
Cantwell	Hatch	Shelby
Carnahan	Hollings	Smith (NH)
Carper	Hutchinson	Smith (OR)
Chafee	Hutchison	Snowe
Cleland	Inhofe	Specter
Clinton	Inouye	Stabenow
Cochran	Jeffords	Stevens
Collins	Kennedy	Thomas
Conrad	Kerry	Thompson
Corzine	Kohl	Thurmond
Craig	Leahy	Voinovich
Crapo	Levin	Warner
Daschle	Lieberman	Wellstone
Dayton	Lincoln	Wyden
DeWine	Lott	
Dodd	Lugar	

NOT VOTING—9

Bond	Johnson	McCain
Harkin	Kyl	Schumer
Helms	Landrieu	Torricelli

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table, and the President shall be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

The majority leader is recognized.

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 2002—Continued

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on Calendar No. 318, H.R. 2356, a bill to provide bipartisan campaign reform:

Russell D. Feingold, Tom Daschle, Tim Johnson, Byron L. Dorgan, Bob

Graham, Daniel K. Inouye, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Patty Murray, James M. Jeffords, Jeff Bingaman, Debbie Stabenow, Max Baucus, E. Benjamin Nelson, Harry Reid, Richard J. Durbin, Jon Corzine, Thomas R. Carper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, we anticipate a cloture vote on Wednesday on campaign reform. I have talked with the Senator from Kentucky. I am not averse to—in fact, I would encourage our colleagues to return to the energy bill and continue the debate on the energy bill. But if Senators have a desire to speak on campaign reform, to be heard on it, they are certainly entitled to do so. We will be on campaign reform on Wednesday.

If we get a unanimous consent agreement, it may be for a shorter period of time. Barring that, we will then stay on it through the end of the period, assuming we get cloture on Wednesday.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DASCHLE. Yes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I want to give the leader an update. We have had very fruitful negotiations today on the technical corrections package. I see my friend from Wisconsin. We have been bouncing back and forth for a couple of days. We are very close to finishing that. I hope we will be able to enter into a unanimous consent agreement that would advance the cloture vote sooner and have a limited time agreement under which you can have a scheduled cloture vote; then, hopefully, some kind of agreement related to the technical package—a Senate resolution that both sides agree on, with a brief debate, giving the proponents and opponents of the bill enough time to describe their views, and then go to final passage, all of which I hope can be done in a few hours. I am optimistic that it won't take much of the Senate's time to complete this job.

I see my friend from Wisconsin on the floor. I hope he will see things the same way I do and we might be able to get this off of your plate sometime tomorrow.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I am very pleased to receive that report. I look forward to talking more with the Senator from Kentucky, the Senator from Wisconsin, and others, as the day unfolds tomorrow.

Senators should be prepared, beginning tomorrow morning, for votes. We will see if we can schedule some debate on the energy bill and move forward with amendments on the energy bill until some agreement can be reached.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

MISSILE DEFENSE TESTING AND THE BALLISTIC MISSILE THREAT

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, there have been two important events relating to missile defense programs

that occurred last week, which I would like to bring to the attention of the Senate.

First is the successful test last Friday night of our Nation's long-range missile defense system. This was the fourth successful test against an intercontinental ballistic missile and it was much more complicated than earlier tests have been, in that the target warhead was accompanied by three decoys. Despite the presence of these countermeasures, the interceptor was able to destroy the ICBM warhead.

The target warhead was launched on a missile from California, nearly 5,000 miles from the interceptor. The target warhead itself was a cone about 4 feet high and 2 feet wide at its base. The decoys were about the same size. Sensors were able to track these objects along their flightpath and give their location to a battle management system. The battle management system computed an intercept point and launched the interceptor. The interceptor missile received information about the target's position and characteristics, and while it was still several hundred miles from the target warhead, the kill vehicle separated from its booster rocket, its infrared sensors then detected the target, and its guidance system fired small rocket motors to guide the vehicle into a collision with the warhead. The target was destroyed by the force of this collision. All of this took place in just a few minutes in outer space, at closing speeds in excess of 20,000 miles an hour.

This impressive event cannot be considered routine, but it is becoming regular. The regularity with which our missile defense testing is succeeding is very encouraging. Although slowed down by uncertain funding and ABM Treaty restrictions in the past, the missile defense program is now showing the benefits of the support provided by Congress over the past few years and of the new seriousness with which President Bush has attacked this problem.

There is still much technical work to be done, and problems are bound to occur, as they do in all weapons programs. But the continued testing success of our ground-based missile defense system—as well as in other missile defense systems such as the Patriot PAC-3 and the sea-based mid-course system—suggests that we are steadily making progress and moving toward the time when we will no longer be defenseless against ballistic missile attack.

The other event I want to mention in this context was last week's testimony before our Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security by Mr. Robert Walpole, National Intelligence Officer for Strategic and Nuclear Programs at the CIA. Mr. Walpole testified on an unclassified CIA report published last December entitled "Foreign Missile Developments and the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States Through 2015." Compared with