

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.

"I was in the hospital for three months [in 1991]," Wilson said. "It never made me upset because I said I was going to be fine, I never thought [running] was something I'd never be able to do again."

In the spring of 1991, Wilson was a senior at the University of South Carolina, only six weeks away from an economics degree. The athletic and good-looking Wilson had been a soccer player at Churchill High School in Potomac and a place-kicker for the university's Gamecocks football team. He seemed to have it all.

Then it came crashing down. For a still-unknown reason, Wilson lost control of his motorcycle on a clear, straight road. He fell and struck his head on the pavement. He wasn't wearing a helmet.

The accident only broke three bones, but it jarred his brain severely, causing swelling and plunging Wilson into an eight-day coma.

He spent three months in the hospital and six months in a wheelchair. Over the next four years, he had to relearn the tasks most of us take for granted.

"I have an appreciation for certain things most of the whole world wouldn't understand," said Wilson, who has only the slightest hesitation of speech, along with a shuffle in his walk, giving clues to the serious injury he has overcome.

But Wilson's recovery is more than a personal journey for him. It has involved his entire community.

When he first began to walk again, Wilson said, he volunteered to help with local youth sports. Kids and parents rallied around him, he said. The kids would pick him to play on basketball teams, even though he could barely walk, let alone run and jump.

"They said, 'we don't care, we just want you on the team,'" Wilson said.

He received so much support that he's made it a mission to give something back.

"I learned to respect kids," Wilson said, "I help them because they helped me."

Wilson, now 27, lives with his parents in Potomac.

His list of activities is impressive, long enough that he has trouble remembering them all: He is one of the original volunteers at Club Friday, a youth program at the Potomac Community Center, he is a youth soccer instructor for Montgomery Soccer Inc.; he serves on two county recreational advisory boards; he helped found the Potomac Adaptive Basketball Association; he is an active member of the Rotary Club of Potomac, and he founded the annual 5-kilometer race, which benefits Club Friday and the Brain Injury Association of Maryland.

"To me, he's just a super human being," said Potomac resident Randy Zeibert, whose children played on a soccer team coached by Wilson. "He does all these things and asks nothing in return."

In the wake of his accident, Wilson made it a personal quest to see Maryland and other states adopt mandatory motorcycle helmet laws. His testimony was a key factor in Maryland's law, which narrowly passed the General Assembly four years ago, said former state Sen. Howard Denis.

Denis said he was wavering on the bill, torn between his desire to prevent devastating injuries and his belief that the government should not place too many restrictions on the public. In the end, Wilson pushed Denis to back the law.

"Doug was a particularly compelling witness because he had lived through it and he was very articulate," Denis said.

On top of all his other activities, Wilson returned to South Carolina for a semester in 1993 and earned his degree.

"I wasn't supposed to walk again, so I walked," Wilson said. "I wasn't supposed to go to college and take classes, so I went back

and graduated with my best semester in college."

Despite volunteering at least 50 hours a week, Wilson has started a business, called "We'll Keep It Clean," hiring disabled people to clean and maintain people's property; yard work, pool cleaning, and the like.

Disabled people, he said, make excellent workers because, "they're not interested in doing it for the money; they're out there trying to prove they can do it."

On top of that, Wilson lobbies state lawmakers nationwide to pass motorcycle helmet laws similar to the one he helped pass in Maryland.

"He's just gung-ho about life," said Sam Eammelli, past president of the Rotary Club. "I think it's great."

The key, Wilson said, is to set goals high. That way people can fall a little bit short and still do better than anybody else expects.

And his goals remain high. "Maybe someday," he said with a twinkle in his eye, "I'm going to try out for an NFL team." •

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished majority whip, the Senator from Mississippi, is recognized.

LAND DISPOSAL PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1995

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2036 and, further, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2036) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act and make certain adjustments in the lands disposal program to provide needed flexibility, and for other purposes.

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3464

(Purpose: To amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act, to make certain adjustments in the land disposal program to provide needed flexibility, and for other purposes)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senators CHAFEE, SMITH, DOLE, LIEBERMAN, NICKLES, and KEMPTHORNE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], for Mr. Chafee, for himself, Mr. Smith, Mr. Dole, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Kempthorne, proposes an amendment numbered 3464.

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is 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 standard 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