

testing so that we do not waste money buying systems that do not work, that give us a false sense of security.

I am proud to say, Mr. President, that with this amendment, the weapon developers in the BMDO office and the Pentagon's testers have worked together to reach an agreement on the proposed language.

This is indeed a remarkable accomplishment that the entire U.S. Senate and the Congress should applaud.

This is exactly the type of productive cooperation that Senator GRASSLEY, Senator ROTH, and I envisioned when we wrote the legislation creating the independent testing office back in 1983: Developers and testers working together for a common goal. Unfortunately, for many years, the developers have refused to allow operational testers to monitor their progress. Too often in the Pentagon, the word "test" is considered a four-letter word.

This is exactly the scenario we should avoid with our interceptor programs.

We have already spent well over \$5 billion on theater missile defense interceptors. In this bill, an additional \$2 billion is authorized for these programs. And the total costs are projected to exceed \$22 billion.

As we continue spending more and more on ballistic missile defenses, let us not forget the most basic and most important element of these programs—making sure they work.

I wish to once again thank Gen. Malcolm O'Neill for his cooperation on this amendment. Also, special thanks to Mr. Phil Coyle, the President's testing czar, for his outstanding leadership, and for his help in seeing that the Pentagon practices Fly Before You Buy by testing new weapons before they are produced.

Mr. President, I thank the managers of this bill for accepting this amendment.

I yield the floor.

Mr. COATS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. May I inquire if we are now prepared for morning business?

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business.

Mr. COATS. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. COATS and Mr. PACKWOOD pertaining to the introduction of S. 1201 through S. 1218 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. PACKWOOD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEMPTHORNE). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

JAWSAT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I want to bring special attention to a cooperative satellite development program between the U.S. Air Force Academy and Weber State University located in Ogden, UT. Both institutions, I hasten to emphasize, Mr. President, specialize in undergraduate teaching and undergraduate research.

The Joint Air Force Academy-Weber State Program is known as "JAWSAT." The Air Force Academy satellite will be built by Weber State, which is the first undergraduate institution in the world to design, build, and launch satellites. Weber State began building satellites in 1990, and has launched them in low-earth orbits. The WEBERSAT is the product of the Weber State University Center for aerospace technology. The satellite continues to orbit Earth, providing invaluable learning experiences for the student managers at Weber State. Currently, WEBERSAT provides the students at the campus command center with such benefits as color photographs of the Earth, data acquired by a high spectrometer on the satellite, and information on micrometeor impacts that is derived from sensor equipment also aboard WEBERSAT.

It was a natural choice for the Air Force Academy to tap into Weber State's expertise for building and deploying a satellite to train our future Air Force leaders in satellite use and management. We, in this body, in the midst of a debate on Defense authorizations and appropriations, recognize the critical importance of satellite technology in defense systems employment. I especially commend both Houses of Congress for supporting JAWSATS.

Mr. President, this program is an example of the new directions that our universities are taking in bringing undergraduate training, education, and research to the highest possible levels of achievement. I thank my colleagues for their support of JAWSAT.

SMALL BUSINESS AND SUPERFUND REFORM

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I wanted to bring to my colleagues' attention the concerns of several prominent South Dakotans regarding the Superfund Program.

Like many of my colleagues, during the August recess, I spend considerable time back in South Dakota talking to my constituents. While in South Dakota, one issue came up on a number of occasions: Superfund reform. This issue is important to small business men and women throughout South Dakota. In fact, several South Dakota small business leaders just launched a new coalition, South Dakotans for Superfund reform. Recently, the coalition leadership's comments on Superfund, and an

op-ed from Rob Wheeler of Lemmon, SD, were published in local newspapers in the State. I ask that these articles be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. PRESSLER. We all agree that the current Superfund Program does not work. It is one of the most expensive environmental programs on the books. Despite the vast amounts of taxpayer dollars that are poured into the Superfund, the program has a very low success rate. One of the prime causes of this low success rate is a confusing and costly liability system. This system is unfair to small businesses and encourages excessive and costly litigation.

I am encouraged by the draft proposal drawn up by my esteemed colleague from New Hampshire, Senator SMITH. As chairman of the Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Management Subcommittee, he has assumed the daunting task of rewriting the existing Superfund law. I look forward to working with him to create a new Superfund law based on fairness and common sense. We should not insist on a system that calls on small businesses that complied with past laws and regulations to shoulder the burden of cleaning up our hazardous waste sites.

I believe these newspaper articles represent not only the concerns of South Dakota small business leaders, but of all small business men and women across the country. They are the innovators who collectively make our economic engine run. For that reason, we must take these concerns to heart as we reexamine the Superfund Program.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Argus Leader (Sioux Falls, SD), Sept. 5, 1995]

MESSAGE TO CLINTON CLEAR—REFORM SUPERFUND PROGRAM

(By Rob L. Wheeler)

I attended the White House Conference on Small Business in June—one of about 2,000 entrepreneurs and business owners from across the country invited to Washington by the Clinton administration.

At the end of the four-day event, the White House asked us to put together a list of the most important steps the federal government could take to really help small businesses. One of the top recommendations may come as a surprise: overhauling the Superfund program.

Superfund was created by Congress in 1980 to clean up the nation's worst hazardous waste dumps. Fifteen years have passed since then and more than 1,300 Superfund sites have been identified by the Environmental Protection Agency. Over \$20 billion in government and private sector funds has been spent. But only 6 percent of those sites have been cleaned up completely.

With a record of failure like that, it's no mystery why the Superfund is nearly universally regarded—by environmentalists and business owners alike—as the single most ineffective piece of environmental legislation in history.

Why is the Superfund such a hazard for small businesses?