

SENATE RESOLUTION 215

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 215, a resolution to designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day."

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 215, *supra*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 219

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] and the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 219, a resolution designating March 25, 1996, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM
FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1995CHAFEE (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3464

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. CHAFEE, for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. DOLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. KEMPTHORNE) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2036) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to make certain adjustments in the land disposal program to provide needed flexibility, and for other purposes, *supra*; as follows:

On page 2, beginning line 4, strike all through page 4, line 15, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS.

"Section 3004(g) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by adding after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) Solid waste identified as hazardous based solely on one or more characteristics shall not be subject to this subsection, any prohibitions under subsection (d), (e), or (f), or any requirement promulgated under subsection (m) (other than any applicable specific methods of treatment, as provided in paragraph (8)) if the waste—

"(A) is treated in a treatment system that subsequently discharges to waters of the United States pursuant to a permit issued under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly known as the "Clean Water Act") (33 U.S.C. 1342), treated for the purposes of the pretreatment requirements of section 307 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1317), or treated in a zero discharge system that, prior to any permanent land disposal, engages in treatment that is equivalent to treatment required under section 402 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) for

discharges to waters of the United States, as determined by the Administrator; and

"(B) no longer exhibits a hazardous characteristic prior to management in any land-based solid waste management unit.

"(8) Solid waste that otherwise qualifies under paragraph (7) shall nevertheless be required to meet any applicable specific methods of treatment specified for such waste by the Administrator under subsection (m), including those specified in the rule promulgated by the Administrator June 1, 1990, prior to management in a land-based unit as part of a treatment system specified in paragraph (7)(A). No solid waste may qualify under paragraph (7) that would generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes due to the presence of cyanide when exposed to pH conditions between 2.0 and 12.5.

"(9) Solid waste identified as hazardous based on one or more characteristics alone shall not be subject to this subsection, any prohibitions under subsection (d), (e), or (f), or any requirement promulgated under subsection (m) if the waste no longer exhibits a hazardous characteristic at the point of injection in any Class I injection well permitted under section 1422 of title XIV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300h-1).

"(10) Not later than five years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator shall complete a study of hazardous waste managed pursuant to paragraphs (7) or (9) to characterize the risks to human health or the environment associated with such management. In conducting this study, the Administrator shall evaluate the extent to which risks are adequately addressed under existing State or Federal programs and whether unaddressed risks could be better addressed under such laws or programs. Upon receipt of additional information or upon completion of such study and as necessary to protect human health and the environment, the Administrator may impose additional requirements under existing Federal laws, including subsection (m)(1), or rely on other State or Federal programs or authorities to address such risks. In promulgating any treatment standards pursuant to subsection (m)(1) under the previous sentence, the Administrator shall take into account the extent to which treatment is occurring in land-based units as part of a treatment system specified in paragraph (7)(A).

"(11) Nothing in paragraphs (7) or (9) shall be interpreted or applied to restrict any inspection or enforcement authority under the provisions of this Act."

On page 7, after line 12, insert the following:

"(5) ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES.—Upon certification by the Governor of the State of Alaska that application of the requirements described in paragraph (1) to a solid waste landfill unit of a Native village (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (16 U.S.C. 1602)) or unit that is located in or near a small, remote Alaska village would be infeasible, or would not be cost-effective, or is otherwise inappropriate because of the remote location of the unit, the State may exempt the unit from some or all of those requirements. This paragraph shall apply only to solid waste landfill units that dispose of less than 20 tons of municipal solid waste daily, based on an annual average.

"(6) FURTHER REVISIONS OF GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA.—Recognizing the unique circumstances of small communities, the Administrator shall, not later than two years after enactment of this provision promulgate revisions to the guidelines and criteria promulgated under this subtitle to provide additional flexibility to approved States to allow landfills that receive 20 tons or less of municipal solid waste per day, based on an an-

nual average, to use alternative frequencies of daily cover application, frequencies of methane gas monitoring, infiltration layers for final cover, and means for demonstrating financial assurance: *Provided*, That such alternative requirements take into account climatic and hydrogeologic conditions and are protective of human health and environment."

On page 2, line 3 strike "1995" and insert in lieu thereof "1996".

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY'S
50TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, Portland State University is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Although that is a relatively short life in the history of America's higher education movement, Portland State University has quickly developed into one of the Nation's premier urban universities.

This remarkable university began as the Vanport Extension Center, located in one of Portland's public housing projects. It was an educational resource for many of Oregon's returning World War II veterans. Two years after the Center was established, the famous Memorial Day flood destroyed the campus, but not the college. Even the Christian Science Monitor published a national story about the Vanport's resurrection, calling it "The College That Would Not Die."

The college relocated to its current site in the South Park blocks area of downtown Portland in 1952. In 1955, my first term in the Oregon State Senate, the legislature officially designated it as Portland State College. At that time, the enrollment at PSC was more than 3,300 students—up from 221 Vanport students enrolled during its first term. In 1969, as the college introduced its first doctoral program, the legislature granted it university status.

Today, Portland State University is a national model of the urban university. Its mission is to enhance the intellectual, social, cultural, and economic qualities of urban life, and to promote the development of community-institutional networks and collaborations to address community priorities through academic and research programs. The university offers 32 bachelor's and 398 master's degrees in the humanities, sciences, social sciences, and professions, as well as doctoral degrees in seven areas: Education, electrical and computer engineering, environmental sciences and resources, public administration and policy, social work and social research, systems science, and urban studies and planning. PSU's programs are so widely accepted in Oregon that it offers one-quarter of the State's graduate degrees annually.

My wife, Antoinette, and I have been involved in this great university since its early days. Antoinette worked at Portland State College as its counselor to women. During my tenure

in state government, the institution emerged as one of the State's major educational resources. As Governor, I was proud to sign the legislation that authorized funding for Portland State University's prestigious graduate school of social work. During my service as Senator, I have been pleased to work with Portland State University on legislation that established and funded the Urban Community Services Program in the Department of Education. Portland State University was one of the first universities in the Nation to qualify for one of these grants that provides seed money to help extend academic resources to urban communities.

Celebrating the 50-year milestone is important—for institutions and for individuals—but Portland State University is looking toward the future and making its mark in the national higher education movement. If the past half century is any indication, we can expect Portland State University to make significant contributions in Oregon and in the Nation as it approaches its centennial celebration. Portland State University is developing a model learning community in the heart of downtown that will include new, multi-family affordable housing, connections with public transit and the light rail system, expansion of retail and commercial businesses in the neighborhood, and the development of urban open spaces and parks. I know of no other university in the country that is working so closely with local government to link its resources to the needs of the community and revitalize its neighborhood.

Portland State University has received national recognition for improving its general education curriculum. Students now take courses that are communication-intensive, interdisciplinary and team-taught, and include extensive community involvement and service learning components. This new curriculum responds to concerns expressed by business, policy leaders, and students that traditional general education programs have not served today's students well. Called the University Studies Program, this innovative approach to providing undergraduates and integrated overview of the core subject areas is a model for colleges and universities across the country.

Portland State University is also a success story because of its approach to administrative reform and commitment to the principles of quality management. In recent years, the university has engaged in an extensive reorganization of its management operation. Portland State University has reduced its administrative and management staff while still maintaining a high level of service and productivity. The national consulting group, KPMG Peat Marwick has called PSU "a national model" for efficient management. And, the National Association of College and University Business Offi-

cers recently presented the university with a national award for its management reform efforts.

Making a difference, that is what Portland State University is all about. When it began, it made a difference to those veterans returning home from World War II. It provided them the chance to get an education while working and living in Portland. And, it continues to make a difference in the lives of Oregonians. Today, Portland State University—in partnership with community organizations—makes a difference in the lives of inner-city youngsters by exposing them to higher education early in life so they can realize that a college degree is within their grasp. Portland State University makes a difference in the lives of high school students who otherwise might not be able to afford a college education away from home. Portland State University makes a difference to the working professional who needs an advanced degree in order to stay current in their field, earn a higher wage, or qualify for a promotion. In short, Portland State University is crucial to Oregon's citizens and its economic future.

On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, I want to extend my sincere congratulations to the faculty, staff, and students who have contributed to PSU's success. I look forward to the exciting contributions this remarkable institution will make in the 21st century. ●

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

● Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I wish to express my support for S. 953, the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act. The coin will be minted to assist the effort to build a national memorial to these often overlooked soldiers in our War for Independence. Tax dollars will not be used to build this memorial, and, consequently, its construction will be funded from the proceeds of the sales of this coin.

Their stories are tales of sacrifice and valor in battle, and, although the names of these patriots are not found in most textbooks, these soldiers fought for their young nation in some of the great engagements of the Revolutionary War. Record Primes, for example, compiled a long record and fought in some of the most storied battles of the War. He served in Colonel Williams' North Carolina regiment at the battles of Camden and Kings Mountain in 1780 and Guilford Court House, Yorktown, Eutaw Springs, and Cowpens in 1781.

There are others, courageous black North Carolinians such as Joel Taburn, who battled the British under Colonels Archibald Lytle and Hardy Murfree in their North Carolina regiment. He fought at the siege of Charleston in 1780 and at Eutaw Springs in 1781. For

example, William Steward, who had signed on with Col. John Patten's North Carolina regiment, saw action at Monmouth. Isaac Perkins, William Taburn, and Dempsey Stewart also fought for North Carolina regiments, and, Mr. President, these are the soldiers whom the memorial will honor.

These men volunteered for duty—they were not compelled to serve—and this memorial, which will be on a site just north of the reflecting pool, will honor their sacrifice in the cause of freedom. I therefore urge my colleagues to lend their support to this bill and wish to thank Senator CHAFEE for his efforts on its behalf.

MAN OF THE YEAR

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I want to bring to the Senate's attention the accomplishments of an amazing young man. I first met Doug Wilson in connection with legislation that I sponsored to encourage States to pass universal motorcycle helmet laws. This legislation was included in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 [ISTEA] and Doug was very helpful to me in getting this law passed. But Doug didn't stop there. He has worked tirelessly at the State level, encouraging State legislatures to pass effective motorcycle helmet laws. Doug was instrumental in convincing the Maryland Legislature to pass a universal motorcycle helmet law.

Doug is a very convincing young man. Unfortunately, one of the reasons he is so convincing is because he has experienced first hand the consequences of being involved in a motorcycle crash without a helmet. Doug's injuries were minor except for a severe brain injury—the result of hitting his head on the pavement. His journey to recovery has been long and difficult but it also has been extraordinary. His accomplishments are many and the Journal in Maryland has just named Doug Wilson its "Man of the Year."

Mr. President, I cannot think of a more deserving person to be the "Man of the Year." Since Congress unfortunately repealed the Federal motorcycle requirements recently in the National Highway System Designation Act, I am particularly grateful that Doug, and others like him, are working at the State level to educate people about the benefits of wearing motorcycle helmets and the terrible consequences when they do not. I want to congratulate Doug and wish him the very best in whatever he chooses to undertake in the future. I ask that the Journal article recognizing Doug's accomplishments be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

AFTER A BRUSH WITH DEATH, HE LEADS FULL LIFE

(By Sean Scully)

Doug Wilson was never supposed to walk or talk again following a severe motorcycle accident almost five years ago.

But in September, he ran a 5-kilometer race—the third annual Doug Wilson Thumbs Up race—and he's eager to talk about it.