

big and small—private property owners, and commuters, are spending too much time, too much money, trying to comply with too much paperwork and too many regulations from too many Washington bureaucrats.

If we are going to move forward for a safer, cleaner, healthier future, we must change the way Washington regulates. States and communities should be allowed and encouraged to take a greater role in environmental regulations and oversight. But the improvements we need in Washington go far beyond State and local involvement. We need to plan for the future, not just for today.

Science and technology are constantly changing and improving, but the Federal Government is not keeping up with these changes, and the old regulations are outdated. Extremists in the environmental lobby are trying to keep the status quo. What we want are some immediate changes that will give us better regulations for the environment, to preserve it, and allow people the freedom to use their private properties and cultivate the land at the same time.

Mr. President, I know my time has expired.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the period of morning business be extended until the hour of 1:30, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I will have 3 or 4 more minutes.

Mr. President, here are the things that I would like to see done to change the regulatory harassment from Washington, DC. Let us put some common sense into the regulation. Let us do a thorough review of the environmental regulations that are now in place to determine what we need, what we do not, and make sure we do not add any new unnecessary, unproductive regulations.

Washington should be required to disclose the expected costs of current and new environmental regulations. I think the public has a right to know how much they are going to cost, and whether they are going to get their money's worth.

Three, in trying to make regulatory decisions involving the environment, the Federal Government should use best-estimate and realistic assumptions, rather than worst-case scenarios advanced by environmental extremists.

Fourth, new regulations should be based on the most advanced and credible knowledge available—in other words, good science. We have a situation where we have seen the devastation of the timber industry in the Northwest. It has cost thousands of people their jobs. Their families and their livelihoods have depended on the timber industry. It has cost every person in America that has built a new home more because timber prices have increased. Why? To protect a spotted owl.

Mr. President, what has happened is that reports have come back that, in fact, the spotted owl is not going into extinction, that it has been spotted in places nearby. So we have had a devastation of an industry, a devastation of people's lives and their livelihoods, their jobs, and whole communities have been ruined, when we did not even have good, sound science.

In Texas, in the city of Big Springs, 15,000 people had to move a reservoir to protect a concho snake that was later determined to be prolific in a county nearby. They spent \$6 million in taxpayer money—the money of hard-working people—to move a whole reservoir in order to accommodate a snake that was not really endangered.

So, Mr. President, it is time to restore common sense to environmental law. This is how we would move forward for a cleaner, safer future for our country, and to protect private property rights and jobs as we do it. We can work together to keep endangered species, to clean air and water, and clean hazardous waste sites. We can do all of these things and still have a thriving economy.

Mr. President, that should be our goal, and that is why we are trying to reform Superfund, reform the Endangered Species Act, and make the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act good for people as well as animals and the environment. We need to work together so we can live together in safety.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized to speak for up to 15 minutes.

APPOINTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 236, submitted earlier today by Senator DOLE and Senator DASCHLE.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 236) appointing Members to certain Senate committees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 236) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 236

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Standing Rules of the Senate,

the following Members are hereby appointed to the following Senate committees:

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wyden.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Mr. Abraham and Mr. Wyden.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Grams and Mr. Wyden.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Warner and Mr. Wyden.

THE PASSING OF DAVID PACKARD—INDUSTRIAL GIANT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, last Tuesday, an industrial giant died, David Packard, a former Deputy Secretary of Defense during the Nixon administration. I have a letter sent to me as chairman of the Seapower Subcommittee by the Secretary of the Navy.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter to me be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, March 27, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Seapower, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you know, David Packard passed away Tuesday, March 26, 1996. I would like to submit the following statement for the Congressional Record.

We are deeply saddened by the passing of a great American and a true friend of the Department of the Navy, David Packard.

David Packard, together with his friend and Stanford University classmate, Bill Hewlett, sparked the development of the high technology industry from a one car garage back in 1938, to a giant in the electronics industry as the Hewlett-Packard Company. He set a new standard in management style that became known as "the HP Way", which emphasized "management by objective, rather than by directive" and encouraged employees to work toward common goals by giving them a wide range of freedom in which to operate. He created more than just a company, he created an industry and a management philosophy.

Mr. Packard served as Deputy Secretary of Defense under Secretary Melvin Laird where he developed a reputation for candor and independent thinking and a tendency to challenge political influence on defense decisions. He was part of a team that is considered by many to be one of the strongest teams ever to run the Defense Department.

A decade ago he made another huge and enduring contribution to good government. He chaired the Packard Commission, which recommended a revolution in defense procurement procedures through the application of standard business practices. His recommendations are still being implemented today. They enable the military to modernize more quickly and at a lower cost.

Although he was one of the richest men in America, he lived modestly. He donated the bulk of his wealth to a foundation that has given hundreds of millions of dollars to Stanford University, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, and other charitable causes.

David Packard was a giant in industry, in public service and philanthropy. We will miss him greatly.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. DALTON,
Secretary of the Navy.