

O&M costs from date of enactment until completed. No reimbursement for completed O&M.

*Construction ongoing as of 1/1/95:* Reimbursement for cleanup actions from date of enactment forward. No reimbursement until cleanup is completed.

*Discovery after 1/1/95:* Cleanup costs are fully reimbursable. No reimbursement until cleanup is completed.

SITES WITH WASTE FROM BOTH PRE- AND POST-87  
(STRADDLE)

*Construction complete by 1/1/95:* No reimbursement for construction. Assumption of O&M costs from date of enactment until completed for the portion attributable to pre-87 waste (determined by proportional allocation). No reimbursement for completed O&M.

*Construction ongoing as of 1/1/95:* Reimbursement for cleanup actions from date of enactment forward for the same percentage of total costs as the percentage of waste attributable to pre-87. O&M costs are reimbursable under the same conditions. No reimbursement until cleanup completed.

*Discovery after 1/1/95:* Costs of cleanup are reimbursable, but only for the same percentage of total costs as the percentage of waste attributable to pre-87. O&M costs are reimbursable under the same conditions. No reimbursement until cleanup completed.

SITES WITH ALL POST-87 WASTE

These sites would go through a binding proportional liability scheme which will include allowance for an orphan share, and for de minimis/de micromis parties.

FUNDING

All superfund revenues would be deposited into a new "Hazardous Substance Revolving Fund," which would be modeled on a similar process used by the Patent and Trademark Office with the fees it collects. This is not a revolving loan fund.

Using the model of the Patent and Trade Office's Fee Surcharge Fund, proceeds to the revolving fund will be recorded as an "offsetting collection" to outlays within the expenditure account. Collections generally are made available automatically for obligation. The proposed revolving fund would not be classified as "offsetting receipts," which are collections credited to trust funds or the general fund which are not authorized to be credited to expenditure accounts.

This new Hazardous Substance Revolving Fund is designed to assure funds and taxes collected from private parties be used only for that purpose. This has been a common complaint of parties who see their money they thought was going to cleanup instead go to offset budget figures or to Washington bureaucrats. It also moves those revenues from the receipt side of the budget to the outlay side. It turns superfund taxes into "user fees" which are assessed against private parties identified by Congress as contributing to the need for cleanups. The proposal assures that funds collected by the new Hazardous Substance Revolving Fund go to cleanup and NOTHING ELSE.

While I believe that the liability system is the culprit for just about every problem with superfund right now, there must be significant reforms in other areas as well, especially in the remediation and State role categories. My position on these reforms remain the same as in last year's H.R. 4161, and I support all of the provision proposed by my very good friend and colleague Senator BOB SMITH, in his proposal made a few weeks ago.

It is essential that we reform superfund this year, and that it be a comprehensive reform that includes liability, remedial, and State role

reforms. Our environment and our economy are suffering. Something has to be done now. Once again, I look forward to working with Senator SMITH, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. BOEHLERT in achieving significant, fundamental, and comprehensive superfund reform this year. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

CHILD WELFARE TAKES HIT IN  
LABOR-HHS-ED BILL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues that the LABOR-HHS-ED bill cuts \$2.4 million from the child welfare training programs and should restore these funds in conference committee. While it is recognized that the deficit needs to be fixed, should it be done on the backs of children? In 1994, over 3 million children in the United States were reported physically, emotionally, or sexually abused or neglected. The need for trained, skilled, and qualified child welfare protection personnel is essential. Yet, according to the National Commission on Children, only 25 percent of child welfare case workers have social work training, and 50 percent have no previous experience working with children and families.\*

Under section 426, title IV-B discretionary grants are awarded to public and private non-profit institutions of higher learning to develop and improve education/training programs and resources for child welfare service providers. These grants upgrade the skills and qualifications of child welfare workers.

To ensure an available and adequate supply of professionally trained social workers who provide child protection, family preservation, family support, foster care, and adoption services, I urge you to support schools of social work in their untiring efforts to train competent and qualified child welfare protection workers. If adequate resources are not made available then we all bear the responsibility of promoting a child welfare work force that will be ill-equipped to deliver critical services to many children and families. If we provide the necessary funds, we can be assured of a well qualified, trained, and skilled child welfare work force who will make sure that all American families in special need will get quality assistance. This program without a doubt is a sound Government investment for families.

RECOGNITION OF WALLACE  
CLEMENTS ON RETIREMENT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50 year career and accomplishments of a true friend, Wallace Clements. After a long career with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Wallace and Audrey are finally going to enjoy their best years, in retirement at their Florida home appropriately located on Restful Lane.

Wallace is a native Tennessean from Soddy Daisy. Of the people I've met in my life, Wallace is the best example of how hard work, determination, and raw talent can take you straight to the top. Wallace developed strong friendships and a keen insight into the workings of Government at the local, State, and Federal level. Wallace had provided me sound advice and counsel during the nearly two decades I've known him.

After returning from serving in the Navy during World War II, Wallace went to work as a mechanic for a Tennessee trucking company. It was during this period that Wallace became involved in workers' rights and other civic and social causes.

Wallace is a dedicated working man who places his country, family, and Tennessee at the top of his list of priorities. Close behind these priorities is Wallace's commitment to fighting for the health, safety, and economic well-being of all working men and women.

Today we are celebrating the beginning of a new chapter in Wallace's life. On this special occasion I want to recognize Wallace's selfless toil for the working men and women of America. I know Wallace and Audrey's commitment to help a worker who is out of a job or provide support and encouragement to a family who is down on their luck will only increase in the years to come.

Please join me in wishing Wallace Clements the very best in his well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE ELWOOD L.  
THOMAS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to pay tribute to Missouri Supreme Court Justice Elwood L. Thomas, who passed away at his home in Jefferson City, Missouri, on July 29, 1995. Justice Thomas, who was sixty-five, died of complications from Parkinson's disease.

Justice Thomas was born and raised in Iowa, the son of a Methodist minister. He was a graduate of Simpson College in Indianola, IA, and the Drake University Law School in Des Moines, IA. From 1965 to 1978 he was a law professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia. In 1978 he became a partner in the Kansas City law firm of Shook, Hardy & Bacon and continued to practice there until he was appointed to the Missouri Supreme Court in 1991, by then Gov. John Ashcroft. He served on the Missouri Supreme Court Committee on Civil Instructions from 1975-1991. During that time, he twice chaired a task force on the Missouri Bar.

Justice Thomas became known for his expertise in jury instructions during his time at the law firm of Shook, Hardy & Bacon. He often lectured to law students, lawyers, and judges on evidence and litigation procedure. He served as faculty for the National Judicial College in Reno, NV, and the National Institute for Trial Advocacy and Missouri's Judicial College.

Justice Thomas was well respected by all who knew him. He was regarded by many of his colleagues as being one of the best legal minds in the State. Justice Thomas had the