

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

the 1999 version of this report, Mr. Walpole said the missile threat to the United States had increased in significant ways. He also said specifically, where it was previously judged that the United States would probably face an intercontinental ballistic missile threat from Iran by 2015, it is now said by our intelligence community to be most likely the same level of threat assigned to North Korea. And North Korea's Taepo Dong-2 missile, which previously was assessed at having a range of up to 6,000 kilometers, is now judged to have a range of 10,000 kilometers if configured with two rocket stages, and 15,000 kilometers if it is equipped with a third stage, as was its predecessor.

A 15,000 kilometer range is sufficient, according to Mr. Walpole, to reach all of North America with a payload large enough to carry a nuclear weapon. The report notes that the proliferation of missile technology also has become worse. The witness said Iran was now assuming a more significant role as a supplier of this technology to other nations. Finally, Mr. Walpole noted that the United States needs to be vigilant against both terrorism and long-range missile threats, saying:

We've got to cover both threats.

As we fight a war against terrorism, we cannot lose sight of the fact that other threats are just as serious. The CIA's report on the missile threat is a timely reminder of that, and last Friday's successful missile defense test is an encouraging sign that we are making progress in preparing to answer that threat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes each.

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

#### 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I rise on this occasion to wish a happy 90th Anniversary to the Girl Scouts of the USA, and invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the organization in their 90th year of building character, confidence, and skills necessary for success in girls throughout the country. Founded on March 12, 1912, when Juliette Gordon Low assembled 18 girls from Savannah, GA, Girl Scouts of the USA has grown to a current membership of 3.8 million, making it the largest organization for girls in the world. On March 16, 1950, the Girl Scouts of the USA became the first national organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress.

I am proud to say that Girls Scouts in the State of Mississippi are active

and growing stronger every day. I recently visited with Kitty Maufray, Dorothy Shaw, Ann Billick, Jean Lee, Dr. Mary Cates, and Rowell Saunders, representatives from the Girl Scouts Councils of Mississippi. I am pleased to know that at the present time, with 45,000 girls enrolled, 1 out of 9 girls in Mississippi is a Girl Scout. I am sure that these numbers will continue to grow.

I would also like to recognize the Girl Scouts of Mississippi for their commitment to community service. Not only do they routinely visit nursing homes, help to beautify our cities and towns, and work to improve the quality of life for children less fortunate than themselves, but I understand that in the aftermath of September 11, Girl Scouts across Mississippi worked to collect donations and created many cards of sympathy and support for victims of this national tragedy. The Girl Scout Law states that each scout will do her best to "make the world a better place," and I think that these girls have done just that.

Girl Scouts of the USA recognizes that girls need leadership skills, self-assurance, and social conscience to become strong women. I offer my sincere congratulations to the Girl Scouts of the USA for fulfilling this need, and wish them the best of luck in the future as they continue to help girls grow strong and instill values that will last a lifetime.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Girl Scouts on their 90th anniversary celebration which took place on March 12, 2002.

The first Girl Scout meeting took place in Savannah, GA on March 12, 1912 when Juliette Gordon Low gathered eighteen girls together. Ninety years later, with 3.7 million members, the organization continues to offer girls of all ages, races and socio-economic backgrounds the opportunity to grow, develop friendships, challenge themselves, and gain valuable life experiences.

There are 40,000 Girl Scouts in my home state of Washington. These girls are among millions nationwide who are preparing themselves to be future leaders. By examining high-tech careers, developing money management skills, participating in the arts and sports, and learning about other cultures, Girl Scouts are making themselves well rounded individuals who will no doubt lead our country to great things in the years to come. Girl Scouts serve to better our environment, our community and our country.

I would like to highlight the accomplishments of one of my constituents, Girl Scout Katie Grimes. Katie is one of ten women to receive the National Women of Distinction Award which recognizes women who have demonstrated enormous courage and strength. Katie, using many of the skills she developed in the Girl Scouts, founded the Federal Way Autism Sup-

port Group in Federal Way. Katie, who herself is autistic, is well aware of the acute needs of autistic individuals and their families and worked diligently to establish the first support group in her community. I am pleased that the Federal Way Autism Support Group now supports over ninety families in the area and I am hopeful that Katie's organization will serve as a national model to provide comfort and assistance to the thousands of people who are afflicted with autism.

I was thrilled to have been invited by my State Girl Scouts Councils to join in the first Honorary Congressional Girl Scout Troop. I am pleased to join my female colleagues, Representatives JO ANN EMERSON and ELLEN TAUSCHER, and Senators HUTCHISON and MIKULSKI as a member of this troop. I look forward to working with my colleagues in Troop Capitol Hill, and Girl Scout troops across the country to identify the many challenges facing girls and young women today and ways we can assist them to overcome these obstacles.

Again, I wish to congratulate the Girl Scouts on their 90th anniversary milestone and thank them for the important and valuable work that they continue to do.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the 90th anniversary of the Girl Scouts of the USA.

Girl Scouting began on March 12, 1912, when founder Juliette Gordon Low assembled 18 girls from Savannah, GA. She believed all girls should be given the opportunity to develop physically, mentally and spiritually. Girl Scouts of the USA was chartered by the U.S. Congress on March 16, 1952.

That belief in personal development has evolved into today's Girl Scout mission; to help all girls grow strong.

The Girl Scouts have grown leaps and bounds from that first meeting of 18 girls in 1912. There are more than 233,000 troops throughout the United States and Puerto Rico available to all girls ages 5-17. Today, there is a membership of 3.8 million worldwide, making it the largest organization in the world for girls. More than 50 million women are Girl Scout alumnae, including my wife, Susan, and our daughter, Tyler.

We celebrate today the principles on which the Girl Scouts were founded: Empowering girls to develop their full potential; teaching girls to relate well with others; developing values that provide the foundation for sound decision-making; and making positive contributions to society.

Girl Scouting continues to apply these principles to current issues with programs that encourage girls to bridge the digital divide; pursue careers in science, math and technology; learn how to manage money; and to grow into healthy, resourceful citizens.

Troop meetings take place without regard to socioeconomic or geographic boundaries. Meetings take place in homeless shelters, migrant farm